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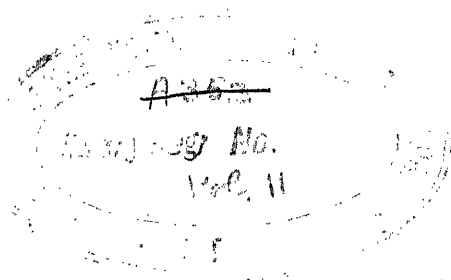
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KYAUKSE IRRIGATION—A SIDE-LIGHT ON BURMESE HISTORY.

As what I have to say is based on no profundity of research but is just a piecing together of information collected at haphazard, I think the best way of setting it down will be in a sort of narrative showing how in the course of an enquiry with a very restricted object new vistas unfolded themselves and how, by a roundabout route, I was led to a conclusion which, to myself at least, seems to shed light on a dark period of Burmese history.

As is pretty well known, the canals in Kyaukse district, though they have been considerably improved since the annexation, especially by the substitution of masonry headworks for the timber structures previously existing, nevertheless present a very different appearance from the Mandalay and Shwebo systems which were reconstructed without reference to the old Burmese canals. From many points of view, therefore, the Kyaukse canals afford facilities for the study of Burmese irrigation methods. The reader may be referred to Mr. J. M. B. Stuart's interesting pamphlet,* which contains besides descriptive matter some excellent photographs. For my present purpose it is sufficient to say that the system is extensive and complicated. From the two rivers Zawgyi and Panlaung take off four and five canals respectively, whence the names Le Khayaing and Nga Khayaing for the two irrigation subdivisions and Ko Khayaing for the irrigated part of Kyaukse district. The total area irrigated is 140,000 acres. While it would not be correct to say that a larger area was irrigated in Burmese times, it is certain that areas now permanently out of cultivation were then occasionally under wet crops. On the other hand, improvements to distributaries, etc., have brought under cultivation land which formerly received no water. The area commanded by canals would of course vary with the energy of the officials in repairing them, but in spite of such fluctuations, none of the canals was ever allowed permanently to silt up or to get completely out of control.

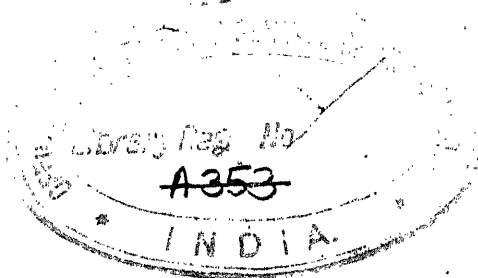
Most of the canals were made in the time of Anorata, 406-439 B. E.† and the last important addition to the system—the Thindwe canal—was dug by a Chinese army about 662 B. E. It seemed to me clear that canals of such magnitude could not have been made without some means of taking levels and so obtaining a suitable alignment.

According to some chronicles alignments were pointed out by crows and paddy birds. But though no doubt the flight of birds might be of

* "Old Burmese Irrigation Works."
† Hmannan I 272.

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assistance in finding one's way in trackless forest, the modern sceptical enquirer has difficulty in crediting the paddy-bird with an understanding of levels or trusting the crow to select suitable places for weirs. It occurred to me that the Talaing artizans brought by Anorata from Thaton might have included men of the requisite skill. On referring to the list of trades at page 251, Vol. I, of the Hmannan, I failed to find any mention of water engineers. Masons, however, appear who no doubt would be capable of taking levels. Talking over my difficulty with the villagers while on tour, I heard of a tradition that a sight had been taken from Kyaukse to the top of the Kugyi of Tamok, which was so called because it stood a Mok* or Maik (handsbreadth) higher than the point of observation. It was some time later that I heard from Mr. Searle, who was also working in the district, of a similar use of the Zedihla pagoda near Myingundaing; and later still, I heard of a series of pagodas along the Sama canal of which the spire of the lower pagoda was in each case level with the plinth of the one above it.

Tamok Kugyi, whose tradition had been the first reward of my enquiries, and the Tamok canal now became objects of interest in themselves and presently I was fortunate enough to hear of an inscription on a mound called Lunbogon near the Ku. The stone was partially buried in the ground but on being raised and cleaned was found to be in excellent preservation. It records offerings by the Shan Kings of Mekkaya, Myinzaing and Pinle: that intimation of these was given to the King of Pagan: and that the offerings are to be considered as having been made by the four Kings. The author of the inscription is Sinbyushin or as the inscription has it, Sinbluthikhin. He is to be identified with Tazishin or Thihathu, King of Pinle and founder of Pinya, 662—686 B. E. He mentions his two elder brothers, Athinkhayagyi and Athinkhayange. One of the brothers is known in history by the name Athinkhaya: the other is usually called Razathingyan. Athinkaya reigned in Mekkaya 662—667 B. E. and Razathingyan in Myinzaing 662—674 B. E.†. The King of Pagan must be Saw Hit, 662—689 B. E. The dates appearing in the inscription are 665, 669, 671 and 681 B. E. It will be seen that these fit in very well within the dates above-quoted from the Hmannan. The inscription has points of interest for the local antiquarian as well as for the linguistic student which for the present I will not stop to examine. It was in turning over the pages of the Ko Kyayaing Thamaing and the Hmannan that certain facts of more general interest were noted.

(1) According to the Thamaing Anorata's weirs were Panlaung system—Kinda.

Nganaingzin

Pyaungbya

Kyime.

Zawgyi System—Nwadel

Kunse

Ngapyang

* The etymology is not recommended.

† Mani Ratanabon p. 22.

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(2) In the reign of Alaungsithu 474—549 B. E. it was found necessary to standardise the bushel and its fractions—the Khwe, seit, sayur, pyi khwet and sale. The sayut was 1-8 of a basket—it is a word now obsolescent but occurs in the inscription as a measure of land. Alaungsithu also constructed irrigation works north of the Myitnge at Tamokso and Aungbinle.

(3) In the reign of Narapatisithu, whose dates according to the Hmannan are 536—573 B. E. was constructed the Kyaukse or stone weir from which the Tamok canal takes off. The authority for this is the Thamaing. The Hmannan merely says "He repaired many canals," and indeed is very unsatisfactory in its account of early irrigation in general, though it is true that in mentioning Anorata's weirs it attributes the Kyaukse to Narapatisithu.

(4) About 662 B. E. the Thindwe canal was dug by the Chinese army at the instigation of the three Shan brothers.

(5) It is clear therefore that in the centuries immediately preceding the fall of Pagan, much attention was being devoted to irrigation. Just as in later years, the best way a king could reward his soldiers was to give them irrigated land and it was by gift from King Kyawzwa (648—660 B. E.) that the three Shan Brothers received their grants at Mekkaya, Myinzaing and Pinle in the Ko Khayaing. The Hmannan has a fascinating if tragic account of the visit of Kyawzwa to the Khayaings. When he came to the throne, he began to neglect Queen Zaw who had been his wife for many years, and took no counsel with her. In revenge, she sent for the Shan brothers and after swearing them to secrecy, proposed the following plan. They were to build pagodas and monasteries at Myinzaing, on completion of which the king was to be asked to inspect them. On a report that the buildings had been erected Queen Zaw said to the king "My lord's ancestor founded eleven villages in the rice lands and the fields are as fair as the fields of Pegu. Let my Lord go and see them and worship at the pagoda on Pyekkaywe Hill." The king went forth with a force of all arms. When he reached the rice lands he went up to the Thalyaung pagoda and from that hill he saw the monasteries which the Shan brothers had built at Myinzaing. The queen and ministers urged him to go and visit them and the king agreed. On arrival at Myinzaing the three brothers seized him and put on him the yellow robe. They afterwards killed him. After Kyawzwa's death, two kings Sawnit and Sawmun reigned in Pagan till 703 B. E. The brothers remembered the benefits they had received from Kyawzwa and left Sawnit to reign in peace. From the inscription we see that they associated him with them in their works of merit. Similarly, Sawmun was tolerated by their successors, but he was the last king of Pagan.

Certain picturesque touches in the story of Queen Zaw and the brothers suggested that Kyaukse had now become the most valuable part of the kingdom. Pegu was now lost to Pagan and the rice producing areas of Upper Burma would increase in importance. In later times four such areas were recognized:*

* My authority is Mg. Mg. Bya, Mandalay.

- (1) Taungdwingyi.
- (2) Ledwin, that is the Ko Khayaing or the irrigated parts of Kyaukse.
- (3) Tabayindwin—along the Mu River.
- (4) Chindwin.

I think there need be no hesitation in saying that of these Kyaukse was in early days by far the most important. It was pre-eminently the "Ledwin." It was accessible by land from Pagan and by water paddy boats could drop down the Panlaung and Zawgyi into the Myitnge and thence out to the Irrawaddy.

Now the King of Pagan had incautiously allowed the Shan brothers to establish themselves in this area. No doubt they cut off both revenue and rice supplies. The centre of gravity of the kingdom had shifted with the introduction of irrigation. Pagan had become unsuitable as a capital. The proper site was now somewhere in the area controlled by the brothers. If we consider the location of subsequent capitals, we shall see that all of them were near the junction of the Myitnge with the Irrawaddy—conveniently situated for control of paddy traffic from the Kyaukse rice-lands—and even after the removal to Mandalay forts commanding the Myitnge Mouth were maintained, below Sagaing on the right bank and slightly upstream on the left bank. The latter is a particularly elaborate structure whose vaulted galleries, now tenanted only by bats, are still in almost perfect repair.

I think I have shown that irrigation in Kyaukse had a certain political effect on the course of Burmese history. But I do not wish for a moment to exaggerate its importance. The shock of the great Kaan's invasion no doubt rendered it easier for Pegu to assert its independence. The loss of Pegu necessitated the reorganization of the kingdom and the removal of the capital to the Myitnge mouth was an essential part of the new scheme. The fact that it was effected through a change of dynasty matters little. The main point is that under pressure of circumstances a right decision was taken.

J. A. STEWART.

A DIVINE DESPOTISM.

BY

Major C. M. Enriquez.

(*Theophilus*).

A few miles north of Mandalay there is fascinating country round Taung-byon and Madaya. It requires, however, more than usual fortitude to face the railway journey, and therefore this quiet area, with its villages, pagodas and tamarind trees, is known only to the adventurous. The tiny train drawn up near the Zegyo market, sets out on its reckless run of 16 miles in 3 hours, by wallowing along the smelliest drains of Mandalay, until, beyond Obo, it passes reluctantly into clean open country, and follows the bank of a small canal. Hundreds of people use this canal in August when they go by boat to the festival at Taung-byon, and cheer the train, and bet on their chances of beating it. It is a gay and pretty scene; and the narrow canal is shaded with *Htanaung Bin* trees whose quaintly twisted limbs are so typical of Upper Burma. Early in the rains the white pagodas stand amidst flaming Gold-Mohur. Rice fields, and the floods of the Irrawaddy, stretch away into the distance.

The annual festival at Taung-byon is a great Nat celebration, which affords a welcome interlude of Animism in the rigors of the Buddhist Lent. Vast crowds flock to it, bent on pleasure; and the Nats themselves suddenly wake to tremendous activity, especially the brothers *Shwe Byin Gyi* and *Shwe Byin Nge* in whose honour the festival is held. Their wives, who are mediums, or *Nat-kadaws*, assemble from all parts of Burma.

The legend of the Brothers *Shwe Byin Gyi* and *Shwe Byin Nge* is long. The facts may, however, be briefly summarised as follows. In the time of King Manuha (eleventh century) two Indian brothers Byat Wi and Byat Ta floated to Thaton on trays, and were adopted by a priest. Having killed and eaten a fabulous beast, they became endowed with super-natural powers. Byat Wi messed about with the intended bride of King Manuha, was killed, and became the guardian spirit of Thaton. Byat Ta, however, went to Anawratta King of Pagan, and by his magic enabled Anawratta to sack Thaton (in 1057 A.D.) and carry off the sacred Buddhist books. At Pagan, Byat Ta was appointed to bring fresh flowers daily from Mount Popa for the palace: and on these expeditions he met a *Belu-ma*, now known as *Ame Gyi* (Great Mother), by whom he had two sons, *Shwe Byin Gyi* and *Shwe Byin Nge*. These are the individuals with whom we are now concerned.

Their father Byat Ta being regarded with jealousy, was killed on the pretext that he was late with his flowers. Of this crime no doubt, he was guilty, since the maid of the mountain was fair. Fortunately, his two sons inherited his magic. Anawratta adopted them, and gave each a golden vase (*Byin*). Hence these names Shwe Byin Gyi and Shwe Byin Nge, *Big* and *Little Golden Vase*. They are now probably the most powerful Nats in Burma. Certainly their festival is the greatest, and their votaries the most numerous. In memory of their Indian origin they are still *salaamed*, and not *shikoed*.

Later on they became generals: and when Anawratta invaded China they helped him (by their miraculous powers) to secure a sacred tooth of Buddha jealously guarded by the Chinese Emperor. Whatever elements of history there may be about these brothers, the successful invasion of China is certainly an invention. Kyanzitha, we know, sent a friendly Mission to the Emperor some years later: Anyhow, that does not matter. Nats are not historians; we must permit them considerable license, and pass over wide discrepancies in chronology to enable them to associate themselves with the golden age of Anawratta.

The Buddha-tooth was taken first to Pagan, and then placed on a mythical beast which halted with them at Taung-byon. So at this spot it was enshrined in the Su-daung-byi (*the Pagoda of the wish-fulfilled*). Prince Kyanzitha, the future hero king, was responsible for building the shrine, and ordered that everyone should bring one brick. Shwe Byin Gyi and Shwe Byin Nge failed to contribute, but played at beans instead—which beans (three large slabs of stone) can still be seen, while, to this day, there are two bricks missing from the interior of the pagoda. King Anawratta, when he came and saw the gap was annoyed, and ordered the execution of the brothers. The phases of their arrest, which at first they resisted, are immortalized in the names of several villages such as Lun Tatung (*Ask for Rope*): Dok Yaik (*Hit Stick*): and Wayin Dok (*Bamboo Stick*).

Later they submitted, and were killed in a savage manner. When Anawratta re-embarked for Pagan, his barge was prevented from moving. Asking the reason, it was found that the Spirits of the Brothers were holding it back. Being summoned, they told the king they had become Nats, and had nowhere to live. So he assigned a place for them near the Relic Pagoda where their 'Palace' was built, and still stands. They are always represented as two seated figures with 'sloped' swords, the king further dedicated to their service the Princesses obtained in his late Chinese expedition, whose descendants, it is claimed, still attend the shrine after eight centuries.

While all kinds of women, and a few men too, become mediums, the service of these Nats is mainly hereditary. The guardians of the shrine, the musicians, the bearers who carry the images and their paraphernalia, and the attendants who ride with them in their palanquin, are all hereditary officers whose right to perform these duties has descended in their families for hundreds of years. The *Nat-kaddws* are outside this hierarchy, and are simply women who feel they are mediums, and

who devote themselves to one or other of the brothers, to whom they are formally married. The four chief queens, or *Mi-bayas*, are ladies of great importance. The lesser wives are often mere witches. As already mentioned, these women attend the festival annually from all parts of Burma. On the first evening they report their arrival by dancing with swords and flowers before the images of their spiritual husbands. The scene is curious and lavish. The status of these women gives them considerable influence. Many are wealthy, and their fingers are covered with jewels, while on their heads are tied curious shimmering baskets, full of flowers. This ceremony is a sort of seance. The mediums are violently shaken and agitated, and often appear to swoon. Their trembling resembles that of *Mihlois* at Kachin *Nat Gadaws* though rather less convincing. We witness no doubt a survival of the animism which preceded the introduction of Buddhism—and it is interesting to note the apparent unbroken descent from a remote age of the hierarchy which administers at the shrine of this ancient cult. Like Confucianism in China, Bon in Tibet and Shinto in Japan, Nat worship in Burma has successfully survived centuries of contact with Buddhism. The two are cleverly harmonized to avoid rivalry. Thus we see these Nats associated with Burman's hero king, and actively engaged in securing Buddhist books and relics. Neither religion, however, is much influenced by the other; and each, though followed by the same people, is diametrically opposed in every essential detail. To any one conversant with the spirit and policy of Buddhism, this state of affairs is not, however, very surprising. It is simply a case of live and let live, and a recognition of the fact that the lofty ethics and logic of Buddhism are really beyond the comprehension of the masses.

Later in the evening various Nats are represented by dances, which are slightly different for each. Each also has its own special music. The character of the Nats is, as far as possible, acted. The Pakan Min dance, for reasons to be explained later, is a cock-like movement. The child-nat, Ma Nemi, is shown playing with toys and flowers, and holding the corner of her scarf shyly in her teeth. Ma Nemi is the forlorn little figure of an orphan who has come down to us through the ages, since Anawratta assigned her a home in the cradles of babies. It somewhat shattered one of my favourite themes to see this part taken by an ex-butler who wore a belt made of double rows of sovereigns. His late master would, I am sure have been amazed at his butler's antics, and not a little shocked at the fabulous value of his belt.

Next morning, to the fearful agitation of the *Nat gadaws*, the two Brothers are removed to a distance of 2 miles, first in a palanquin, and then in boats, to a certain tree, where they are washed in the Irrawaddy, and brought back.

The greatest crowds gather at the conclusion of these preliminaries. There is a fair with restaurants, flower shops, silk shops, toy shops, and all manner of side shows to charm money from the pocket. Night is devoted to the circus and the *pwe*. The gay, bright-coloured, kindly coloured, kindly crowd is Burmese. Therefore it has four qualities—

daintiness, cheeriness, quiet speech, and a capacity for sudden gusts of passion. In short, it is essentially human. Its mood restores one's confidence after all this blather about politics. The Orator may hold the Burmese stage a while with novel Indian patter, but the *Minthami* will return to her own again.

In the centre of the fair, and round the *Nandaw* or palace of *Shwe Byin Gyi* and *Shwe Byin Nge*, hundreds of sheds are put up to accommodate the *Nat-kadaws* and the collections of Nat figures which they bring together from all parts of Burma. In each shed is a row of Nats, lavishly attired in jewels, tinsel, scarves and silk turbans, according to their traits. Some are splendidly new, others antique but all are spirited and very human. The 37 Nats, the *Thonse Hkunit Min* have doubtless lived, and have reached the peculiar honour of God-hood by reason of their heroic or pathetic stories, and the tragic manner of deaths. The figures here assembled give one a good general idea of the Nats of Burma, their legends, and their several degrees of popularity. Little *Ma Nemi* for instance, who is the only child-Nat, is one of the most popular on account of her pathetic history. This shy little maid, who lives in babies' cradles is often shown with a finger held coyly in the corner of her mouth, and I doubt if there was ever a row of Nats in which she is not represented. *Myauk-pe-Kadu Thekin-ma*, whose child lies in her lap playing with its toes, is another popular deity. Women approach her who want babies, and mothers consult her. She is generally concerned in keeping children happy, and may be regarded as their Patron Saint. Surely, she is successful with those who survive! No babies are more merry and fascinating than those of Burma. Alas! that forty per cent die young. This Nat, as her name indicates is a Kadu Nat, from Chindwin. Her draperies are usually black; and so also are those of her neighbour *Ame gyi*, *Ye-yin-Gadaw* who is much like her in appearance, but who often rides a tiger, and carries a sword instead of a baby. She is the Mother of the Nat-Brothers whose festival we have come to celebrate.

No collection I have ever seen is complete with all the 37 Nats, but certain favourites are *always* exhibited. There are, in the sheds of Taungbyon, scores of Ma Nemis and Pakan Mins, but only one figure of *U Yin Gyi* the famous Nat of Lower Burma whose festival is held at Ma-u-bin, and who was stolen away by nymphs by reason of his exquisite playing. He always carries a harp, and is sometimes mounted on a crocodile. Then *Anawratta* and *Kyanzittha* the two favourite Burmese Kings, are deified, as also *Tabin Shweti* the Talaing King, but their images are rarely seen. I have never yet found a figure of Anawratta, whose symbol is a polo stick, though I once saw a picture of him in a Burmese book. Other important nats not often seen, but each popular in their own part of Burma, are *Ko-Myo-Yin* of Kyaukse; *Ko Po Tu* (on a tiger) from the Shan country; *Awa-Min-Gaung-Gyi* (on an elephant) a deified Talaing Soldier-King from Ava; and *Ngwe-Daung Thu* from the Yaw country.

It is worth being acquainted with a few of the favourite Nats, whose exploits have cast a net-work of romance over the country. They are-

autocrats, relentless and exacting; but the people submit gladly to this divine despotism. These are benevolent beings so long as you pay your dues, and are polite and respectful. It would be foolish to incur their wrath. As the superstitious old lady said, when she bowed to the Devil in Church:—"Politeness costs nothing, and besides you never know."

Another very popular Nat is *Maung Tint De*, the Blacksmith of Tagaung. He is also known as *Ain-Dwin Min-Ma-Gayi*. Associated with him is his wife *Shwe Nabe Thekin Ma*, whose 'Belu' origin is indicated by a dragon hat. Maung Tint De's eldest sister is the Nat *Shwe Mye-Hna* (golden face): and his youngest sister is *Thon-ban-hla* (Three kinds of Beauty) who is the mother of little Ma Nemi.

Hti-byu-saung is the Hermit Nat, recognised by his rosary, yellow robe and priestly hat. He is said to have been the father of Anawratta, and to have been driven from his throne by the Kyi-zo Sockade princes and made to live in a monastery as a hermit.

In most Nat-Shrines there are two figures on horse-back, of these, one with a Burmese helmet and a sword, is *Minbyu Shin* the Dry-Zone Nat, whose story I have already related on page 219 of 'A Burmese Enchantment.' The other is *Pakan Min* also known as *U Min Gyaw* whose damning emblems are fighting cocks and two bottles of wine slung to his saddle. The *Maha Gita* informs us that Pakan Min was a son of Thein Kwin, King of Pagan, that he was exiled and built Pakan, then called Kookhan; and that he made a Canal. In proof thereof there still exists a village called Myaung Tu Ywa (*Canal Dig Village*). This is all very edifying; but

On the tomb-stone will be seen
Not what he was:
But what he should have been.

There is quite another version of Pakan Min's career, with a heap of evidence to support it. It is to be feared that he is our Burmese Bacchus, that he married a bar-maid *Ma Bo Me*, and acquired a taste for drink and gaming. Hence the symbolic bottles and cocks. These disreputable details were unearthed for me by Maung Ba Win, Assistant Superintendent of Excise, who had evidently been on Pakan Min's tracks to some purpose. It is further laid down for the guidance of *Nat Kadaws* that when dancing in honour of this Nat they should wear pink *putsos* and *gaung-baungs*, clap their arms, and move like fighting-cocks. Fame has evidently chosen to immortalize in Pakan Min a sportsman, and a *bon viveur*.

PAGAN.

BY MAJOR C. M. ENRIQUEZ.

Few places inspire the imagination so vividly as Pagan. It is saturated with old associations. History lurks amongst its ruins. The very soil is dust of brick. The greatest Kings of Burma are connected with it, and the shrines they built so lavishly rise before me, as I write on the terrace of the Gawda-Palin. I believe firmly in seizing impressions in the field, while they are still fresh: and the monuments spread thickly over the surrounding country could scarcely fail to make a deep appeal. Far away gleams the golden dome of the *Shwezigon Pagoda*, built by Anawratta (1044-77 A. D.), and completed by his equally great successor Kyanzittha. Kyanzittha's own masterpiece, the *Ananda*, lies white and dazzling in the fore-ground a dream pagoda: the most lovely shrine in Burma. The *Gawda-palin* (Buddha's Throne), upon whose upper terrace I rest, is a massive structure, higher than St. Pauls, so perfectly proportioned that from the Irrawaddy its grey and white gates and spires seem to float like a mirage above the river mists. *Thatbyinnyu* (The Omniscient), another soaring vision, is almost as ethereal. Near it lies the *Shwekugyi*, built by Alaungsithu (1112-1187 A. D.). That ancient king, in the 75th year of his reign, at the age of 101, was here brutally smothered by his son. To expiate that wicked crime, yonder ruin, the *Dhamma-yangyi*, was raised. It is hoped shortly to restore the *Dhamma-yan-gyi*. Already workmen are swarming over the *Tilo Minlo*, for whose preservation Rs. 20,000 has been allotted. 'Tilo Minlo' means *Umbrella-want Kingdom-want*. The ambition of its founder is indicated by this, and by his own name Nan-taung-mya *much asking for palace*. Near by an exquisite little hall, the *U. Pali Thein*, is called after the great theologian U. Pali, a contemporary of Buddha, who expounded law to the first Council. And so on. There is something to learn of many a shrine, while the remaining three or four thousand are nameless ruins of red brick, in every stage of collapse. People say they are all the same, and so they may appear to the uninitiated. Information is not readily accessible. Visitors are left to wander aimless amidst ploughed fields and thorny and extremely treacherous lanes; and to thread a labyrinth of pagodas which have a habit of moving away and round each other in a most perplexing fashion. But all the greater ones at any rate, have a distinct character and individuality arising as much perhaps from their romances and tragedies, as from the architectural nature of their several types.

There is a great deal to be said about these types, and the influences of Thaton, Prome, Ceylon, India, and Cambodia which conspired

together in their creation. Pagan is a tremendous subject to treat in a few paragraphs, as we must treat it here. In 1914 I wrote a small booklet on the subject, * and so we must confine ourselves now strictly to generalities, and to certain new facts lately brought to light by the diligent research of Archaeologists and Epigraphists. In several directions it is necessary to modify theories which have long been accepted as true. In this connection I am indebted for information to Taw Sein Ko and Mr. Duroiselle, the distinguished authors of the Reports for 1916-1920, on the Archaeological Survey of Burma.

Pagan, we are told, was originally a Pyu settlement at a remote period when the Burmese, or Mranma, were still scattered, insignificant communities. The amalgamation of Burmese tribes only effected by Pyinbya, the 33rd King of Pagan, in the 9th century. The Pyu were a Tibeto-Burman race whose early culture was probably derived from Southern India. Their civilization was not without effect on that of both Talaings and Burmese, into whose ranks the Pyu subsequently merged, leaving only slight traces of their existence. It is however known that their capital was at Hmawza near Prome, that they had writing at an early date, and that they have left a larger literature than was suspected. Much of this has yet to be discovered, but Pyu inscriptions, together with those of the Talaing, are already playing an important part in fixing precisely the dates of many events in the early history of Burma.

The amalgamation of the Burmese effected at Pagan by Pyinbya in the 9th century, was completed by Anawratta in 1057, when he suddenly swept down and destroyed the Pyu at Prome, and the Talaing at Thaton. The last event resulted in a tremendous impetus to religion, art, architecture, and is the immediate cause of the architectural and intellectual splendour of Pagan. But it is impossible now to maintain that the Burmese in 1057 were savages. They had before then a corrupt form of Mahayana Buddhism. They probably had writing, of which the earliest known inscriptions are however later than the Thaton campaign. In short though the Burmese received a highly developed civilization from the Talaing, it is no longer possible to ignore the earliest culture derived from the Pyu.

The greatness of Pagan however began with the fall of Thaton : and during the succeeding two and a half centuries the reputed 5,000 pagodas were built, whose ruins cover a great area, whose survivors are still magnificently preserved, and which then, and henceforth, became the wonder and admiration of every generation. Fortunately the dryness of the climate, and the absence of all jungle except cactus, have ensured the preservation of these monuments. Men and earthquakes are their only enemies : and of these, man has displayed an unbelievable perseverance in breaking into the images and relic chambers of almost every one of them.

The existence of Buddhism in Upper Burma before 1057 A. D. has

* *Pagan*.—Hanthawaddy Press, Rangoon.

long been disputed. The controversy is now set at rest by evidence furnished by a group of pagodas at Min-nan-thu, three miles from Pagan. The group is a considerable one, and appears to belong to a late period, from 1248 A. D. to the end of the century. Many inscribed stones are lying about, and one we examined was dated A. D. 1255, and mentioned King U-zana. A pagoda called *Tayok Pyi Paya*, or 'Pagoda of flight from the Chinese,' seems to belong to the period of the Chinese invasion (1284 A. D.) The group is further remarkable for the ruins of extensive brick monasteries, usually two storied, which contain either a spacious hall, or else a central cell with a passage all round it. The exteriors were once handsomely decorated with plaster mouldings of flowers and mythical beasts, of which traces still remain. The importance of the ruins, however, lies in the frescoes, which at that period had reached a high state of perfection. Though now dim and faded they are still beautiful after nearly 700 years. Monsieur Duroiselle declares them 'frankly Mahayanist and Tantric,' and they have therefore assumed high archaeological importance as proving unmistakably the existence of corrupt Mahayana Buddhism, and its survival till 1248 A. D., the date (according to an inscription) in which King Narapathisithu built the *Nanda-ma-nya*. Both here, and in the undated *Paya-thon-zu* close by, Brahmas and Human-birds are illustrated. Some of the pictures are grossly obscene which makes them almost, if not quite, unique in Burma. They are of course Mahayana, and depict Bodhisattvas in some lustful abode. They confirm the legend of grave immorality amongst the Ari, or priests of early Pagan, before the introduction of pure Southern Buddhism.

We will now attempt to revive the personality of two or three arresting characters connected with Pagan at the height of its fame. Dead Kings are always better than live ones. The latter in war draw you forth to deserts of flies and heat, and in peace to ceremonious torture in high collars and Wellington boots. But a dead King you can make friends with. Asoka, Babar, Kyanzitta—how lovable, how intimate, they are!

Anawratta is less accessible. The material at our disposal is meagre, but in this conqueror of Thaton we have a soldier—energetic, strong, unscrupulous, but not unkind. His conquest of Thaton (1057) coincides with the Norman invasion of England (1066), and both events were fruitful in their intellectual results. Anawratta's expeditions were frankly predatory. His descent on Arakan was a shameless attempt to possess himself of the Mahamuni image. We are not aware of any provocation on the part of the Talaings justifying the war with Thaton. Simply, Thaton was rich and dangerously strong: and Anawratta's yearning for holy books, which was the ostensible reason for the raid, may be accepted at its face value. However, he brought Burma, perhaps for the first time, under one strong Government.

With Anawratta is associated the pathetic figure of his victim Manuha, King of Thaton, who lived many years a captive at Pagan. Anawratta on the whole appears to have treated him generously, though at one period the unfortunate prisoner was subject to some indignity, and

was, in fact, dedicated as a slave to the Shwezigon Pagoda. However in 1069 he was in a position to build two beautiful shrines at Pagan, the *Manuha* and *Nanpaya*. Both are well preserved, and the former is remarkable for the jugglery whereby no less than four stupendous images (one is 100 feet long) have been fitted into quite a small building. We witness in poor Manuha a spirit of dignity and fortitude. Dragged from his throne at the head of the highest civilization then known to Burma, he patiently devoted his hopeless captivity to works of art which by reason of their Indian style, were destined profoundly to influence the architecture of the country.

Before leaving Anawratta, we must notice another remarkable personality of his *entourage*—Shin Araham, the patron of religion, the apostle of Southern Buddhism to Upper Burma. He was a Talaing, and appears at Pagan shortly before the invasion of Thaton. Indeed, his presence may well have roused the seed of jealousy in the mind of Anawratta. At any rate Shin Araham was pure in heart. He taught a new and beautiful law. He strenuously exposed the vicious Ari priests, the scandal of whose lives is remembered still. His expression was sweet and calm. We can see him kneeling still in the Ananda Pagoda, with folded hands. His statue, by a contemporary artist, is one of the only two of its kind, and is no doubt a good likeness. The later acts of his life are officially recorded in many inscriptions on stone. In 1036 A. D. he assisted at the coronation of Kyanzittha. In 1090 he attended the dedication of the Ananda. He lived on into four reigns, and died full of years and honour in the days of Alaungsithu in about 1118 A.D., aged 81.

Some mystery attaches to Anawratta's death. He was killed out hunting by *Nats* in animal form. Modern pictures show him on his elephant fighting for his life. They say his body was never recovered.

He was succeeded by his eldest son Sawlu (1077—1084) an unworthy heir, whose foolishness soon brought him to grief, and cleared the way for the great Kyanzittha. Kyanzittha, by the way, appears to have been scrupulously loyal to Sawlu while he lived.

For centuries doubt has existed as to the legitimacy and nationality of Kyanzittha. The controversy has indeed only closed within the last two or three years with the discovery that Vesali (the home of his mother) is the Vesali of Arakan, and not of India. His mother Hti Hlaing Hpru, was an Arakanese princess obtained by Anawratta after his conquest of Arakan. The point is now settled satisfactorily, and with a certainty not often displayed by cautious archaeologists.

A man of strong personality, Kyanzittha was constantly in disgrace during the two reigns preceding his own. He was often a fugitive, and the romance of his vicissitudes survives in the names of villages to-day. On the death of Sawlu he assumed the throne in 1034, drove away the Talaing rebels who had brought Sawlu to grief, was crowned with tremendous ceremony in 1035, and entered thereafter upon a prosperous reign of 28 years, till 1112 A. D. These important dates, which in themselves help to fix others, are now established for ever and beyond dispute by the quadrilingual inscriptions on the famous Myazedi Pillar at Pagan, con-

firmed by another Talaing inscription in the Shwesandaw at Prome. The Myazedi inscription (in Talaing, Pyu, Pali and Burmese) is further a sort of Rosetta Stone, which led to the recent rediscovery, by Mr. C. O. Blagden, of the Pyu language. It was written in 1112 A. D., while Kyanzittha lay dying, by his own and only son. A warm affection seems to have existed between these two, which adds a human interest to this ancient pillar of stone.

Amongst other activities, Kyanzittha sent an embassy with tribute to China in 1106; and a mission to India with funds for the restoration of the temple at Budha Gaya. To this last event is probably due the introduction to Pagan of the *sikkhara*, or Hindu spire, known to archaeologists as the 'stepped curvilinear cone.' Indian architects may also have been obtained through a friendly Chola prince, who appears mysteriously on the throne of Pegu at this period. At Pagan Kyanzittha built the paltry *Kyanzittha Onhmin*, and the graceful *Nagayon* with its typical 'flame' gates. But the monuments truly worthy of his greatness are the incomparable Ananda (1090 A. D.) at Pagan, and the Shwesandaw (1093 A. D.) at Prome. Both are counted still amongst the most sacred and celebrated shrines of Burma.

We see in Kyanzittha a man of great energy and varied interests. His extraordinary personality endeared him to his people, who recall him still with pride and affection. Few kings of antiquity are remembered so vividly. His name brings brightness to any Burmese face today.

His statue, a pair to that of Shin Araham, stands in the Ananda. We see him crowned, handsome, debonair, and every inch a King. The face is open and honest, the jaw strong, the lips full, and the expression bright and humorous. These, as far as we know, are the characteristics which distinguished Kyanzittha, and endeared him for 900 years to his people.

The Shwesandaw inscription of Prome has bequeathed us a picture of Kyanzittha which there is no reason to believe incorrect:—
 "Great.....pious in alms giving, possessed of armies, of immense wealth. In Majesty.....glorious: in self-restraint and kingly duties diligent and discerning.devotedly attached to the Three Jewels, beloved of and pleasing to the Gods. Of heart gentle.....in the strong abode, the excellent city of Pokama, called Arimaddana."

THE BOTANICAL GARDEN AT MAYMYO.

When the Chief Conservator of Forests, Mr. C. G. Rogers, and the Forest Research Officer, Mr. A. Rodger, O. B. E., invited me to take charge of a Botanical Garden not yet in existence, I objected that I knew nothing about Botany. But they insisted, and I had to admit, that I had collected plants all over Burma, knew many of them by their Burmese names in their native habitats, and that I was interested in Gardens. Most potent argument of all, they said they had secured the money but that every Forest Officer, being either on Military Service or doing two men's work, if I did not come and help them, the money might lapse, and the prospective garden be made over to the Circumlocution Office. To this argument I succumbed. I have found the work an abiding pleasure, and if it is not well done, I can only plead that I have done all I undertook to do, my best. Now I am again faced with the same argument. It has been urged on me in several quarters that the work done should be put on record. My objections that I cannot write, that I have never tried to write anything beyond letters to my friends, are met with the reply that someone ought to write an account of the garden for general information—this I admit—and that, Mr. Rodger being on leave, not only is no one better qualified than myself to write it, but failing me no one can write any account at all. So I can only do what I did before when taking over the garden, my best.

The scheme for a Botanical Garden in Maymyo had long been discussed, and in November 1917 funds for constructing it were allotted by Government. A site was selected in the upper levels of the valley which terminates in the Maymyo Lake. It was originally proposed to make a motor road from the bund along the west edge of the lake (then under construction by convict labour) to join Thirkell Road at the top of the valley, and that the garden should consist only of the horse shoe strip of ground round the head of the lake inside the roads. We who were interested in botany rather than in motors wanted to include the whole of Kadettaw Hill and the old village site. A battle ensued between motorists, who wanted to buzz round the lake, and talked scathingly of "fenced in jungles," and bird lovers and gardeners who wanted peace and quiet for a bird sanctuary, and freedom from dust and petrol fumes. Eventually the Lieutenant-Governor decided in our favour, thanks, I gratefully believe, largely to the influence of Mr. English, whose sympathy and help were of the greatest assistance to me on many occasions. This decision enlarged the area to about 150 acres, and threw into the garden a beautiful view point, many fine old trees and the flowers.

and plants of the old Shan village gardens. The new road, when it is made will go to the west of Kadettaw Hill.

The area included a small patch of primeval forest, known as the Kadettaw Natzin Clump, extraordinarily rich in the number of species growing in it naturally. There was also a large space of old taungya and scrub jungle, and a marsh, a small rivulet, a pond and a few narrow boggy and unproductive paddy fields at the top of the valley, cultivated by an ancient broad-hatted Shan-Danu named Maung Tun. Him we left in peace as Durwan and caretaker on the spot until such time as his new abode at Singaung-gale (where the Kadettaw people had been removed) was ready. For the first two years he was invaluable. He knew and loved all wild flowers and creatures (except the pig that rooted up his bulbs and the leopard that killed his ducks!). He had a pretty little wife and it was most amusing to see them watering and weeding followed by a kitten I had given them. After two years his new farm claimed him, but he still often comes to see me, bringing beautiful wild plants, and does odd jobs of carting.

Since 1917 the whole valley has been laid out with paths and shelters and a carriage drive and the whole plantable area has been divided by Mr. Rodger into compartments representing the various Natural Orders.

The method followed was that Mr. Rodger went with me over every inch of the garden, noting the trees and plants growing wild and allotting the plots according to the natural order already best represented. Thus the position of the rose garden (Rosaceae) was fixed by the fact that there were growing in it already three crab apple trees, two cherries, five kinds of raspberries, a wild strawberry and a potentilla. The Leguminosae plot, near the East gate, was fixed because in it were two Mezal trees (*Cassia Siamea*) several large climbing beans, a group of *Albizzias* and innumerable other leguminosae plants both large and small. The *Meliaceae* growing by the Nyaungni gate fixed that plot; the big pipuls on the hill located the ficus family, and so on. At first it was contemplated that the plants exhibited should be confined to species indigenous to Maymyo. But I was constantly travelling all over Burma and bringing back plants, and it seemed a pity not to include such specimens. Thus the scheme was gradually extended to include all species representing the indigenous flora of Burma. These limits were again found unduly narrow. Myitkyina and Bhamo contain plants hitherto only recorded from China: Tenasserim contains plants recorded from Siam. Then you have those odd natural freaks by which Himalayan plants are found, not west, but east, of the Irrawaddy, and the Aracan Hills contain specimens recorded as typical of Borneo and Sumatra. Finally it was decided to include all plants which will grow in the open at Maymyo without being constantly tickled by a *mali*.

A great advance was made when I went home and took the opportunity of visiting the Gardens in Perandinya, Kew and Dublin. To those in authority at these gardens I introduced myself as an *ignorant amateur* charged with the creation of a garden and threw myself on their mercies. My actual words to them were "an ignorant small woman with a job six

times too big for her." Without exception I found them most helpful with advice and practical instruction, and I must freely acknowledge their courtesy. I had already appreciated the importance of planting so as not to obstruct views; but from them I learned to appreciate more fully the difficulties of achieving this. In Kew, for example, they have had to sacrifice many rare and valuable exhibits on this account. Now I have devised a scheme by which, I hope, this difficulty may be surmounted. Having discovered points commanding good views, they are marked by a white washed post in the fence, a seat, etc., and when holes are being dug for planting, some one is stationed at each view point to see if the proposed planting will spoil the view or not. A couple of yards one way or the other may make all the difference.

Another difficulty is to build a garden without first creating a desert; it is easy enough to uproot, so difficult to plant. This is avoided by only removing unsightly plants except when more space is wanted for a new species. Thus in the compartment allotted to reeds and grasses, there are many trees which belong elsewhere. But we do not remove a tree until we have a bamboo or other suitable species to take its place. Then we may remove a tree, say of the order Combretaceae, to make room for the bamboo, and plant the tree in the compartment allotted to that order; one plays a never ending game of chess with different specimens. Every compartment is labelled with the name of the order which it represents and the individual specimens are being gradually labelled by Mr. Rodger with both their Botanical and Burmese names, so that anyone quite ignorant of Botany can use the place with profit, or if he is disposed to be interested in the subject, can begin, with the help of a small Manual, to study it here. It has not been possible to keep all plants strictly to their botanical places, owing to their habits. So that the Bog Garden, Rock garden, Natsin Clumps, Kadettaw Wood and Willow Brook will contain specimens of many orders arranged not botanically but according to the situation that suits them most,—and things that seem to grow naturally in company are left together e.g., bracken fern and pine trees. The Lily Garden grew out of an old hobby of mine in hybridising *Amaryllis* lilies and raising them from seed in my own garden. The soil and climate of Maymyo suit them amazingly, and many other bulbs thrive exceedingly, and only those that require real cold winters such as Crocuses, daffodils, tulips and lily of the valley refuse to flourish.

An outcrop of rock by an old irrigation channel suggested the site for the Rock Garden, which has been gradually built up with rocks cleared out of the top end of the main lake, and leaf mould formed of the burnt rubbish of the garden, weeds from the ponds, etc. Kazins of sods, laid across the bog to enable me to get from one side of the valley to the other, have grown into bunds forming a mill pond for a water wheel and pump, and pools for water plants. The paths have gradually evolved themselves from tracks made where one wanted to go—seats were placed where one wanted to sit—and the Lily garden grew up below the hut I built myself for shelter at my favourite view point, looking down the valley and lake, to the distant mountains.

Mg. Tun's paddy fields are developing into a palm garden, with willows, a brook, a fernery, and so on. A spring, with a rim of sods and a bamboo spout, used for drinking water by the Kadettaw villagers, suggested an ornamental well; it was begun for me by a party of Burma Sappers in camp under training, and finished by a Burman pagoda mason, one Ba Gyan, from Mandalay. Being in the Rosaceae plot it is covered with climbing roses, as is the arch leading down to it. A rather nice incident was, after the well was finished, one of the old cooly women knelt at my feet and *shikhoing*, said, "We all thank you so much, *Thakin-ma*, for this. All who thirst can now drink of pure water."

The paths have been gravelled with soft stone from the lake bed, in "Botany Bay" as a witty visitor named the upper end of the main lake.

The Personnel of the garden has been officially, the Forest Research (or Utilization) Officer, Mr. Alec Rodger on leave: Mr J. C. Hopwood at present. A Burman Upper Subordinate Maung Khin who is not only very keen on gardening but also knows a great deal about botany, and can survey, level, build and carpenter, and understands machines, such as pumps, mowing machines. etc., three Burma Forest Subordinates (Mg. Hman, Mg. On Pe, Mg. Ba Pe) each with a gang of about 15 to 20 coolies: all Burmans and Shans except a couple of Uriahs for heavy earth work,—a cart man and a pair of bullocks

Old women and girls do the weeding,—the men do jungle cutting, stumping, etc. For actual road making the P. W. D. lent a gang of road coolies and a roller and have helped me generously in many ways.

I, of course, am merely a stop gap, until such time as an "European Gardener" is sent out from England by the Indian Government but my great hope is that when he does come. he will learn Burmese and work with the local coolies who have served me so well, and who know the indigenous plants and wild flowers as no Indian mali ever could. The coolies constantly bring me in plants from the jungle, and tell me their local names and properties. If people who travel in the jungle further afield would sent in plants, they would be most gratefully received.

The only thing that really annoys me is when visitors do wanton damage. It is inconceivable that they should, but they do—and the question of policing the garden is a serious one. The subordinates and coolies who live in the garden in the Durwan's house and four gate lodges cannot be everywhere after working hours.

The garden has had its troubles,—Plague, small-pox, influenza, accidents; births and deaths, comedies and tragedies, but the three years I have worked in it have been the happiest of my life. It gave me a job worth doing when I felt a useless encumbrance on the earth in War time, and it will be a real grief to leave it when we retire next year under the age limit. There is so much yet to do, but other abler hands than mine will take up the work, and someday I hope the Mamyo Garden will take high rank among the beauty spots of the world.

CHARLOTTE I. WHEELER CUFFE.

LEIK-KAM-PHA-MA-WUTTU.

OR

The story of the Turtle.

In an obscure village in Arakan there once lived a man and his wife with their only daughter by name Mai Htwe Yai. I cannot tell you the names of the girl's parents; but as it was the custom of the people in the country, even just as it is now at the present day, to avoid as much as possible the use of the real names of persons who are advanced in years, they were commonly known to the villagers as Mai Htwe Yai's father and mother. They were simple ignorant rustics who daily earned their living by catching fish in the small stream that flowed silently past their little village. One day the worthy couple went out fishing as usual in their canoe and Mai Htwe Yai was left to look after the various household duties such as splitting firewood, filling the jars with water and pounding the necessary quantity of rice for the evening meal. Somehow on this particular ill-fated day the fishing did not prove as successful as usual. The husband got terribly annoyed, while the wife in her love and anxiety for the comfort of her daughter repeatedly kept on saying:

(1) What shall I do
For my daughter's dinner?
How I wish
That I might win her
Lots of fish—
'Twere a dainty dish
For my daughter's dinner.

Hearing this the man fiercely replied, "You seem to be only thinking of your daughter's dinner, but what about mine you ungrateful woman?" and forthwith he struck her with the heavy oar he carried in his hand. The blow was so severe that the poor woman died outright. But when the body was thrown into the water the man was astonished to see it suddenly transformed into a turtle.

When the man returned home alone in the evening Mai Htwe Yai questioned him about her mother. As he did not wish to grieve his daughter he tried to deceive her by saying that her mother had gone on a visit to her aunt. The next day the girl went to her aunt's house only to find that her mother was not there at all. Then her father said that he had made a mistake for, as a matter of fact, her mother was then with her grandmother. On verification this also proved to be false. Thus for

several days by a succession of lies he managed to hide the real facts of her mother's death from the young girl. But at last the day arrived when he could no longer think of a likely story, and for his own peace of mind he made a full confession of his guilt, adding, "So though you have no mother now she is not really dead for at the present moment she exists in the river in the form of a turtle.

For a time Mai Htwe Yai was inconsolable. Grief seemed to be her only food. She neither ate nor drank for several days. At night she hardly ever slept a wink because of her weeping for her dear mother. At length the father one day spoke to her thus :

(2) O daughter mine.
 Why peak and pine?
 The deed is done, and tears are vain.
 To weep and wail
 Will not avail
 To bring your mother back again
 Go, take about the village
 The baskets I made yesterday.
 And sell them to the villagers
 As shrewdly as you may.

Now in this same village there also lived a *biluma* or ogress with her two daughters. The elder girl's name was Kret Chi May and so very ugly that when she walked through the village the children fled from her in terror. This ogress secretly loved Mai Htwe Yai's father but up to that time she could not think of any plan by which she could make him her husband. So when Mai Htwe Yai came to her house with a load of baskets on her head the ogress suddenly saw her long sought for opportunity and determined to make Mai Htwe Yai's father come to her house and make him her husband that very day. One or two baskets having been sold to the ogress the young girl put the rest on her head to return home : but when she tried to get up she could not do so because the ogress pressed her down from the top without the girl's knowledge. She then suggested that the load was too heavy for her and that she should call her father for assistance. Believing it to be true the girl went home as directed. In the meanwhile the ogress and her daughters hastily prepared some food and set up a pot of fermented liquor in the best room of the house. When Mai Htwe Yai and her father arrived the ogress welcomed them effusively and persuaded the man to eat and drink, for his visit was an honour done to her. Long and merrily the meal continued till night advanced apace. By the time the feast ended the man fell into a drunken sleep making it impossible for the daughter to return home alone. She was therefore easily persuaded to pass the night there also. According to a prearranged plan the ogress's daughter got up in the dead of night and tied together the hair of the man with that of her mother who was sleeping close by. In the morning when the man and the ogress found themselves bound together in this mysterious fashion they agreed to marry and to live together in the latter's house.

Having now accomplished her object one would have thought that the ogress would be satisfied. This was far from being the case, for the wicked woman conceived a violent dislike for her step daughter Mai Htwe Yai whose beauty far excelled that of any other woman in the village. How much better, she thought it would be for everybody concerned if her stepdaughter's life could be taken without any suspicion being directed against her. Anyhow she determined to do her worst, hoping that before long, grief and misery would bring about that death which she feared to inflict too openly.

So poor Mai Htwe Yai was given very little to eat while at the same time she was compelled to tend cattle every day by the river side. For a time she tried to bear up her misfortune with fortitude until one day while looking after her herd she was so overcome with hunger and grief that she fell by the river and cried bitterly :

(3) O mother turtle, look at me,
 Unhappy daughter thine—
 Without a friend to comfort me.
 All alone I pine,
 Starved and treated cruelly.
 And made to tend the kine.

No sooner were these words uttered than the turtle appeared on the surface of the water bearing a present of small fishes. These the girl silently took and going into a disused hut close by she carefully cooked them and ate them contentedly.

Thus under these new conditions when she was daily supplied with good fish by her mother turtle, life became more pleasant and tolerable, and she began to thrive both in health and strength. The ogress seeing the change in the appearance of her step daughter wondered much and could not find any satisfactory reason for it. So she secretly told her daughter Kret Chi May to try and find out what Mai Htwe Yai did by following her the next day in the guise of a common village dog. For the ogresses were a wonderful people. Though they usually resembled human beings and lived as such, they were able also to assume any form they liked. The next day when Mai Htwe Yai went out with the cattle to her usual haunt a dog also followed her from a safe distance spying upon her every movement without her being aware of its presence. As before the girl received her allowance of fish from the turtle. She then cooked and ate them at the hut while the dog unable to resist the temptation of picking up a few bones approached quite near. "What a troublesome dog this is," said Mai Htwe Yai and gave it a vigorous kick. Whereupon the dog ran away howling and shouted out from a distance that it would tell the ogress all about her mysterious supply of fish which she received daily from the turtle.

The next day the ogress, having learnt all she wanted, pretended to be very sick. She placed dry sticks of bamboo under the mat on which she lay and groaned very loudly. When the husband returned from work he was greatly concerned about her and sent his own daughter Mai Htwe

Yai to consult an astrologer as to the best way of relieving the pain. Every time the ogress turned on her side the dry sticks would snap and she would yell at the top of her voice saying that her ribs were breaking. This increased the man's fears and he cursed his daughter for the delay. At length when she arrived she hastily prepared the medicine she brought with her and administered it to the patient. But instead of being relieved the ogress yelled all the more with pain. She even accused the girl of bringing false medicines to kill her because she hated her step mother. She therefore sent her own daughter Kret Chi Mai to consult the astrologer. Acting under previous instruction the girl returned to say that the only thing that could cure her mother was to give her the flesh of the turtle which according to the astrologer was the best remedy for so serious a disease.

The husband then made a stout bamboo coop to catch the turtle. He first set it in the river close to the right bank. When Mai Htwe Yai saw this she wept and said :

- (4) Mother turtle, have a care !
By the right bank is set a snare.

On hearing this the turtle went to the opposite side of the river. There was no catch that day and the man returned home disappointed. When on the next day the coop was set close to the left bank, Mai Htwe Yai said :

- (5) Mother turtle, have a care !
By the *left* bank is the snare.

On hearing this the turtle went away to the opposite side of the river and consequently it could not be caught. For the third time the man tried. He placed the coop in midstream and then he caught his daughter by the wrist and beat her severely with the thorny branch of a plum tree telling her that if he did not catch the turtle he would surely kill her that very day. The poor girl's body was so lacerated by the thorns and the pain was so great that in her agony she cried out :

- (6) O mother turtle, pardon me,
Though into danger guided,
For Oh ! they are so hard on me,
I can no longer bide it :
Right in mid river is the coop—
Good mother, go inside it !

The turtle obeyed, and it was caught and carried home in triumph.

That very evening it was cut up into bits and carefully prepared for dinner. As soon as the ogress ate the turtle curry she got out of her bed and pretended to be quite well again. But since a great deal of the curry was still left, poor Mai Htwe Yai was sent to distribute it among the village folk. With a heavy heart she set out on her errand and as she stopped at each house to give the curry she requested the good people to eat the flesh but to keep the bones for her. The people invariably laughed.

and said, "What a funny request to make! since you have given us the curry you cannot stop us from eating everything, bones and all, if we are so minded." But an old couple taking pity on the poor thing promised to oblige her. The next morning when she called on the kind old people she was given two bones which they preserved for her. She then went into a large public garden and planted the bones side by side in the ground and uttered the following invocation, "Oh ye nats who preside over the four quarters of the earth give ear unto my prayer. If I be virtuous and if I have suffered great misery undeservedly, may these two bones which I have planted spring up into two trees, one of gold and the other of silver. Let no man be successful in his efforts to dig them up. May all the implements he employs be snapped in twain. But should I so desire it let me accomplish the feat by the merest turn of my finger nail."

Hardly were the words out of her mouth when the two trees burst forth from the ground in all their resplendent beauty. The girl, however, went home secure in the belief that no one could cut them down or remove them. Soon the news of magic trees spread all over the country. Men came to see it from all directions. The king of the country being unable to suppress his curiosity any longer went to the spot in state because all his previous efforts to remove them to his palace completely failed. When he actually saw the beautiful trees he offered a handsome reward to anyone who could dig them up and carry them away to his palace garden. Men toiled all day in the hope of winning the prize; but all their efforts were useless for the trees refused to be shifted from their positions. The king then asked the people as to how the trees came to be there, and when they informed him that a young girl called Mai Htwe Yai was responsible for their growth he ordered her to be brought to the spot. On her arrival the king said, "I command you to dig up the trees at once. If you are successful I will make you my queen, but if not your life shall be the forfeit." Hearing these words the girl sent up an inward prayer to the Nats to assist her and in fear and trembling she touched the trees. To the surprise of everybody the trees were easily uprooted. The king marvelled much but spoke no word at all. At a sign from him the ministers placed the trees in the chariot and after mounting the girl on a richly caparisoned horse the whole party returned to the palace. In due course Mai Htwe Yai the poor persecuted maiden became the queen of the country.

Some time after this event the ogress and her two daughters heard about Mai Htwe Yai's good fortune. They could neither eat nor drink for they were very jealous. So for many days they discussed the details of a plan by which they hoped Mai Htwe Yai could be killed. At last the long sought for opportunity arrived, for the ogress's husband the queen's father, had to undertake a long journey to a foreign land. When the man departed the ogress sent word to the palace requesting the queen to visit her father who was very ill. "Is my father still capable of eating a little rice and drinking a little water?" asked the queen of the messenger. "Yes! he can still do that," replied the latter. "Then," said the queen,

"you may return. I am certain that my father will not die yet."

After a few days another message was sent to the palace. This time it stated that the queen's father was on the point of death and that if she did not hurry she would be too late to speak to him. Before setting out alone from the palace the queen ordered her servants to fetch her in the evening from the house of the ogress. When the queen arrived at the house of her step mother she found the whole household in tears around a bed on which some object was covered up by a blanket. Thinking that her father had died she went up to the bed and tried to remove the blanket from his head in order to have a last look at him who was once her parent. But the wily ogress prevented her from doing so on the plea that the face was so distorted that it was unfit for any one to see. So the poor queen could do nothing else but sit with the rest and give way to tears. Presently Kret Chi Mai her elder step sister began admiring the jewels and other ornaments which the queen was then wearing, and said to her, "Dear sister you must indeed be very happy in your present condition. What magnificent jewels you have on! Can you please allow me to wear your bangles just for a moment to see what I look like?" At first the queen refused and rebuked her sister for her frivolous thoughts especially at a time when they should be in the deepest grief. But Kret Chi Mai laughed and still persisting in her request she at length got her own way.

When evening came the queen asked for the return of her bangles; but Kret Chi Mai, pretending to be terribly angry with her for worrying her so soon, threw them through a crack in the floor on to the ground beneath the house. Whereupon the ogress her mother said, "what a naughty girl you are Kret Chi Mai! Instead of being grateful for being permitted to wear the bangles even for so short a time, you have even thrown them away. Go, pick them up at once and offer an apology to your sister." "That will I never do," said the offender, "If she wants her bangles she may pick them up herself." The queen was in a hurry to get back to the palace and as she knew that her servants would be almost on their way to fetch her she did not want to waste any more time arguing the matter out. So she went down beneath the house to pick up her jewels. Just as she stooped the ogress and her daughter hastily brought a large pot of boiling water which they had previously prepared and emptied its contents on the unfortunate queen. Death was instantaneous but her body was immediately converted to that of a beautiful egret. Quickly the ogress's daughter Kret Chi Mai adorned herself with the discarded clothes and jewels of the late queen and calmly awaited the coming of the palace servants.

Meanwhile Shwe Kya the young prince began to get anxious about his mother who had absented herself for hours. He went to his father the king and told him about his fears. So the father and son waited patiently strolling about in the palace grounds. As darkness came on they heard the sound of trumpets and the trampling of many feet. The father said to the son, "I think that is your mother. Though she is certainly late I do not think you need worry yourself any more for she has assuredly returned." Shortly after this the long expected party

arrived. The pretended queen came down from her palfrey and smilingly advanced to the father and son who were watching her with unfeigned surprise. "My dear," said the king, "if you are my wife you have certainly changed a great deal in your appearance. You left the palace this morning a very beautiful woman, but you have now returned very ugly. What in heaven's name can be the reason of this remarkable transformation?" The queen then replied, "Dear husband, you know that I went to the death bed of my father. When I saw him lying dead I was so overcome with grief that I cried very much and struck my face so insistently that I have become very ugly now. But prince Shwe Kya stoutly refused to be embraced by his supposed mother for he felt sure that she was some one other than what she represented herself to be.

It so happened that when Mai Htwe Yai the real queen died she left behind an unfinished piece of cloth she was then weaving. In order to carry on the pretence completely Kret Chi Mai the supposed queen went to the loom every day and tried to continue the work of weaving. But to her chagrin she found she could not do so easily as the pattern of the cloth was too intricate for her. Whenever she found herself in a difficulty the egret, which was then living in the palace as a general pet, would go up to the loom and by means of its beak indicate what should really be done. For a time the false queen put up with it but when this interference became too frequent she became so annoyed that she struck the bird with heavy shuttle and killed it outright.

She then sent it down to the kitchen with orders to have it served up for dinner. But when the king found that his dinner consisted of the palace egret he refused to touch it and gave orders to have the curry thrown away. The servant immediately bore the dish out of the room and threw the contents close to the royal gardener's house. The next morning to the great surprise of the gardener and his wife they found a fully grown bilva tree (Bengal quince) bearing a single fruit of extraordinary size—One remarkable thing about the fruit was that whenever the old lady (gardener's wife) passed by under the tree the fruit used to touch her head, until, at last, she was so annoyed that she plucked it and kept it in a basket in the house.

One day the old lady went out to work in the garden and left her husband to look after the house. But the worthy man fell asleep, and as he did so the bilva fruit mysteriously opened and a most beautiful girl emerged out of it. Then without any hesitation whatsoever she began to bathe, dress and besmear her face with *Thanetha* (a paste obtained by rubbing a certain kind of bark on the smooth surface of a flat stone). After going through her toilet most carefully—I cannot explain minutely the intricate phases of a young lady's toilet—she prepared some rice and cooked some food. When this was done she passed some very severe remarks on the old man who was sleeping soundly and then she addressed the cock that was scratching for food at the foot of their backstairs:

(7) Good Mr. Cock!
I prithee tell

The old lady.
 When she comes back,
 There is no lack,
 Dinner's ready.
 Let her eat well,
 Let her drink well,
 I prithee tell
 Her, Mr. Cock!

So sayings she entered the bilva fruit.

When the old lady returned home she was much surprised to find that some one had mysteriously cooked her dinner and blamed her husband for sleeping instead of keeping proper watch. Just as she finished her scolding the cock spoke :

(8) Grand mamma !
 Look ! Look !
 Dinner stands !
 But the cook
 Had unclean hands,
 Fling it afar,
 Do, grand mamma !

Now this was not exactly what the girl from the bilva fruit told the cock to say. But being a cunning bird who appreciated a good dinner as well as any one else he rightly thought that by misinforming the old lady she would act on his instructions. As anticipated the dinner was flung out with curses and the wily cock had a good feed thereof. This sort of thing continued for several days until the old lady losing her patience determined to keep watch herself. She sent her husband away to do some work in the garden while she lay down on her bed and pretended to be asleep. After a while the girl, as usual, issued from the fruit and in the midst of her preparations for dinner the old lady quietly got up and threw a large bamboo cage over her.

The old people then adopted the girl who was forbidden to leave the house but was only permitted to weave and spin. It so happened that the boys of the town, including the young prince, were in the habit of playing every day near this house. Whenever an opportunity occurred the girl would call the prince and ask him to assist her in her work. At last the interruptions in his play became so frequent that he lost every day. His father the king one day seeing his son sad and dejected asked him what the cause was. The boy replied that a certain beautiful girl living in the old couple's house frequently made him do some work for her and would not allow him to play his game properly. It was on this account that he returned home a loser every day.

On the following morning the king rode away on a visit to the old people determined to see for himself who the girl was and after halting in front of the house he called out loudly for a cup of water. The old man brought him one but he refused it by flinging away the cup. Then the old

woman brought him out another cup. This also he angrily flung away saying, "I have not come here to accept any hospitality from fools like you. I will only drink from the cup tendered by the young lady who is now an inmate of your house. Go and bring her out at once if you do not wish to incur my extreme displeasure." In fear and trembling the old woman complied and when the king saw the lovely girl he was at once struck by the resemblance she bore to his dear wife Mai Htwe Yai. So without saying a word he placed her on his horse and returned to the palace.

On their arrival the lady informed the king that she was no other than his real wife, the mother of the young prince and at the same time she related to him without any reservation whatsoever the story of her persecution by the wicked ogress and her elder daughter who was now living as his rightful queen. The king greatly rejoiced to hear this but being a very just monarch he summoned the imposter and asked her for an explanation. Nothing daunted the false queen indignantly repudiated the allegations against her and stated that the girl whom he had brought was none other than an adventuress trying to bring about her ruin.

The king sat down and thought very hard for a long time. But at length he resolved to allow the two claimants to settle their dispute by a personal combat. He therefore ordered two swords to be brought. The false queen quickly selected the sharper one of the two while, the other, relying upon the justness of her case, took up the blunter weapon without any murmur. Then the fight began. By some mysterious cause the assaults of the false queen made no impression whatever on her opponent. On the other hand a well directed blow from the true queen pierced the breast of the ogress's daughter and killed her outright. Thus was the king convinced that she who survived the terrible ordeal was his true wife and with due ceremony she was once again installed as his rightful queen.

When the day's festivities were over the king ordered the body of the false queen to be cut up into bits. The pieces were then preserved in a large jar of fermented liquor. After a few days the jar was sealed and then sent to the ogress with compliments from the king. When the former received it she was highly pleased and openly boasted to her neighbours on the advantages of having a king for a son-in-law. When the hour for dinner came she opened the jar and took out a piece to eat with her curry. But her observant younger daughter quickly remarked in alarm, "Oh mother! just look at it carefully. Doesn't it resemble the finger of my sister?" "Nonsense child, you must be dreaming. What absurd ideas do get into your head!" so saying she calmly went on with her dinner. When another piece was brought out the young girl again exclaimed, "Do look mother this is surely my sister's foot. I well remember the position of this is peculiar scar she had on it." Again the mother scolded her for her fancies and ordered her to be silent. On the third occasion the preserve being very tasty, a large piece was brought out. This time the girl jumped up and cried, "Oh mother this is surely my sister's head. See the arrangement of the hair and earrings she

always wore while with us." Hearing these words the ogress became dumb with astonishment. She knew it to be a human head but owing to the presence of other ingredients she could not quite distinguish the features at first. She hastily brought some water and washed the face. Then she became convinced that the face she was looking at was none other than that of Kret Chi Mai her own daughter. Need I tell what happened to the ogress after that? What does every mother feel when a beloved child of hers dies? Even so the wicked ogress felt; but in her case the grief and shock was so great that she died in a very short time. Thus was virtue rewarded while sin and wickedness met the just punishment which always pursues those who are its votaries.

SAN SHWE BU,
Verse by G. H. Luce.

CHRONICLE OF THE CITY OF TAGAUNG.

We shall tell the story of Sulathambhawa and Mahathambhawa, the two sons of the Tagaung king; how the raft was made and they, taking food and clothing, were set afloat upon the raft.

THAMBAWKA.

How shall we speak? We shall say naught of the times of Kakusandha, Konagamana and Kassapa the Buddhas; we shall speak only of what happened in the era of our Buddha Gotama. At that time the city of Tagaung was known as the Kamboja kingdom, and the ruler of that kingdom was king Thambawka. He had three queens, Hlasandi, Thirizaw, and Mekara; and Hlasandi, eldest of the three queens, conceived a child. Now king Thambawka regarded not the law of truth, he heeded not nor revered the Three Gems, builded not the ten kingly duties, possessed not nor ensued nor recked he aught of virtue, piety, or holiness, scorned the practice of meditation, learning, and love. Therefore because he forgot the law of truth, his glory and dominion waned; his queen broke faith with him and took her pleasure with the Naga king, by whom she conceived. Thereafter the two princes were born twins, and the breath of the Nagas had come upon them. And because the breath of the Nagas had come upon them they were born blind of both eyes; and the king called the elder Mahathambhawa, and the younger Sulathambhawa. He caused a raft to be made and set his two sons afloat. Ere long he was only ashamed saying "If it come to the ears of the kings of divers kingdoms and cities, it were a dishonour, a disgrace". And his heart was broken and he forsook his body and departed,

HLASANDI AND THE NAGA.

When he was no more, a king called Bhavinda came to the throne. He recked not nor regarded the ten kingly duties neither builded he his words on truth. Therefore he enjoyed prosperity and the golden throne but for one month and ten days, and in warring with the Naga king Bhavinda might not conquer but the Naga struck and slew him that he died. The kings who ruled after him ruled only for one month, two months, ten days. After one month, two months, ten days they died. Thus the Naga prince Punaparanta, younger brother of Bhuridattā, minister of Datttharattā king of the Nagas, came to the world of men and twisting his way into the hollow of the palace post he reigned seven years with the queen Hlasandi.

THE COMING OF THE NAGANAING.

Now while the Naga prince Punaparanta reigned, a youth from a

the Brahmin village sojourned at Taxila with his teacher studying the arts. He studied full three years, and these were the arts he learned. In all one year he learned but a single word. When another year came round he learned another word; and again he studied yet another year. These were the words he studied for full three years; "Frequent questions beget answers", "Frequent goings take one far", "Sleep not nor slumber and you will live long". These three words he studied for three years, and so he left his teacher and returned.

As he journeyed by the way he entered a village and made quest and question. Thereby he learned the custom and speech of the village and country, and with this knowledge he came up the river Irrawaddy. Thus he came upstream, one day, two days, three days, four days, five days, six days, seven days, eight days; and frequent goings took him far and he reached the town Onbaung that leans on Mount Mali. In that town he tarried resting for one day, two days.

While thus he tarried resting, the people of that town and the villagefolk were whispering together. What were they whispering?—"In all our kingdom of Kamboja Thintawe there is none to enjoy the umbrella and the throne. None save the queen!" When thus they spake he questioned them three times saying "Hath your king of Kamboj? Thintawe gone forth into the forest? Or hath he set forth to battled Wherefore is he not here?" And the towns people and villagefolk repliea "He is dead". Again the prince asked them "Wherefore is he dead?." They answered "Queen Hlasandi is joined in union with the Naga king' And whensoever a son of man become king, the Naga king striketh and slayeth him. One for a month, one for ten days, only for seven days or eight they enjoyed prosperity on the throne. Thereafter died the man-king because the Naga king struck and slew him. Five and thirty is the tale of kings who have died. And because the Naga king struck and slew them and they died oft, there is no king to enjoy the prosperity of the umbrella and the throne".

The youth thought in his heart "I will go and be king!" And he bathed his body and cleansed it; bowed down and did obeisance worshipping the Three Gems, his great grandparents, grandfather, grandmother, mother and father, the spirits who keep watch and ward over the great religion, the spirits who keep watch and ward over cities and border villages, spirits of unbrella-shaded thrones, umbrella-shaded beds; and so turning his face towards the Isle of Pruppavideha he came to the kingdom of Kamboja Thintawe.

Now on his way thither he came to a large village Konthathaungsun, where of old the coming Buddhas sported and made merry what time they were true golden sheldrakes. Entering that village the fair youth abode beneath a great banyan tree alone. While thus he tarried the young maidens of the country town all richly dight and comely in ornaments and raiment of many colours, came dancing gaily as they were going to see a festival, and lo! they were singing in concert this prophetic song: "In all our kingdom of Kamboja Thintawe is none to enjoy the prosperity of the umbrella and the throne. None save the queen!" Hearing these

words the fair youth besought them saying "Good people, when ye say that in your kingdom of Kamboja Thintawe there is no king to enjoy the prosperity of the gold umbrella and the throne, none save the queen Hlasandi, how mean ye? Hath your king of Kamboja gone forth into the forest, or hath he set forth to battle? Wherefore is there no king?" Thrice he asked, and the folk answered "He is dead." "Wherefore is he dead?" he asked again. "The queen is joined with the Naga, and whenever a man becometh king he is struck and slain by the Naga king. One for a month, one for ten days, only for seven days or eight they reigned on the throne; then they were struck and slain by the Naga king. Five and thirty are the man-kings who have died. And because they have ever died being struck and slain by the Naga king, there is no king to enjoy the prosperity of the gold umbrella and the throne." The fair prince thought in his heart "I will go and be king!"

What were the folk saying?—"White, blue, dusky, yellow—he cometh from the south—the future king, son of a good man and true. Aye may he win the victory, the victory!" So the maidens prophesied, and the prince sounded and besought them saying "O mothers, how comes it that in the kingdom of Kamboja Thintawe there is no king to enjoy the prosperity of the umbrella and the throne?" Thus he entreated them, and the village maidens said "King Thambawka, ruler of our kingdom of Kamboja Thintawe, floated alive his two blind sons in a raft on water. And he said 'It were unfit, unseemly, yea verily a dishonour, a disgrace for it even to come to the ears of kings of the divers kingdoms. It were a poor thing, alas! if all the kings were to hear.' And his heart broke incontinent and he forsook his body and vanished. And the kings who reigned after him enjoyed the prosperity of the golden throne only a month, ten days, seven days, and because they died oft, now only queen Hlasandi is merry with the Naga on the golden throne. Five and thirty is the tale of kings struck and slain by the Naga king. And now there is none to enjoy the prosperity of the golden throne, for they live in fear of that Naga king. Now these are the words uttered and proclaimed by the masters of white magic and black: 'The future king' they cry, 'who is able to kill the Naga king, cometh from due south on the full moon day of Tabaung.' This day is the thirteenth waxing of Tabaung. The day after tomorrow cometh the future king, even he who shall conquer the Naga and enjoy the throne." Again the villagers said, "Fair youth, the day after tomorrow we also go to the city of Kamboja Thintawe to see the festival, prithee come with us." The future king made promise saying "It is well."

HE BECOMES KING.

That night Sakra came to him and said "Prince! Fair prince! Thou surely art he who shall rule and govern the kingdom of Kamboja Thintawe from tomorrow early. Early tomorrow morning" said he "prithee go with me." The prince answered "It is well." Next morning betimes Sakra came with his fairy horse and fairy raiment and went ahead with the prince in human guise. Thus the prince and Sakra reached the foot of a great banyan tree near the city of Kamboja, and there Sakra gave the

fairy raiment and horse unto the prince saying "See here, fair prince! I pray thee, take this raiment and my horse and let me go meantime where I have need. Fair prince, I will return at noon. And if I come not again, wear thou the raiment, mount the horse and go to see the festival." So he vanished.

Now as soon as noon was in the zenith the people of Komboja shouted "Victory! Victory!" and suddenly the whole town was in an uproar. The prince hearing the shouts and outcry of the whole town put on the fairy raiment and ornaments and mounting the horse made haste and entered the city. And because it was a fairy horse he thrice circled the palace keeping it on his right, and dismounting from the fairy horse he ascended the palace. Then when they saw the prince the host of ministers and people bowed down their heads and having done obeisance they gave him in marriage to queen Hlasandi.

AND SLAYS THE NAGA.

At nightfall, when he had ended speech and counsel with the ministers, they returned each to his home and the prince lay down to sleep on the golden bed. Then Sakra came again and taking the guise of a man he said to the prince "O prince, be mindful and forget not the words thy teacher taught thee. Prince! Prince!" he said "Arise! Make quest and question. Why sleepest thou?" Thus Sakra aroused him and vanished away. And the prince rose suddenly from the bed whereon he slept all richly dight with the seven gems, and stepping down therefrom he asked queen Hlasandi "O queen, how many were the kings who reigned in this golden palace one after another?" And the queen said "The kings who reigned in this golden place were five and thirty." And she said "Those kings enjoyed the prosperity of the golden throne but for one month, ten days, seven days, eight days." Then the prince asked "O queen, five and thirty kings enjoyed the prosperity of the golden throne but for one month, ten days, seven days, eight days. Surely their time of reigning was not long. Why so? That five and thirty kings should die hath no show nor likelihood. 'Tis a dishonour, a disgrace, And none save thou, O queen, canst rede the matter." But the queen abode silent. Now the prince was fain to know what happened to those kings, and he asked the queen again and yet again. So at the last the queen made answer saying "O prince, thus it is and not otherwise. The Naga who lives in the hollow pillar of the central palaces where now thou takest solace, lord of the golden throne,—he taketh the guise of man and honoureth me and loveth me, and whenever a son of man ascendeth the throne and hath his pleasure, the Naga is jealous and he striketh and slayeth him. Thus five and thirty kings in all have died." And as she spake the prince laid it to heart thinking "Because the queen and the Naga plotted deceitfully and compassed it, these kings have died." And again he asked the queen. "O queen doth the Naga come daily or doth he come but seldom? I would know the time when he cometh." Yet again he asked her and she said "Great king, the time of the Naga's coming is this: he cometh at midnight. And when he cometh, cometh a soft breeze with a small rain. Neither cometh he every day but once only in seven days. It is now the seventh day, he will come

tomorrow." Said the prince again "O queen, Nagas and men are not alike in kind. Take heed and know that if other kingdoms, towns and villages hear that man and Naga live in union it will be a dishonour, a disgrace. Howbeit, O queen, tell me how I must plan the capture of the Naga." Thus straitly questioned the queen replied: "Great king, cut thou the trunk of a plantain tree according to thy length as thou sleepest in bed, and make it in thy likeness as if thou, my young lord, art sleeping on the bed. Cover it with three folds of white cloth, and keeping an oil-lamp burning at the head stand thou, my young lord, out of danger holding thy sword. When the Naga cometh he will strike at the figure on the bed; and when he striketh his fangs will catch in the cloth, and while thus he is entangled thou mayest cut and slay him with thy sword."

Even as the queen said, the prince, when daylight was come, wrapped a plantain trunk with white cloth so that it looked like himself sleeping on the bed, and kept an oil-lamp burning. And he abode in silence, sword in hand, under the *tazaung pyatthad*. And when the hour was come the Naga, seeing the plantain trunk in the semblance of a prince on the bed, deemed it verily the prince, and he was swollen with pride and wrath. From the likeness of a Naga he changed into that of a snake and struck. In his wrath the fangs of the Naga were caught in the white cloth spread over the plantain trunk, and while the white cloth and he were entangled the prince cut him with his sword into three parts. Thereafter he lifted up his voice and cried "I have conquered!" And all the ministers and people came running in haste every man to the palace. And the prince told them "I have conquered the Naga. And he cut the Naga into three parts and kept them in the palace; and the folk held festival and made merry for full seven days."

THE QUEEN'S RIDDLE.

Now the queen still yearned after the Naga, and she gave a thousand coins for his skin to be peeled. Again she gave an hundred coins for it to be stitched. But though she paid a thousand coins for the peeling and an hundred for the stitching, yet her heart was not loosened but aye she yearned for the Naga. Then the queen bethought her how the prince might die. She said "The prince and I will hide a riddle between us. Prince!" she cried "if thou canst solve it within seven days, slay me. If thou canst not solve it, let me slay thee." So they spake and hid a riddle between them. How hid they the riddle? "Peeled with a thousand—stitched with an hundred"—thus they hid the riddle.

The prince, though he thought to solve the riddle hidden by the queen, could not solve it. Thinking and pondering on the riddle for six days he made the circuit of his kingdom. And he said "Albeit I think and ponder I cannot find the word." And he made a solemn vow saying "May I find one to answer it;" and he went to the riverport. Then holding his food-bundle and sword in his right hand he made a solemn vow saying "If verily I shall find an answer to the riddle, may now the sword and food bundle rise straightway from the water and reach my hand!" And he dropped them into the water. Now when he dropped them they sank forthwith into the water, and tarrying thus but an instant they rose

up to the surface a white mass. And as they rose they came upstream and entered once more into the prince's hand.

THE COMING OF THE KING'S PARENTS.

Now the prince's mother and father said: "Our son ever since he was fifteen years old hath been at Taxila, and having learnt the arts from his teacher at Taxila for full three years hath not returned home." And hearing that he had gone up country they came after from the Brahmin village, meaning to follow and make search for him. When they entered the town of Malitaungsun and hearkened to the news, lo! the townsfolk were saying among themselves: "A young prince, some twenty years of age, from the Brahmin village, who hath returned from studying at Taxila, hath slain the Naga in the kingdom of Kamboja Thintawe and become king. And now the king and queen are hiding a riddle between them for a wager." When the prince's parents heard thereof they thought "Verily it is our son," and leaving the town of Malitaungsun they reached Inpauk at the foot of a mountain on the river bank below the great city of Kamboja Thintawe.

Now they were sore tired, and untying the bundle of food they had brought they ate. And as they ate, Sakra taking the guise of crows male and female abode not near nor far from the place where the old couple were eating. When they had finished their meal they divided the bundle of food into three parts and gave away one part. And the two crows ate their fill; and having eaten, the female crow said "Husband, we have eaten well today, for grandpapa and aunt have fed us. But where shall we eat tomorrow?" Then the male crow answered: "Wife, in the kingdom of Kamboja Thintawe the king and queen have spoken a wager, and the prince will lose, for he cannot solve the queen's riddle and she will slay him. Therefore we shall eat our fill". Thus he said, and his wife asked him: "Husband how have the king and queen hidden their riddle?" Said he "The riddle is this: Peeled with a thousand—stitched with an hundred. Even about the Naga's skin hath the queen twisted and hidden a riddle so cunningly that the prince cannot think of it, but the queen meaneth to slay him". Thus said the male crow to the female. After the words she spake the place is still known as Htiluga; the ancients called it Kyisokya.

As soon as they heard the crows' words the prince's mother and father tarried not a moment but came on in haste. It was even as the prince dallied among his minions at the riverport, that he met them. And seeing them he wept, for he had not met them for a long while. And his parents said: "Good son, weep not. Why dalliest thou thus in the company of young people at the riverport?" "Father and mother, try as I may I cannot solve the riddle hidden betwixt me and the queen. Therefore must I even dally with young people at the riverport". His parents said: "Why art thou anxious? We will unravel the riddle ye have hid. Only return to thy golden palace". And as they said they gat them home with the prince to the golden palace.

THE SOLVING OF THE RIDDLE.

Early next morning when they had come to the palace he called the executioner with the unflinching hand together with the folk and ministers and conferred with them in the presence of the queen saying: "It is now seven days, I will unravel the riddle hidden betwixt me and thee". "Great king," quoth she "unravel it!" "The riddle hidden by thee, O queen, is this: Peeled with a thousand—stitched with an hundred. And the interpretation is this: it is even the Naga's skin. Lo! the queen hath given a thousand for the peeling of the Naga's skin and an hundred for the stitching thereof. This is the word, and this only. Thou, my queen, hast plotted my death! She and the Naga dwelt in union together for full seventeen years. Because of her and the Naga, five and thirty kings have enjoyed the umbrella and the throne. If this is all thy doing, alas! thou must have long journeyings in *samsara*. Therefore this day have I unravelled the queen's riddle. Executioners with the unflinching hand, mete ye justice!" And they meted it.

When they cut open her womb and looked, lo! there was an embryo therein, human from head to waist, and a Naga from the waist downwards. The human part they took and kept it pressed under a log beneath a big mango tree west of Tonngè Myohaung. Hence they call it the Tonhpi Naga. The other part they put in a box and pressing it between two forks of cleft bamboo they set it afloat in water. And the people of Hkatekkon town stopped the box and saved it and when they opened it and looked inside they saw the Naga pressed within a roasting-stick; and taking it out they went round showing it to the villagers. Therefore Hkatakkon is now called Kahnyat, because of the Naga they found pressed in a roasting-stick. And Pathamaw is now known as Hingamaw. The place where the crows' talk was overheard is known as Htiluga. The kingdom of Kamboja Thintawe is known as Tagaung because there was but one Naga. The prince, because he was great in glory, might, and dominion, is known as king Zinathiri-thadotha-naganaing.

TAGAUNG.

Before he came to the throne five and thirty kings were struck and slain by the Naga king. Counting these who died and were not of bone royal, all the tale of kings in the kingdom of Kamboja Thintawe was two hundred threescore and five. Tagaung Kamboja kingdom was first built and garnished in the time of Kakusandha the Buddha. The name of the first kingdom was the great kingdom of Thanthara. It was not till later that it was known as the kingdom of Kamboja Thintawe.

THE COMING OF THE PALACE POST.

At that time Thingabatta reigned. He had three queens, Nandadevi, Sunandadevi, and Pattadevi. Nandadevi queen of the south palace had one son only, prince Thuta; and because this prince was exceeding great in glory, dominion, and power, the town must needs be enlarged: one mile to the south, one to the north, two to the east, two to the west. The number of gates was thirty four. The palace site had also to be changed. Then the palace post for building the palace must needs be sought in Mi-

Minyèkyetthun, Mt. Thirivantana, Mt. Gandappa, Mt. Upaw, and Mt. Vithagara. There were two fisheries at Mt. Gandappa. One was 500 *twin* wide; there were three big rocks. The fishery to the north of Taung-in was 600 by 500 *twin* wide and 60 cubits in depth. The post was obtained from Taung-in near the bank. It was 100 cubits in girth, 150 in height; 80 men were employed in cutting it, 130 men in preparing the way.

It was brought down to Nadaungkya stream. It tarried long on the top of the mount; only after sixteen days did it descend into the stream. Because it descended by means of a log placed beneath it, the place was known as Tonhkin. Where the timber descended a good road was made, for it made a road as it passed; because the road was good the place was called Nankauk. It was a goodly golden palace post, drawn by 1737 men; and so the place was known as Santaung or Zettaung. While the 1737 men were dragging it, the tip of the timber trembled; therefore the place was known as Thittontaw or Sittontaw. From where the timber tip trembled as far as Hkawlepinsi the way was known as Hkawlegwa. From Hkawlegwa it reached Chaunggyi-pyaungpyan; thence it reached Tonhkan. Because they put logs for fear the palace post should fall to the ground, the place was called Tonhkan. After a month and sixteen days it arose from Tonhkan town. The palace post stayed there because it would not go. So they built a town there and settled it: it was not a town of brick but of earth. From Tonhkan they came to Nattawkyauppon. And the palace post would not follow for it desired a reward; therefore it went not but abode. The reward it desired was this; it wished to remain covered with white cloth; and it would not follow when they dragged it. Therefore they put a knot of cotton and a hank of cotton because they had no white cloth, and so the name of the village was Chihtwe. After Chihtwe village it rested six nights and seven days at the village of Wabotaung-leppansauk. Thence they came down stream along the Kyauttan stream, and thought to cross the Namaw river at the ford from Mt. Taungywa to Nyaungbinku. But the masters of white magic and black declared that the golden palace post stopped because it desired an offering of gold and silver and a gift of the goods they had with them; for it said "I have been found at Mt. Gandappa; and now he who hath brought me eastward, Nga Thawhkè, son of the headman of Kyauk-o village hath not received for his solace one jot of glory nor reward." When thus they spake the king gave gifts to Nga Thawhkè; for the village of Kyauk-o was great, having 1700 houses. He caused an hundred pieces of gold and an hundred pieces of silver to be offered to the golden palace post; thereafter he gave the gold and silver he had offered, to Nga Thawhkè ruler of Kyauk-o. After these offerings to the royal timber, the golden palace post without a man touching it dragged itself to the village of Thwekyauk-kansek. At first there had been 1737 men to drag it; but after the village of Thwekyauk-kansek it went drawn only by 1000 men. Only 700 men held the rope; 300 merely followed, striking and blowing instruments of music with dancing and singing. Thwekyauk village had only 700 houses. From Thwekyauk it was drawn to Ngayin village. Thence the golden palace post would not follow. They sought counsel of the masters of white

magic and black who said "O king, it is weary and would fain rest a month." So king Thuta passed one month holding a joyful festival with jewelled elephants, jewelled horses, actors, and them who strike or blow instruments of music. He offered each of the seven gems to the golden palace post. From Ngayin village they drew it to Sunthaiik village where they rested till noon. When they reached Inma village near the river Irrawaddy they tarried holding festival for one whole month, and ushered not in the palace post till the full moon day of Tabaung. Then though they were minded to usher it in from the east it followed not, neither from the west, nor from the north. Only from the south-east corner would it follow them. The pit for the palace post was dug at noon on Wednesday the full moon of Tabaung. When they began to dig the pit a rain of seven gems fell.

THE QUEENS OF THAMADI.

The golden palace was a year and ten months in building. The king was ninety seven years old when he changed his body. When the father died before the palace was finished, his son Thamadi became king. His queens were Suvannadevi queen of the north palace, Suvannapimba, and Padumadevi. Suvannadevi was of noble birth, her parents of ogre race. Suvannapimba was found at the foot of a *sayi* tree. She was born of heat and moisture, not of man; she was fulfilled with the five elements of beauty. Padumapimba was gotten from a lotus flower; she had no parents. For a hunter seeing a lotus growing in a pond looked daily upon it. One day he went to pluck it. Now it is the nature of lotuses to be in bud one day and in blossom one day; three days is the wonted time for the budding and the blossoming. But this lotus had not blossomed by the seventh day. So the hunter went and looked, and lo! the lotus flower was big—bigger than all lotus flowers and more beautiful. That lotus stalk he took to a hermit living in a hollow on Mt. Gandabba at Ninyè-kyetthun, who kept it safe in a lotus jar. And the lotus faded not nor yawned. When the tenth month was come and the birth-hour ripe, the stalk of the bud bent down from the lotus jar and from the bud a babe descended, a girl descended from the lotus chamber. And the hermit took her up and nourished her. He made a solemn vow saying "Let milk flow from my forefinger and thumb." And even as he vowed milk flowed therefrom, and with the milk he suckled the child. When she was fifteen years old the hermit kept her at a fair distance from his cell, and guardian spirits of the mountain taking the forms of men kept watch over her daily, seven each night.

At that time according to his past karma it befell that king Thamadi ruler of the kingdom of Kamboja went for sport in the forest at the foot of Mt. Gandabba. And he saw her, and beholding her he asked: "Lady, whither are thy parents gone? Art thou alone in the forest?" Padumapuppha answered: "my mother is the lotus flower, my father is the hermit." So the king visited the hermit to enquire further; who seeing the king coming asked him: "Giver of charity, O king, whither goest thou?" The king spake into his ear "Master, I have come to visit thee".

The hermit answered "It is well". Then the king asked: "This lovely daughter in thy cell—O master, whence is she? I see not her parents. Whence is she?" The hermit answered: "A hunter came and offered me a lotus flower, and I took and kept it; and when the hour was come I heard the cry of a little girl from within the lotus bud, and when I looked therein I took up the babe and nourished her. Milk flowed from my forefinger and I gave her to drink, and so I have kept and fostered her. Doth the king, giver of charity, desire her?" And the king said "Yea". He answered: "If thou wouldst have my daughter and wilt make her queen and cherish her, then take her." And the king promised even so, and descending from the hermit's room he went to the cell where Padumapuppha abode and besought her saying "I pray thee, come with me to our kingdom." And she said "O king, if thou wouldst have me, first visit my father with the five acts of worship." Thus she spake, and king Thamadi went with her to the hermit's monastery with rare parched rice of gold and silver, golden robes, and the seven jewels; and when they had worshipped, Padumapuppha spake: "Father and lord! I must even now follow the king because thou, my father, hast given me away. If ever I am in dire need and think of thee, mayst thou come to me, If ever I long for thee, may I reach thee". Thus she besought him and departed. So the king returned to his kingdom with the queen, and when they reached the palace he kept her even as a queen.

At that time he set Suvannadevi on his right hand and Suvannapuppha* on his left, and riding his chariot made the circuit of his realm. Now an upland farmer found a lovely babe beneath a big *sayi* tree near Shwekyā-in, north of the kingdom; and he and his wife kept and nourished her. What time the king made the circuit of his kingdom she was of age, and lo! the chariot stopped even before the farmer's house; for such is the might of mutual prayer and karma. The farmer and his wife seeing the king exclaimed: "He is come to take our daughter!" And the fair damsel stepped not down from the house but tarried at the door gazing. And the king saw her, even Suvannapuppha, and he was filled with love for her insomuch that his hair stood on end and he stood stock-still even as the chariot swung round. Then the king called the farmer and his wife and asked them: "Gat ye twain this damsel by conception in the womb, or was she given by Sakra and the spirits?" The old couple answered "We gat her not by conception in the womb but of Sakra's giving". So the king entreated them saying "Give her to me. I will treat her even as a queen". They answered and said "Take her". And the king honoured them with the seven gems and departed mounting the chariot with his three queens. Suvannadevi he set in front, Padumapuppha on the right hand, Suvannapuppha on the left. Now Suvannapuppha fell ill of a pox and lost her right eye. And one day the king beholding her smiled. Therefore she was sore ashamed insomuch that her heart was broken and she changed her body.

* Padumapuppha?

THE TRAVELS OF KING SANTARIT.

Suvannadevi had one son only. When the father was no more, his son prince Santarit ascended the throne. King Santarit ministered to the great religion; to this end he sailed down country. At Myedu he dug earth and built a town. Padumapuppha had one son only; to his younger brother the king gave the name Theinthabkin Thadoyanaing. He founded Hkintha west of Myedu building forts of brick, of wood, and of earth. He entrusted his daughter to his uncle for one year nine months and three days, and returning to his kingdom of Kamboja Thintawe he reigned three years. In his desire to minister to the religion he crossed the Irrawaddy and ministered near Namaw to the east. He journeyed with a force of elephants and horses, and by this way he went.

He tarried at Palawnanthaw hill. Thence he arose and went by the big village of Hingettaw. From Thwekyauk village, built by Nga Kaw of Taungpohla and his wife, he levied 130 trusty men, from Hpettaung town 3,000 trusty men, from Thawkyin-o village 1,000 men each with a jar, from Chaungtha brick and walling. Thence he went by Yeshingyi and tarried at Yatha to see that place, and because he praised and extolled it saying "It is an open and pleasant spot," Yatha is still known as Pwinlan. There he built for seven days; and purposing to make brick the king demanded the bricks at Min village, Htantaw village and Kyisa, which they kept for the making of a reservoir. To his demand they answered "O king, benefactor of the religion, be pleased to take it." Having obtained the present of brick he gave them Thagara, the state-elephant he was riding. Because he gave them a good elephant Yatha Htantaw is known as Hsingaing.

He was minded to build a great *gu* of gold at Kan-u. And he sat pensive on the howdah; he sat pensive with his face to the north. He built and established a great golden *gu* and dedicated an ordination hall; he built it in the 29th year of the religion after the lord's *Parinirvana*. He built a *gu* at Yatha Htantaw also. Moreover he gave a she-elephant to Hpettaung. These are the trustees of the great *gu* and the boundaries of the land:—

East:—Ending in the lake, Onhne hill at the foot of Mt. Sadwin.

West:—Konyo.

South:—Thayettawpaungbin.

West:—Shauppinchon Insauk.

North:—Kanhpya Leppansi.

He offered by pouring waterdrops a chapter of nine men to look after and repair the two pagodas and ordination hall. These are their names:—

Nga Hpyo

Nga Nyo

Nga Htun

Nga Aung

Nga Pe

Nga Kaw

Nga Hla

Nga San

Nga Kawhla

These men king Santarit offered pouring waterdrops from a golden Kettle. All who worked or lived in the pagoda precincts, land or water,

were constrained to pay land-revenue; each must send in thirty baskets of paddy.

King Santarit roamed the kingdom and returned. Going by Namaw he moved eastward and returned. He reached Ngayintin village and thence Bawlon, Binhwè, Pansauk, Htantaw, and Thekhlit. And he forgot, and passed one night at Ot-htot; therefore it was called Ontaik. And because he forgot and passed one night there, it was called Thekhlit. Thence he reached the country village of Thayèchiwun. After such travel the king was sore tired and laid himself down. The place where he laid himself down was known as Mintabli. Thence he came to Indaingtha. Seeing the king come to Indaingtha the village-headman sat on the cart together with the king; because he stayed on the cart the place was known as Hlèbaw. From Indaingtha he reached Pinlon village which was known as Pinhauk. When the king came from Pinhauk to Chihtwe a woman with a knot of cotton ran down from her house and fled; therefore Kyaussayit hill was called Chihtwe. After Kyaussayit hill the king slept in Kontha field at the village of Inbinhla. While thus he slept rain fell at night, and a cocoanut came floating with the hill water to Kontha field; therefore it was called Onmyaw. From Kontha field he reached the stream Ye-e; thence he reached the big village of Chaungtha. At Chaungtha he felt stiff in his limbs and stretching out his legs he rolled them from side to side and folded them; therefore was that called the stream of Zin. Measuring the water in Ye-e stream he found that Chaungtha was one *ywegyi* higher; and it was known as Sinywetha. After Chaungtha he stopped at Tonhkan town. Thence he went to the big village of Chaungtha; where he tarried.

Thereupon the guardian spirits of the hill and the guardian spirits of the stream might not linger but taking the form of men they went into the king's presence. And the king thought: "I will go to Mt. Gandabba and plant on Mt. Gandabba my throne and its umbrella, my bed and its umbrella." The spirits knowing his thought looked with eyes of spirits to see if they could stop the king. They saw that they would not be able to stop him and they knew why even because he was so great and glorious and full of dominion and power; therefore he would not bow his head to the spirits, but the spirits would have to bow their heads to him. And the spirit himself, guardian of Mt. Gandabba, took a flower-offering and assuming the form of man he spake to the king "It is too far, so many *ta* distant. Village after village the chain of villages is too long." Thus spake the guardian spirit of Mt. Gandabba, and he gave the flower-offering to the king. But the king made answer: "Man, I wish to climb Mt. Gandabba and see the stump of the palace post cut by my father. I mean to go." When thus he spake two young spirits said: "Mt. Gandabba hath four storeys; the great Mt. Ganda on the top of Mt. Gandabba hath a great rock mat on the way. The shape of the mount is even as a mountain turned upside down, like a hollow cup. O king, chariots cannot go, nor elephants nor horses. The way is hard." The king in answer questioned them: "Ye say so, but have ye ever been there?" They replied: "In our father's time, when the golden palace post was cut, our

father was amongst the number. They could not have brought down the palace post, had not the guardian spirits of the mountain all joined to help them. If thou believe us not, O king, send youths to enquire." And the king asked: "Lives any who was present what time the palace post was cut?" Then a young spirit said "My father was there. He is even now amongst us." "Call thy father at once." So they caused a young spirit to take the guise of an old man. He came, and the king asked him: "Old man, how high is this mountain?" "It is high, O king. And the shape of the mountain is like a hollow cup, with three tiers. There are three great rock-mats on the way. It is a big mountain. One must needs climb face upwards. The mountain is like a hollow cup. Mt. Gandabba to the north, Mr. Gantara to the south, the garden of forest flowers to the east, Mt. Shwe to the west. These four mountains are ten thousand miles apart. There are two fisheries also; the two fisheries are two miles apart. The post fell with its top east of the south fishery, and its base towards the south west. I myself had to cut it. The way thither is hard." Thus he spake to the king, and the king believed him and went not to Mt. Gandabba. Because the spirits came imploring him and giving him flowers, that stream is known as Nappan to this day.

From that stream he turned back and went to Lanku town. From Lanku he turned back to Namawna, and passing along Namawna crossed to Hpettaung town. While he tarried at Hpettaung he went to Shauttaw Ingyi and called the head man saying "Here is a village where a town should be built. The slopes are broad and pleasant. The ground also is tender and young". Thus the king praised and extolled it and planted there the flower gracing his ear, and it was called Pannyotaung village. He dwelt at Kongyi-shauttaw, calling Nga Yi, and reigned there for three years. And when king Santarit had reigned till he was six score years of age, he departed changing his body.

THE BLIND TWINS.

His son Hpottharaja sat on the throne and reigned seventeen years, King Hpottharaja's son was Thadosinya. Thadosinya's son was king Thombawka; his son was Thadosintu. Thadosintu regarded not the four truths; because he lacked truth the water-Naga dwelt in union with the queen. Even after the queen had conceived two princes, she abode in union with the Naga, and the Naga's breath passed upon the two unborn princes so that the sight of their two eyes vanished, and when the seventh day was come they were born. Thus because they were born blind the king made a raft and setting the two brothers thereon he floated them on water. So the two brothers were set afloat, and eating the food and curry made ready for them they journeyed, knowing not night nor day.

While thus they floated they were caught whirling in an eddy at the overhanging acacia tree close to Mount Minwun. The ogress dwelling in a hollow of the mountain seized the raft and kept it tied to the acacia root. Now at first when the two princes ate their food, they took no more than enough and it sufficed. But one day the ogress put in her hand and ate, and so the food sufficed them not. And the two princes bethought them;

"Brother," said the elder "each day we have had enough to eat. To-day we have not had enough. What shall we do?" And during the meal the elder brother groping after the hand of the younger asked: "Brother, is this thy hand?" "Nay" said he. Grasping therefore the ogress' hand he held it, and covering her with his sword he asked "Whose hand is this?" The ogress answered "It is mine". "Who art thou?" he asked. "I am the ogress guardian of the hill" she said. "Thou art of an hairy race". So saying he drew his sword and as he was about to kill her the ogress said "Strike me not, I pray, I will set free your raft. I will cure you, princes twain, so that ye receive your sight. Kill me not, I pray". "Tush! ogress, thou sayest this only to escape our hands. How canst thou cure us if it be the result of our karma in a former life?" Thus they spake to the ogress, but she said "O princes twain, fear ye not at all. Give me water from the sword in your hand. I will take a great oath". When thus the ogress spake the two princes uttered a great oath and dipping the sword in water they caused her to drink the water. Thereupon they asked "Shall we be free in seven days?" She answered "Not in seven days will ye be free. The cure will take three or four. And the herb is not here. I cannot apply it until the seventh day is come". When thus she said they set the young ogress free, and she untied and loosed the raft. Then straightway she went to the seven-piled mountain ranges of Thattaraban and to the seven-piled seven ridged heights of Thita, and making a cone out of a rose-apple leaf she begged Panande the Naga king of Thita for the Thita water at the foot of Mount Thurikan. He gave her only a cone-ful, and she brought it safely away. By this the seventh day was come and she found the two princes. Finding them she called out and asked after them. Thrice she called "O princes twain!" and they made answer. And she said "I have come. Now princes, I will cure you. Here am I". So saying she applied the medicine. The place where the medicine was first applied was known as Sagu. By Sakra's aid the raft again went upstream, and so the light first dawned on them; the place is still known as Salin. After Salin they rested a night, and when the sun rose next morning they saw the light on the raft; thereafter the place was known as Hpaungnin. Thence they reached Mobonmyeti. And the two royal brothers, now that the workings of their former karma were ended, saw with their eyes and seeing they exclaimed "The sky is not dusty, the earth is sure"; therefore the place was called Mobonmyeti.

Now that their eyes were opened the two princes were fain to walk abroad from Myeti. They stopped the raft there and landed; hence the name Yatek. And because they had not ere this set foot on dry land, they knew not how to walk fearing that the great earth, twelve score thousand *yojanas* thick, would crumble beneath them. Bent and bandy-kneed they seemed in their gait, thumping the ground. One day, two days, thus, the brothers walked distractedly lurching this way and that. At length they reached the hermit's cell.

THE HERMIT'S DAUGHTER.

Now there was a river behind the cell where the hermit dwelt. And the hermit bored a gourd with a pin and caused his daughter to draw water daily at the river-port. When the two princes saw the girl thus constrained to draw water they asked her: "Damsel, what is this? Is there a village hard by, that thou abidest alone in the dense forest?" "There is no village hard by, only the hermit's cell". "Oh!" said they "is the hermit's cell far or near?" "Not far nor near" said Shindwe the hermit's daughter, "it is only about 500 *ta* there and back". "Damsel, where live thy parents?" "My parents? I have none save the hermit". The two princes asked her again: "Thou sayest thy father is the hermit. Be it so. Thy mother is she a woman, a spirit or an ogress?" Then Shindwe, the hermit's daughter, told them "My mother is the deer. For so it was that she drank and fed at the place where my father made water. Thus she conceived, and thus they say I am the hermit's daughter." Thereafter the two princes said "The water-gourd wherewith thou drawest water hath no face to it; therefore the water is loth to enter." And they opened its face and gave it her; and now the gourd was easy to fill with water and she returned in haste. When she reached the cell the hermit asked her "Today thou hast had no ado in coming. Who hath cut the ear of the water-gourd?" She told him "Oh! my lord, at the watering-place two princes bored a hole with the sword and gave it me". Thus she spake in his ear. The hermit asked her "What! Hast thou met two princes?" she said "Yea". And she told her father the hermit "They have stayed behind eating food". He said: "Call them now". So his daughter Shindwe went and called them, and they followed her.

Now when they reached the hermit's cell the two princes begged leave and ate lemons, citrons, and pomeles, peeling them with the sword. They finished one fruit, two fruits, three fruits, yet even five fruits. And the hermit asked "Are they not sour eating? In truth the fruits are sour. "Nay," said the princes "they ate not sour": for they knew not what was good to eat nor what was not good, neither the sweet nor the bitter nor the hot. And they asked the hermit "What fruits are they?" He asked them "Whence come ye, from what land or village? Ye know not sweet nor sour, the lemon nor the citron fruits! Did your parents never shew you them nor tell you? What is your home?" They told the hermit "Our home is on Mt. Sakkaingti, at the southern corner of Ozek near the river Irrawaddy. We know not even whether our parents are alive or not. Our mother's name is queen Hlasandi, our father king Thambawka. From the day of our birth we have lived seventeen years taking shelter under the shadow of the umbrella and the throne. In this present visible world we twain have been blind because we had not worked out the consequences of our former acts but still were victims of sin. We were set afloat on board a ship-raft. Therefore we know not sour fruits, citrons nor lemons; we know not sweet nor sour, hot nor salt, bitter nor parching. Now that we have worked out the consequences of our former acts, and because we have done no ill in this present life, the ogress who was our mother in a past life hath cured us, though we have

been long blind, and now we see. Therefore we know not sweet nor sour, hot nor bitter, white nor red, evil nor good." "That knife ye carry in your hands—is that the knife your father gave you?" "Yea". "It is in truth a marvellous knife" said the hermit praising it; "I will marry you to my daughter Shindwe. Ere the seventh day is come, build me a town" he said.

BUILDING OF YATHEMYO.

Even Sakra and the spirits could not forbear but with one accord they built the town saying "Verily these royal brothers are worthy of the seven bones—the bone of royalty, the bone of rule, the bone of throne-sway of having their secundines washed in a golden salver, of having the white *kyaing* umbrella held before them of wielding the sword and riding the chariot, and of receiving as lord the seven gems. The town was called Yathe town, and this is the manner of its building. The east face and the south face were built by Sakra and the Spirits, the north face and the west face by ogres and demons. The width of the town was 500 *twin* from south to north, 500 *twin* from east to west. There were three lines of moats; one line was encircled by the Naga, one was dug by pigs, one by ogres. Two live celestial weapons were found, a knife and a lance; a celestial chariot too was found when the building of the palace was complete. Thus the palace was built after the town.

BIRTH OF DUTTABAUNG.

After one or two years' sojourn in the palace the elder brother Mahathambhawa lost his body. His younger brother Sulathambhawa reigned keeping his brother's queen. He took her even as she was impregnate with his brother's seed. After three years three days she gave birth, on the third waxing of Tabaung. Before his birth the babe cried to his mother: "Lo! I am coming out. Which way shall I come?" He issued not after the manner of men. He opened her side and was born holding the *awthata* herb. At his birth the guardian spirits of that land, town, water, earth, trees soil, and sky marvelled and proclaimed it. Taking the form of man they kept watch over him. He was a wondrous prince, and why? Men by nature have but two eyes, but he was not so; he had three eyes. When he looked up the spirits of the sky durst not linger but did obeisance. When he looked down, they came from the Naga country and did obeisance. He gat four celestial things—a chariot, a lance, a knife, and an elephant. The celestial chariot was borne by the Assaka flying horses. This king, the possessor of these four celestial things, was called Dwetabaung because he was begotten by the two brothers Sulathambhawa and Mahathambhawa. Again king Dwetabaung, because he had three eyes, was called king Twattabaung.

BUILDING OF THAREHKETTARA.

When Mahathambhawa passed away after ten years at Yathe town king Dwattabaung reigned. He took an hundred hermit-skins from the country of his grandfather the hermit, skins which were not split nor cut nor riddled nor torn, and cut them into a hermit-rope wherewith he made

a circle and built a town still known as Tharehkettara. His kingdom was exceeding wide, one hundred *yojanas*; one hundred *yojanas* to the east, west, south, and north, upward and downward. Not only all men dwelling in those parts, even the lower animals, every one, might not approach without doing obeisance. The generations of its kings were thirty three; the city lived but for three hundred and thirty five years. King Twattabaung was exceeding great in glory and dominion. When he looked up, the spirits durst not linger but needs must come bringing gifts. When he looked down, all creatures and animals living below did obeisance. But because he was so great in glory and dominion Sakra and the spirits were jealous of him, and in the guise of man offered him a foul kerchief. And when the king chanced to rub himself therewith, the eye in his forehead vanished and the heavenly spirits did not obeisance as before; they lingered and brought no gifts.

RISE OF PAGAN.

After those days the building of Paukkarama first began, after* Tharehkettara. The king who built the town was Thamattarit. In his reign a great wind spoiled it, a great gourd spoiled it, a great bird spoiled it, a great boar spoiled it. It was thus spoiled because the king regarded not the Four Truths. Now Sakra was minded to destroy these unnatural creatures, that they should not endanger the world of men. Moreover the Lord uttered a prophecy; he spake of the thirty three kings of Paukkan kingdom beginning with the boar, bird, gourd, and flying squirrel. On a day when the young spirits descended, Zanthi, daughter of Dettarattha, king of the Nagas, came to the land of men seeking a husband and espoused the sun spirit on Mount Malè. When she had conceived, the sun spirit returned to the land of spirits, and the Naga passed in the likeness of a snake as far far as Mount Mateippa, where at the mouth of a cave she laid her eggs, the fruit of her union. There were three eggs. One egg was two spans three fingers round. A hunter in the forest not knowing it to be a Naga egg, took it away hanging it on his crossbow; the mountain where he found the egg was called Mount U. This egg came to Mount Thattara, and falling from the bow it brake; and lo! the lymph* it seemed, was full of blood; and the hunter left the broken egg and departed. That blood became a ruby mine. Mount Thattara being very high was known as Mount Mogok; coming from that mountain one reaches Chaunggyi-yatha. One egg burst of itself. One was taken by a hunter, and becoming man in lower Paukkarama—a man destined to slay the thorn and prick of enmity—slew enmity even as the Lord had prophesied; who spake of the five and fifty kings of Paukkan dynasty beginning from the reign of animal kings; thirteen in Myinhsaing; thirty in Sagaing; five and twenty of the bone of kings at Pinya; five and thirty at Ava. "Thereafter the life of towns not held by kings will be this: Konbaung twice, Sagaing once, Ava in its line of victory twice. Then after a line of fifteen kings Ava will be known as Ampa-

**Lit.* below.

pura with a break of fifty five generations. When the break of five and fifty generations has come to an end, the king of Konboun shall end the break and set up his umbrella and throne saying: "I will set up the umbrella and throne in that kingdom which is numbered among the cities prophesied. And there he shall build the Shwetaza pagoda."

THE BUDDHA'S PROPHECY.

Now the Lord, in preaching to the king Alaung at Sagaing on the ridge of Mount Minwun, prophesied that the dynasty of kings would number thirty-three. And Kakavunna king of the crows was dwelling at Sagaing at the end of Mount Minwun, and ruled five hundred crows. While thus he dwelt, our Lord came with forty myriad saints to the end of Mount Minwun and gave his prophecy. And the crow-king said: "It is the nature of Buddhas to receive offerings"; and he and his five hundred crows took honeycombs and after the manner of birds offered the honeycombs to the great Lord and his Order of forty myriads. And when they had offered them, all the crows shut their two wings and bowed their heads to the ground, and plunging their beaks into the ground they did obeisance. Seeing their act he smiled. And Ashin Ananda spake into his ear and asked "Why smilest thou?" "Beloved monks; when a thousand and an hundred years of my religion are complete, that crow shall become king. And he shall set up his umbrella and throne in the kingdom of Ava, the golden kingdom. And when he is about to fall, the empire-builder shall abandon his umbrella and his throne and flee. After nineteen hundred and ninety years the city shall fall. In the year 116 Alaung the crow-king shall be king, and he shall sit on the throne for three years".

Then an ogress cut off her breast and offered it to the Lord. But the Lord all-wise, crown of the three human kinds, would not accept it, but knowing of all former lives he looked to see if former Buddhas had accepted such a gift, and seeing that they had done so, he accepted it. "When seventeen hundred years of my religion are complete one with deformed limbs shall reign as king. And when he reigneth, having a great longing for *samsara*, he shall leave no heir. In the time of king Aheinda the religion shall be broken and a new religion established. In the time of that king war shall punish them, war in the south-east corner of the kingdom. After his reign, when seventeen hundred years are complete, an ogress shall reign, and live to the age of eight score and ten. While the ogress reigns all four quarters of the kingdom shall be happy. The people, laymen and monks, shall give their labour to good works and have mutual love, kindness, and affection for each other. Seventeen years after that king a snake shall reign. After the snake Heinna an ogre shall reign. After the ogre a city shall be founded in the upper region in the parts of Leppantongyi below Singu, and that kingdom shall be called Thetthapadaung."

Thus the All-wise Lord prophesied to the end that we may know and distinguish and mark each several fact, omitting none, concerning human beings, animals, buffaloes, oxen, dogs, pigs, fowl, birds, tigers, cats, hog-

deer, wild cattle, sambhur, yea even hares and crows, which make the chain and refuge of divers cities and kingdoms. And the Lord All-wise crown of the three human kinds, hath shewn his compassion and desire that we should be at unity. They who have no mercy, keep not faith, fail in gentleness, shew no piety, but are rough and barbarous, will suffer in *samsara* blows and pains and misery. For all such creatures the Lord hath manifested pity and compassion, but it is no doubt that they have many lives awaiting them generation after generation. Even all the lower animals are sons and grandsons of king Brahma, they are all of one family.

TAGAUNG.

So clerks of old have taught. The nine Brahmas first came from Kamboja kingdom (the four Lords were each of several kingdoms); but because dynasties often arose therein it could not be bright nor shine. The kingdom of Tagaung Kamboja was built at the beginning of the world. It was a great kingdom. From it the cities of Yatthe in the kingdom of Tharehkeltara, Paukkan, Myinzaing, Sagaing, Panya, and Ava took their origin, also the sixteen kingdoms all, which dated even from the creation of the world; hence the many changes they endured.

Kamboja kingdom stood on the west bank of the Irrawaddy. Only in the time of Thadonaganaing after Thadosintu, was it known as Tagaung. Thadonaganaing reigned for seven years. After Thadosintu the water-Naga king an unnatural monster, reigned for seventeen years and departed his body. When the Naga became king, Thadosintu's son Thadokyaushe sailed away by ship. Not until eighteen years after the Naga's death returned he home and ruled.

PAGAN SIGON.

The king of Pagan rained down precious gems, showers of gold and showers of silver insomuch that the whole realm did works of charity and merit. In those days was none who could make brick to build a *zedi pahto*. He caused brick to be made giving an hundred pieces of silver for an hundred bricks. Thereupon the whole town did works of merit and virtue. The good karma of his former lives was the cause that this great king who ruled Pagan rained showers of gold and silver, stone, iron, and rubies, fraught with the seven gems. Therefore the king bethought him that forsaking his palace and umbrella it were best for him to practise piety. In those days the whole realm took every man a brick and built a *sigon*. The number of bricks was 237,540. The earth that entered beneath was 106 cubits deep. The square shoe was 502 cubits on each side. The height was 1560 cubits. The *thattana* was an hundred *tin* of gold with an hundred each of stone, iron, and rubies. Images of elephants, horses buffaloes and oxen were each adorned with an hundred baskets of gold. The date of the *Sigon* was the 98th year after the Lord's *Parinirvana*. Hearing that this great king who had built the Lord's similitude had called ten thousand ministers and gone to Mt. Thidovaddana, the people of three kingdoms from Tonngè, Tagaung, Kamboja and Pagan city together with their kings with hosts of elephants and horses made search but he was lost. Because the guardian spirits of the mountain hid even

the king and all his followers Thauungwek was known as Hnahkwek. Thereafter Tagaung took the city of Pagan and ruled it. In the year 99 the Pagan *Sigon* was dedicated. The number of people offered was 153.

THE RUIN OF TAGAUNG.

When Thadokyausshe had enjoyed the golden throne till the seventy-ninth year of his age, he departed his body. His son king Thottahingaha sat on the throne. He regarded not the law of truth. He took his stepmother to wife. He took even his mother and his younger sisters. He sinned against the wife and children of others. He followed the habit of fishermen and hunters. Because he was unrighteous the city was destroyed by water. Sakra and the spirits could not forbear but took the shapes of turtles while the river water rushed into the town. Therefore the town perished; the palace also perished.

REVOLT-OF THE TWELVE VILLAGES.

Thereafter the people of the great villages of Kongyi, Hpettaung, Thwekyauk, Kyauk-o, Thawchin, Hsingaung, Kontha, Pwinlan, and Yeshin brought no more tribute nor gifts but abode hardening their hearts. They went over to Shwenanshin of Shweli and Kyainghon. Thereupon the city of Tagaung sent for them with coaxing words, but the people of the great villages would not come but abode rebellious. Shwenanshin of Shweli and Kyainghon sent an host of mighty men under two herces to march to Thohonsaw, even to his grandson Thohonsaw. Passing by Hpettaung Kongyi he established his army on the river Shweli and sojourned there lighting a beacon. Prince Thottathingaha, son of Thadokyausshe, sojourned establishing his army at Thayettaw Chaungtha. Thirisaw, the chief minister from Tagaung Kamboja, came to parley together with seventy men, and sojourned establishing his army at Thayettaw Chaungtha village. Parley was made, but ever the rebels said: "Kamboja land is ours; yet the folk of the thirty two villages have not come over to us. From of old we have been servants of our father, Shwenanshin of Kyainghon, under one tract together with the people of Hpekmau. We are his faithful servants guarding his life". But the folk of the thirty-two villages were ill content with the speech of the people of the great villages Kongyi, Hpettaung town, Thwekyauk-o, Thawchin, Yeshin, Pwinlan, Thayagon Zingala village, Pwetu, Hngettaw, and Kontha. "True", said they "if ye are all people of the twelve great villages. But ye have taken by force a woman from among us, and we give her not. Because Thoheinsaw, grandson of Shwenanshin, hath spoken words of leasing and confusion, this our woman hath come to confusion". (Because Thirizawkogyi, chief minister of Tagaung, dwelt at Thayettaw, it was called Kogyichaung Thayettaw.) When thus they spake, the people of the great villages Kongyi, Hpettaung, Kyauk-o, and Thwekyauk, confessed the truth saying "It is not long that we have been governed by Kamboja. It was not until king Santarit appeared and ministered to the religion, that he exalted us and in his zeal to minister to the religion pressed us into his service. It was in the year 89-

Howbeit the limit of our border villages and tracts is even the bank of the Irrawaddy. Tagaung Kamboja even is our land".

GONQUESTS OF SHWENANSHIN.

So saying they pursued them; and because of their pursuit Thohon on the river Shweli became Shan. But the Tagaung king said "I will not swear homage to the Shan", and he crossed the Irrawaddy and fled from Hkintha town. Hearing of his flight Shwenanshin of Kyaingthon wished to enlarge his kingdom, and with an host of ministers, elephants, horses and seventeen thousand fighting men himself descended and enlarged his kingdom with the city of Tagaung. His son Thohon he left to guard the town and advanced to enlarge his kingdom. His eldest son accompanied him. His middle son accompanied him. His youngest son accompanied him. His grandson Thohnsaw he sent with a thousand men to bring down the governor of Kale; who knowing that they sent for him, came to meet him. Mogaung came entreating him: "Dispose of us, we pray thee"; for the line of kings was snapped. They came and did obeisance and swore homage bringing pots of gold and silver, dishes of gold and silver, desiring a king to reign over them. Mohnyin also (for the line of kings was snapped) came entreating him with a gift of golden network that their town might be his care. Moreover Kale came and did obeisance and swore homage; and he appointed a governor of the town. The Sawbwa also came and did obeisance and swore homage; also one who had been exalted to be deputy now came with gifts of an hundred knives. Kale also came offering a viss of gold and an hundred viss of silver. The king appointed his grandson Thohon viceroy. He gave Mogaung to Thohon. Mohnyin also he gave to Thohon. Molon he granted to Thokat. Mowun he granted to Thochi. Moreover the city of Tagaung he gave to Inmaung head man of the fishery, whom he appointed governor saying "Offer me each year a thousand viss of fresh fish, a thousand viss of pickled fish to eat. Offer me also a thousand viss of fish paste". Thus Tagaung became servant to the Shan. In the year 1134 Tagaung was declared Shan country.

When his work was done Shwenanshin returned to the city of Kyaingthi. He sojourned there three years and moved to the city of Taunggaing. When Shwenanshin was an hundred and forty six years old, he built a golden palace and city at Momeit. He was the first founder of the city of Momeit. In 1146 he completed the settlement of the town. He built the town after first building the central palace. In 1136 the brickwall skeleton of the town was finished. He built the central palace.

THOHON'S REBELLION.

Now Thohon was minded to seize the umbrella and the throne saying "Our father hath collected bricks and made himself king. Shall I seize the throne? We sons are worthy of succession. We will reign in our father's stead." So minded he came down with seven thousand men meaning to snatch the throne. He came to Mosit. The road by which

Thohon of Mogaung descended was by Hèchein, Laungbu, Hèthat Tauk-yapin, Kannaya, and the bank of Kaukkwe stream, by Mauttun Hkapaung-taungpu, Myohladaugyi, and from Tawgyikèhkin to Shwebinhkontaing (called Hsinhkontaing because there the royal elephant was tethered. Because Nga Mo and Nga Itun, upland farmers, built it, it was called Pekkinma). The ruler of Mohnyin came up from the land of Mogaung. The Sawbwa's son also came.

Mota, servant of the king, came to Hteinhsin town with an host of elephants and horses and seventeen hundred men. Hearing that the two sons were coming he abode silent, regarding them not. After tarrying thus he remembered that once they were of one mind what time their father was in the fifty third year of his reign. He entreated him therefore: "O Shwenanshin, thy two sons are come to fight thee. They have come nigh to the river Irrawaddy with an host of elephants, horses, fighting men and armour bearers. What counsel shall we take?" "What! my son, thou claimest to be a man. Thou hadst best take counsel thyself." His son answered "King! Royal father; give Mogaung a portion of thy territories adjoining the city of Mogaung. And to the elder brother, of Mohnyin, give likewise." And the father said "It is well." To the lord of Mohnyin he granted land from Myedu along the Chindwin as far as Nyaunghpyukin. To the brother, lord of Mogaung, he gave land from Katha along Pehkinna to Mosit; after building a town he returned. The brother, lord of Mohnyin, also returned after building a town. The king granted Mosit to Thochi, Mohiaing to Thokat. Thus made he grant to each of his five sons, and when now Shwenanshin was full an hundred and fifty six years of age, his body ceased. For an hundred and six years he had reigned at the cities of Momeit and Taunggaing. Before he died he added and built the outer town but ere it was finished his body ceased. The two elder brothers came and built the town which was unfinished. The sons completed the building of Kale, Htilin, Theinni, and Thibaw. The year of the finishing of the outer town was 1179.

THE BAITING OF MOHLAING THOKAT

While thus the town was in building the Sawbwa-governor said "Mine elder brothers are with one accord building the city of Momeit. I must not tarry but go down and work." So he went down with an hundred and seven thousand men and came to help. But he was too late to build the city, therefore he was fain to dig a moat. The moat he dug was from Mohnyin gate to Hsinkyon gate only; so it was called Thintwe canal. Thence he dug again, he dug for seventeen days. And when the moat was finished after seven months and six days he returned. On his return the prince fainted by the way before dawn; thereafter the place was known as Meinmaw. He returned and tarried at Mowun. Then his two elder brothers, his younger brother, ruler of Mowun, the ruler of Kale, the son of Mohnyin, together with the Sawbwas of Kale, Htilin, and Theinni, plotted his arrest; but he suffered not himself to be seized but entered the land of the Utibwa. When thus he fled and entering reached the kingdom of the Talot Utibwa, he took him under his charge. And having taken

him he said: "This man is servant of another. It is not right to keep him. He must be sent back. He is son of another island, another realm. When they demand his surrender a great war will arise. Therefore now send him back." While they were sending him, came one from Momeit with a thousand men under command of the lord of Theinni, and demanded him of the Utibwa. And the Utibwa said "Take him, I pray," and delivered him up with many gifts; and the Taloks brought him a strong escort to Momeit.

When they arrived Sawhkan, nephew of the ruler of Kale, said "Our uncle is not from without; he is from within. It is not wise to keep him. It were well if he die: ill if he live. Should he die by poison it were well. Should he die by piercing of the neck it were well. Should he die by descending into water it were well. What? We kings intrigue even against great cities, great kingdoms, great realms, great empires. Are we frightened of death? Oh, shame! In the number of our five uncles it is not well to keep our uncle Mohiaing Kawlat". His uncles and grandfather, lord of the golden throne of Theinni, exclaimed: "Our nephew Sawhkan is no common man. He speaketh straight and to the point" and they exalted him to be their chief. And his grandfather, lord of the golden throne of Theinni, and his uncle of Mogaung and aged kinsmen spake: "Let our grandson settle the whole fate,—beginning, middle, and end—of the Sawbwa Thokat, lord of Mohlaing".

Said he; "What time my grandfather, my uncle's father, was an hundred and fifty six years old, this lord of a golden throne sware homage to him with a mighty oath. That oath of his yet sticketh in mine uncle's belly. Howbeit he came not when the old king departed his body. And yet the Sawbwas came,—yea even the very lord of the golden throne of Theinni, younger brother of the lord of nine hundred thousand men, invited the Mawtatan Shans saying "Mine elder brother's son is mine also"—they all came even from other lands and islands, other territories and kingdoms, to behold the ceremony. What was this uncle thinking, that he remained so? He is like the old fable spoken by the ancients. Once upon a time before the era of the religion the fox, the deer, the crow, the cuckoo, the crane, the edolius, the heron, the owl, and the crow-pheasant held council and conferred together: "There is none to be king among us. If there be none, then other creatures will oppress us". And they said: "The owl is wont to go in search of food at night. The golden crow-pheasant is of the colour of the Lord's robe. The golden peacock is too big in body, his neck is too long. The golden crane would suit, but his mouth is too wide. The edible-nest maker is too small. The edolius is too whimsical. The golden cuckoo is a doctor. The heron liveth a holy and pious life. The fox is odd, and he is unlike us by nature. The golden deer is too timid, and he also is unlike us by nature. Therefore let our friend the crow be king!" So all the birds with one accord made him king; and it was not long, yea but a month, when he began to take their eggs and eat them. Because they were void of wisdom and prudence all the birds were set at variance. Thus we know their council came to a sorry end. I think likewise. Therefore it,

is not good to keep our uncle abroad; he must be kept always at the royal feet. It is not good to keep him at Mohlaing Thekkèpyin. Therefore it is well to keep him within the town”.

Thus he spake to his uncles, and they kept him even as the nephew of the ruler of Kale decided. The brother, ruler of Mohlaing Thekkèpyin was imprisoned in the city of Momeit. And when dispute arose again, Heinsawhkan the Sawbwa ruler of Kale ordered “His sentence is final”; after which order he imprisoned the Sawbwa ruler of Mohlaing and sent him to Thonze. He kept him there for three years and sent for him after the third year.

ANAWRAHTA OF PAGAN

In these days king Nawrahta went from Paukkan city to the Utibwa's kingdom with nine crores eight million men, meaning to demand the Lord's tooth. When it was done he granted Pinya to Thohkinbwa of Momeit. King Nawrahta said “Verily it is the land of Momeit”, and he was fain to ask leave to pass through it, for the land was verily Momeit land as far down as Kyauttalon. Before he reached Paukkan in the lower country he built a town at Myinhsaing, and ere he finished it he went to Paukkan cherishing the tooth-relics. Before he went to the Talot kingdom he consecrated nine and ninety *panlaung* and nine ordination halls. Thereafter he descended to Paukkan and built the Sigon Pagoda. The same day that he built the Sigon the king beheld a sign, and it was this. The golden headdress he was wearing fell from his head of its own accord and returned thereto. The king clung to an hope that he would ascend the summit of Mount Meru, to Sakra's realm. He crowned the Sigon with a *hti* and while blessings were being called he sojourned seven days thereby. While thus he tarried it was told him that there was a wild buffalo in the kingdom who chased the folk and touched them that they died; they might not escape, Hearing the tidings his royal heart was roused, and taking the celestial lance he mounted his jewelled elephant crying.

Aha! These buffaloes—
 They mean me ill,
 Me, the Thado!
 Gah! They shall meet me now.
 Let karma end.
 Let me meet death.

So king Nawrahta made challenge and went forth to charge on his jewelled elephant. And seeing the elephant the buffalo rushed on him kicking up his hoofs; and the elephant seeing him shied. The buffalo charged home, and the elephant rolled his foot so that the king fell from the elephant and the wild buffalo gored him that he died.

NARAPATISITHU.

After the death and passing of king Nawrahta Nga Hmankan the Brahmin became king. After Nga Hmankan Kyanzittha became king.

After Kyanzittha Narapati became king. Thereafter Alaungminsethu became king. Narapatisithu had these celestial things a raft, a knife, a lance, cane, yea even an elephant. He was known as Narapatisithu. Upon his *thinganek* raft he went forth with nine million followers to reach Mt. Meru and climb to Sakra's realm. And it came to pass that as he went he reached the sea and heard a loud uproar when he neared Paravamukkha. And asking what it meant, they told him it was Paravamukkha. "If so it be," he asked them "what rede, my masters of white magic and black?" Said they "Our rede; is flight;" The horse therefore, that he was wont to ride they killed, tied fast with a rope, and hung down at the prow of the raft. As it hung, a great fish came by and seeing it dragged it against the current and released it not for a journey of seven days. Thereat the old folk wept, the young folk laughed. The old folk wept saying "Alas! We had all but died;" The young folk laughed saying "We have been to a place none ever was in before;" And they loosed the horse and let it drop, and so they came to the foot of Mt. Meru.

And the king made as if to climb it. But Sakra knowing that he would surely climb it thought: "If he climbs even to the summit, he will not bow his head even to me, Sakra, but the spirits will be constrained to bow their heads to him." And Sakra took the guise of man and went in a small boat before the raft. "Who are they?" said the king; "Call the old couple in the little boat in front of us." Then Sakra came and asked him: "O king, whither goest thou?" "Old age, I go to climb Mt. Meru and have speech with Sakra." "It is not easy to do that" said they: "we were fifteen years old when we started and now we are an hundred and five. We came because we would not stay in the land of men. But though we go continually day and night we cannot reach it and now it is a long time surely. One can only reach the rose-apple tree at the head of the Island; one cannot reach Mt. Meru." "If it be so," he said "then show us the rose-apple tree at the head of the Island." And Sakra showed it. He took the right hand branch of the rose-apple tree and offered it; therewith the king carved an image of the Lord and worshipped it. "If thou believe me not," said Sakra, invite the image to partake of alms to-morrow." And he invited it to an alms-eating on the morrow, and lo! it came with the eight things needful.

Now the king was exceeding keen in faith. He carved images out of the *tharekkan* also; he carved images from the five parts of the *sago*; he carved and grouped all the images together. Thus he wandered ministering to the religion, and returning built divers towns in the Utibwa's kingdom and lodged the relics of the holy Lord. The buildings of his ancestors he repaired and added shrines thereto and tended them. He ministered to the great religion building the Bin-on pagoda and the rest. And for the relics—the Momeit relic, the Myataung relic, the *tharekkan* Thiha forest, the Mwe-andaw at Shwepawkyun—he built shrines for many relics of the Lord's body. When he had finished all these labours, the king departed his body in Arakan.

The tale of Paukkan kings is thirty five counting the lower animals who reigned as kings. The year of the building of Myinhsaing is 273; king Narapati built it. The number of the kings of Myinhsaing is thirteen. The town perished in the time of Thonkin of Momeit and Thohon of Theinni.

Translated by Mg. Tin, with the assistance of G. H. Luce.

RHYMES FROM THE MON.

Noi moik gu baw.

Now Noy the monkey he would fly
And to the pelican
Who had a pair of wings to spare
He did reveal his plan.

Now hand upon right hand is struck
The wings are bought and sold;
The pelican's smile was full of guile
As he received the gold.

From a high hill the monkey flew
For all the birds to see
Ere set of sun his course was run—
He lay among the scree.

O monkey Noy, those wings destroy,
They'll land you every time
In field or fen or haunt of men
Or oozy river-slime.

Kun tsaing yip yip.

Borne on the breeze of evening far and faint
From yonder darkling grove of sugar-cane
Calling for help and calling all in vain
Hark to the little speckled chick's complaint.

Heard and uprose his grandad much irate
And smashed the pot of liquor at a blow,
And as he watched and sparkling runnels flow,
"No beer," he said, "for those who stay out late."

Kun ka-i-bum.

Goby princess, haste away,
Ship nor sail nor oarmen need you,
You must fare to far Zimme,
Weary limbs alone can speed you.

So she went and high disdain
Clouded all her brow serene
Erst a princess of the plain,
'Mong the hills she ruled a queen.

She has doffed her golden crown,
Donned a village maid's attire,
Hied her back to Pegu town
To the home of her desire.

Gatao yih.

Fair shone the moonlight in the glade
When for a wrestling bout arrayed
Came Gaffer Dut and Gaffer Bin
Each keen as any boy to win.
And sallying to the appointed place
Stood on the greensward face to face.
And eager crowds stood all about
With cash to bet or lungs to shout.

Quoth Gaffer Dut to Gaffer Bin,
"Ere we this famous fight begin,
It must be clear for all to see,
You're taller by a foot than me.
So, friend, that in respect of height
On strictly equal terms we fight,
If you agree, I'll take a bill
And lop you—at which end you will."

Quoth Bin, "Men lop and chop bamboo,
But wrestler-lopping's something new.
You shan't lop me—I tell you plain."
And so they all went home again.

J. A. STEWART.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA. ANNUAL REPORT 1914-15.

This report, more than five years overdue, contains two articles of particular interest to people in Burma, illustrated by fine plates. These are "The Rock-cut Temples of Powun-daung" by Mr. Duroiselle, and "The Sangyaung Monasteries of Amarapura" by Mr. Taw Sein Ko.

Powun-daung is a secluded range of hills near the Lower Chindwin, rarely visited, though visible to the tourist on the Irrawaddy. To one who knows Burmese architecture as found at Pagan, Prome, and the neighbourhood of Mandalay, these rock-cut temples will seem strangely unfamiliar. Their distinguishing marks are:—(i) they are not only excavated in the rock, but all their detail, altars, pillars, images, and other figures are carved out of the rock *in situ*. "This" says the writer "is the principal feature in which they differ from the other cave temples of Burma, and in which they resemble most the rock-cut temples in India" Mr. Duroiselle is not quite accurate if he means that no other caves in Burma have images carved from the native rock; such images are to be found in the Thamihwet Onhmin at Nyaung-u; as a general statement, however it is fair enough, (ii) they contain no inscriptions; there are only local legends and a story in the Halingyi Chronicle connecting the oldest of them with the Pyus. This hint the writer develops, with characteristic skill, in a two-edged argument. Burmans always put up inscriptions in their temples. There are none here. Therefore they are not Burmese, but Pyu. Burmese inscriptions begin in the 11th century. There are none here. Therefore these temples (the oldest, at least) are pre-11th century.—The argument is ingenious, if unconvincing.

A single date—1298 A. D.—inscribed on a gryphon gives us surer evidence. If they really antedate Pagan, one wonders why they contain nothing of Pagan workmanship, which is to be found all over Upper Burma, at any rate near the Irrawaddy. The Pagan kings certainly sailed up the Chindwin; one of them, Kyiso, was killed hunting there; far above Powun-daung they built pagodas at Alon and other places, and Alaungsithu is said to have reached as far north as Kalewa. Powun-daung can be only about 50 miles, as the crow flies, from Pagan. Possibly, however, its barren country left it isolated. If so, one may assume, at least, that in those days it had no famous shrines; for the difficulty of pilgrimage never deters a Burman from a pagoda-festival.

Mr. Duroiselle is on safer ground when he has recourse to internal evidence, the style of decoration, costume of the figures etc. Here his wealth of learning is seen to advantage, ranging from Nepal to Ajanta, from Assyria to Angkor. Judging merely from the photos (which were

taken under difficulties), the present reviewer is struck by the curvilinear ornament about the doorways, usually a sign of recent date. At Pagan except in the latest temples, pilasters are carved with rectilinear ornament, V's., and usually diaper between them. In fact the transition from strong straight lines to florid curves seems the most significant fact in the history of art in Burma. The horns of the pediments and developed cusping of the arches seem also comparatively modern. Against these must be set the lean-in of the arches, a feature (as the writer observes) essentially Indian and ancient. The chief artistic interest seems to lie in the detached figures. The Powun-daung Nat, "Mistress of the Hills" as the writer calls her, though he treats her with scant courtesy, is strangely haunting. But on the whole, though there is much oddity, there seems to be little beauty at Powun-daung. It is surprising that the Burman, though here and elsewhere he learnt to chisel stone made no better use of it.

A large part of Mr. Taw Sein Ko's article is occupied by Yule's description of the Sangyaung monasteries, known more commonly as the Medaw and Thamidaw Kyaungs. He apologises for quoting at length from a work "which is still the highest authority on Burmese architecture." But there is no need for an apology. Yule cannot be too often quoted, especially since his *Mission to the Court of Ava* is long out of print. He is the one Briton of undoubted literary genius who has described Burma. The more one knows of what he describes, the more one envies the description; and when one considers the short time he was in the country, his ill-health, and the Secretarial work that took up most of his time, the loving care and minuteness with which he realises the form and meaning especially of Burmese architecture, seem something superhuman. Nearly seventy years have passed, but Yule's work remains, and will remain, a classic.

By the side of Yule's description of these 19th century kyaungs, Mr. Taw Sein Ko places an interesting quotation from Hieuen Tshang describing the Nalanda monastery of 7th century India. The resemblance is certainly remarkable, as Fergusson¹ has already noticed, and shows how widespread and permanent are the tradition and plan of Indian monastic architecture in wood. The writer concludes with a minute description of these kyaungs.

It is a pity that buildings so beautiful, short-lived, and accessible are not more often visited. If one can arrange one's journey to Maymyo or Mandalay so as to leave an hour to spare at Myohaung, one need only walk down the Amarapura line a few hundred yards in order to reach them. Possibly what deters the visitor to day is what deterred Yule in the fifties:—"My own visits to the interior of these buildings were, I confess, almost entirely barred by strong disinclination to undergo what was supposed to be the necessary ceremony of unshoeing."

The Medaw Kyaung is certainly the more splendid, as Mr. Taw Sein Ko points out; but the visitor would be wise to study more especially the outside of the Thamidaw and the inside of the Medaw Kyaungs. In the latter, glass-inlay is handled with more restraint; indeed I know of no

other building in Burma where its use is so effective. Against the jet of *thitsi* is thrown the red of *hinthapada* and old gold leaf crusted with facets of pale glistening glass. The slope of the double lines of rafters resting on diminished columns as the roofs fall back across the aisles, is a common structural feature of these kyaungs, and one that might well be imitated to relieve the stuffy box-like character of our houses in the East. In the kyaungs the strong bands of paralld rafters and the plain round columns throw up the luxury of detail below and save it from being oppressive, while the roof leaps and shoots upward with the jerk and lilt of a linnet's flight.

For the rest, one may leave these plates to speak for themselves, adding merely that this is but a small fraction of the whole. Quite a different selection might be made of ornament less florid, of woodcarving bolder and more severe, of glass mosaic subtler and less obtrusive. One misses a photograph of the peaceful scenery in which these kyaungs are set, the trees and tanks and paths well swept among the ruins, and the savage moat of Amarapura; of that gigantic ruined *thein* near by, whose columns are the tallest I have ever seen; and of the carved "spandrils" that link post to post, "cusped arches", as Yule calls them, "in open filagree work of gilding, very delicate and beautiful" Nothing can be done for these old kyaungs—the loveliest in Burma,—but photograph them. That marvellous avenue, once of splendour, now of desolation, where the eighteen major *kyaung-daiks*, with their double circuit-walls and ghostly ramps (all that is left of nearly all of them), swept from Shanzu Station to the foot of Mandalay hill,—shows the fate that will ere long overtake the Medaw and Thamidaw kyaungs. Other smaller monasteries, as beautiful lie hid in the maze of ruins west of the Pahtodawgyi, with six-inch nails driven home through doors of priceless tracery, carved statues—finest of their kind—thrown down and lost on weed strewn pavements, great panelled ceilings, gilded and embossed, half fallen and crumbling beneath the weight of bricks and rubbish overloading them.

G. H. L.

JOURNAL OF THE SIAM SOCIETY.

**Vol. V, Part I; Vol. VIII, Part 2; Vol. XI, Part 3;
Vol. XII, Part 2; Vol. XIII, Part 1.**

In these numbers of the Journal of the Siam Society, extending over the last 10 years, Phra Phraison Salarak (who is also a member of the Burma Research Society) has completed a series of free translations from the Hmannan Yazawin dealing with the relations between Burma and Siam from the first invasion by Tabin Shwehti down to the annexation of Upper Burma by the British. The translator is to be congratulated on a most valuable piece of work; we only wish he would collect the scattered papers into a compact volume accessible to the public. After each chapter he gives the corresponding passage in Phayre who, it is known, based his history mainly on the Hmannan. Phayre is a master of the art of judicious compression, but he gives us the skeleton without the flesh and blood. The grim period of the wars, civil and foreign, when Burma seems to have forgotten that she was a Buddhist country, makes dreary reading in Phayre. Not even Bayinnaung, Napoleon though he was, can stir the reader to much enthusiasm. Beyond the fact that he was the faithful servant of a drunken King, Phayre tells us little of human interest.

When we turn to the original, there is something, if only an outline, of a human being. His wars are dreary still, actuated by motives so insufficient if not ignoble; but there are human touches. Once, at a critical moment, he entraps into an ambush his slippery foe the King of Linzin (Laos), who caught in a bamboo jungle sends a message of submission "saying that with the intention of taking the oath of allegiance he had halted in his flight, and would appear before his suzerain early next morning as there was no time that evening. The King believed that the King of Linzin really meant what he said, and therefore encamped, as it was getting dark. Linzin's chief took advantage of the halt and fled in the night. The next morning seeing only crows in Linzin's camp, His Majesty gave a hearty laugh." Yet this was the King who, a few days later, killed Baya Kamani, a very Clitus, for checking the brutality of his junior officers to their men; killed Baya Kamani's son for weeping over his father's corpse; killed Baya Kamani's slave for spreading a cloth over the faces of his two dead masters. Bayinnaung was often generous to a fallen foe, but his acts of clemency, dictated usually by policy, are less human than his acts of ferocity. On three occasions his best general, Binnya Dala, treacherously attempted to take his life; yet the king spared him "recognizing his skill in diplomacy and

warfare as well as his bravery. But when Binnya Dala once failed in an expedition entrusted to him, he could find no room for mercy, as if he prized success more than his own life". So Binnya Dala was disgraced and sent to die in exile on the feverish frontier of Siam. The King had unfortunately as much contempt for the lives of others as for his own. Indignant at a dacoit rising which had broken out while he was away at Zimme, he marched, himself on foot, against the rebels, "in his jewelled sandale," and planned to hem in a bamboo cage ten thousand of them, wives, and all and burn them alive.

The valour of his generals must have been astounding. Challenges to single combat were as common as in ancient Rome. The vassal King of Ava, after his master's return, is besieging Veinghang, far away in the depths of Laos: "forcing a breach in a wooden stockade with his elephant, a spear struck him in the right thigh, pierced it, and penetrated three inches into the elephant's side. Yet so eager was he in his work that he did not even trouble to pull the spear out, put simply cut the handle off and left the spear-head in the wound. "Whether the thigh remained nailed to the elephant or not," adds the translator, "is not stated." Nor must fortitude of the men be forgotten. In the jungles beyond the Mekong they were reduced to eating thatch grass and reeds. When first they reached the Mekong, with the enemy on the further side, a hostile fleet on the river, and no means of crossing, they set to work "in a forest of Letpan trees" and built within three weeks three hundred large war-boats and two hundred royal barges "painted vermillion and gold." When rivers were not too deep, lines of elephants served as a pontoon bridge for the army. Indeed when one considers the fearful country through which Bayinnaung led huge armies, from Sandoway to Luang Phrabang, from Manipur and the snows beyond Mogaung to Ayuthia and the wilds of Tenasserim, whatever one discounts for exaggeration, his exploits vie with those of Hannibal, if not Alexander. Yet he is not great. He never consolidated a single kingdom, not even his own. He destroyed the civilisation of Siam and added nothing to that of Burma. His pagodas (such as remain) are of no artistic interest. The Chief and almost the only work of culture in his time was a translation of a Law-book. His chief glory was a sham tooth relic. His wars are a reproach to Buddhism. And he started the tradition of conquest in Siam which has proved as fatal to Burma as the ambitions of the Valois in Italy were to France. In the 12th century, it is arguable that Burma was ahead of Europe in civilisation. At the beginning of the 16th, thanks to the flowering of her literature and in spite of wars and invasions, she had still a comparable culture. But with the rise of the Toungoo, and later the Konbaung dynasties, with her arts and letters crouching to a court, a court torn with intrigue or wavering between high ideals and vapid schemes of conquest, she almost lost her birthright, and still regards as heroes the warriors who were her ruin. No country that I know of has suffered more than Burma from her "great men."

SHWE-ZET DAW.

BY MAJOR C. M. ENRIQUEZ.

In the month of *Tabaung* (March) crowds of pilgrims from all parts of Burma gather at the Shwe-zet Daw Pagoda. Thousands more are deterred from attending the festival by the hardships of the journey, for though Shwe zet Daw is only 32 miles from the Irrawaddy at Minbu, and 48 at Salin, and is moreover one of the most sacred shrines in Burma, the roads are so awful that many old people are afraid to travel by them. In spite of this draw-back, and though Shwe-zet Daw has no architectural beauties, and is situated in ugly country, the pilgrimage is worth making on account of its extreme importance in the eyes of the Burmese. It must, however, be confessed that for once they have made a mistake. Kyauk Badaung across the river, with its quaint pagoda-crowned cliffs, and with Mt. Popa in the background, would have been a much more attractive site for a great festival.

We approached Shwe-zet Daw from Minbu, where the mail steamer cast us out on a burning bank at midday, leaving us to trudge across a mile of sand. At the end, however, we are lucky to secure a motor lorry as far as Sagu. My party was formidable. Every Burman remotely connected claimed to travel with me. Their wives and children claimed the same right: and several old mothers and attractive nieces joined uninvited en route as stow-aways. We therefore reached Minbu 21 strong, with an appalling pile of luggage. I trembled for the P. W. D. bridges as the lorry thundered over them. Our driver was the usual skilful but highly reckless Burman, who took everything at full tilt, in spite of the fact that my bicycle was tied across the bonnet of the car with twine. It is always useful to take a hike about in Burma. In summer there is usually a footpath, or at any rate a cart-rut to follow, and the terrors of such a ride are at least less vivid and prolonged than those of a bullock-cart.

Next day we travelled in a cloud of dust by what were said to be inter-village tracks. Later we reached a canal, and here the going was comparatively good as carts were confined to one side of the road by rows of posts. The canal also changed the aspect of the country which was here green and wooded; but this festival of the Dry Zone occurs at the driest and dustiest season of the year. We now joined the main stream of pilgrims from Salin whose bullock-carts streamed onward all day and for many days.

Two exquisite birds enrich this unpromising bit of country. These are the *Paradise Fly-catcher* and the *Small Minivet*. Both are rare or at any rate extremely limited in range, but as it happened I saw each from the verandah of the rest-house, respectively at Minbu and Shwe-zet-Daw. The *Burmese Paradise Fly-catcher* is ordinarily an inconspicuous chestnut bird, with a black head. But in the breeding season the adult cock is pure silvery white, with a blue-black head, and a tracery of

dark lines over the back. The two central tail feathers are then extraordinarily lengthened and float behind the bird like white ribbons. The *Small Minivet* deserves a better name. It has a dark slate-blue head, neck and throat, whitish under-parts, and a bright scarlet breast and rump. The female is dove-grey instead of slate, and lacks red on the breast. These two birds, which I have not met elsewhere, are as lovely as any found in Burma. Amongst other interesting birds the *Stork-billed Kingfisher* and an immense *Horned Owl* occur; and where the canal overflows *White Ibis* and *White necked Storks* collected in small numbers.

The last march of 8 miles from Sedaw to Shwe-zet Daw is over low, sterile hills. At this season, only the Tanaung-bin gives a touch of green. All the other trees are leafless. The journey is divided into 'stations' such as *Yo-gyi Zahkan*-Stage of the Ravine. At Lok-se Chaung pilgrims search the sand for little white pebbles because here Buddah rinsed rice from his mouth. Hence the little white pebbles, and the name 'Mouth Rinsing Stream'. None of the little girls strenuously digging had found anything, and I fear most of the desirable pebbles have been removed long ago. At each of these stations there are sheds where pilgrims rest and buy refreshment. The charitable—and there are always hundreds in a Burmese crowd—buy water-jars, and pay for them to be kept filled. Over each is a slip of paper, with a notice such as: "Than-jo-yon Quarter, of Magwe. Maung Mya, his wife, sons and daughters, dedicate this water-jar. Let *Nats* and Men cry "*Thadu*." Water is brought from a distance in carts. At Shwe-zet Daw itself there are taps. Further, the Burmese prefer condensed milk to fresh, and for all these reasons serious epidemics seldom occur at the festival.

On this last stage the road is abominable. The dust billows up, and hangs like a fog over the slow moving carts. At last Shwe-zet Daw comes in site, a low range of hills with the principle shrine half way up, gold amongst the amber-trees. There are other shrines on the hill-top, and many covered stairways: and at a distance a white Pagoda on *Yathe Taung*-Hermit Hill. This is the best aspect of Shwe-zet Daw, for on closer inspection it is found that none of the buildings are of any artistic merit. The main shrine, which we may believe was really beautiful, was burnt down four years ago, together with many *Tazaungs* around it. Every effort is being made to repair the damage, but funds are not unlimited, and the place is not likely to resume its former splendour for some time. Just now mounds of brick lie at the foot of the hill which pilgrims carry up for merit, or pay for being carried up; and the brick-heaps growing on the hill do not of course improve its beauty. But in spite of this, I thoroughly enjoyed the five days we spent here—perhaps because my Burmans were so pleased, and so touchingly expressed their gratitude at being brought on a pilgrimage of such extraordinary merit.

The chief interest in the festival lies in the people themselves, of whom ten-thousand were camped in the shingle bed of a clear stream at the foot of the hill. This stream almost encircles the shrine, and loops back three times towards it, being loath (so the Burmans say) to leave the

sacred spot. The festival continues for a whole month. Besides Burmans from all parts of the country, it is the resort of Shans and Arakanese and of Chins from the adjacent Yomas. These Chins are shy folk, dressed almost entirely in brick-red garments. Their bags and blankets are pretty. Some of the lads are of fine physique. The girls are often pretty, but many have blackened the face with tattoo marks, a disfigurement said to have been intended originally to discourage Burmans. All these crowds are housed in sheds spreading along the river bed for nearly two miles. Some of the sheds are built by the Pagoda Trustees, other by stall holders, and other by gold-leaf sellers who retail gold-leaf to the pilgrims. This temporary town is an important market, crowded by day and brilliantly lit by night; and of course there are endless stalls, eating-shops, *pwes*, merry-go-rounds, and other delightful amusements.

The sanctity of Shwe-zet Daw arises from the fact that the Buddha alighted here on his legendary visit to Burma. The spot is marked by a little gold pagoda in the river bed. In this ravine lived a Demon, Pananda Naga Min; and on the hill above a hunter, Thit-sa-ban-da-ra Mokso (the faithful). Both were converted, and besought Buddha to leave a mark (*Set*). The Golden Royal Marks (*Shwe Set Daw*) which the Buddah made are two foot prints, one in the river-bed, and the other half way up the hill. Both marks are now enshrined and thickly coated with gold leaf which pilgrims lavish upon them. Such in brief is the legend. It has many ramifications. For instance, the hunter shot a deer from the top of the hill. There is a dent in the rock where he knelt, and you will specially marvel at this. There is a shrine to Kathapa Buddah, and one to the Thaggya Min; and a heavy stone that you can only lift by invoking the power of the Pagoda. If you measure a stick with your arm and rub it on a certain stone, the stick will be lengthened or shortened as desired. We found all these things perfectly correct, and indeed spent a most ingenuous and happy evening on the hill. From the summit there is a fine view of the encircling river and of the booths along its banks. The ravine below is packed with gaily dressed people. Already lamps and fires glitter here and there in the dusk. The air is laden with the melody of gongs, while night lays a soft mantle upon the nakedness of the surrounding hills.

At Shwe-zet Daw I met a *Nal*, adopted her, and have made her my friend for life. Her name is Ma Nemi, and she was being rocked in a cradle by an old lady who kept a whole shed full of *Nal* image. I begged an introduction.

"Ma Nemi", said the old lady, "is a niece of Maung Tint De." You will remember Tint De, the blacksmith of Tagaung, who was cruelly executed with his sisters, and is now enshrined on Mt. Popa. Ma Nemi is the little daughter of one of the sisters. Being left an orphan, she was called Nemi, *Little Friendless*. Very soon she died and became a *Nal* and besought King Anawratta of Pagan to provide her with a refuge. The King seeing her loneliness, assigned her a home in the cradles of babies. This legend, as its Tagaung origin shows, is one of the oldest in Burma. From a remote age there survives the tragic figure of a forlorn

little maid playing with dolls and cradles. She still occupies cradles, and makes the babies laugh. And when they are hungry she makes them cry. In *Nat* shrines you will usually see her swinging in cradles such as are used by babies in this country—and people offer her dolls, bangles, tiny shoes and other toys to play with. Even in this material age none will deny the authenticity of Ma Nemi, or question the authority of her touching legend. If you meet her, dear Reader, give her a doll, or a rupee to buy one with, even at the risk of encouraging idolatry. Life will be richer if you believe firmly.

MA NEMI.

There's a homely little maiden
Who has watched the babies pray
Down the never ending ages
While the World is growing grey.

A pathetic little figure,
Motherless and all alone,
Who has claimed and has adopted
Every mother for her own.

Still enchanted with her dollies :
Babies laugh with *Ma Nemi*,
And will share with her their cradles
In the ages yet to be.

THE LEGEND OF THE EARLY ARYAN SETTLEMENT OF ARAKAN.

Many centuries before the birth of Buddha there reigned in the country of Uttara Madhūra a powerful king whose name was Sāgaradeva. At the same time in the country of Asitinjana there ruled a king of the same race whose name was Deva Kamsa. The former had two sons Sāgara and Uppa Sāgara. The latter had two sons Kamsa, Uppa Kamsa and a daughter named Deva Gamba. When this girl was born the astrologers informed the king that her ten sons who should be born thereafter would some day destroy the whole of their grandfather's family. Whereupon the relatives, of the king advised him that the best course to follow under the circumstances was to kill the girl baby in order to prevent the fulfilment of such a dreadful prognostication.

After careful consideration the king said that it was not necessary to resort to such an extreme measure as their purpose could be quite as easily served if the girl was prevented from marrying. The family conference having unanimously agreed upon this proposal, the king ordered a very lofty palace to be erected. In the topmost room the princess was brought up under the immediate supervision of a trusty nurse named Mandigopa and her husband Anandakagopa. Moreover the palace was well fortified, and down below, surrounding the whole building, a thousand men were kept to guard it carefully day and night. No stranger was allowed to approach the building and the princess was never allowed to leave her room under any pretext.

In course of time the old king died. The elder son whose name was also Kamsa ascended the throne and the younger Uppa Kamsa became the Crown Prince. In the country of Uttara Madhūra, king Sāgaradeva died. His elder son Sāgara became king and the younger Uppa Sāgara became the Crown Prince.

Prince Uppa Sāgara on account of his many virtues and accomplishments was a popular hero. Day by day his followers increased causing no small amount of uneasiness among the ministers. At last they in a body went to the king and represented to him the danger that was menacing him and urged him to take timely measures. The Crown Prince was summoned before the king and on being told about the matter he swore that there was nothing in the accusation and that the ministers had exaggerated a great deal. The king was satisfied with the expiation. But when the young prince returned home he thought to himself that if the ministers kept on accusing him of conspiracy against the throne he would surely come to great harm in the end. He therefore determined to leave the kingdom while there was yet time.

King Kamsa of Asitinjana country was a great friend of his because they had been class mates in the university of Taxila. He thought that if he went there his friend was sure to give him the shelter and protection which he sorely needed. Secretly he collected his followers and in a

body they went over to king Kamsa and placed themselves under his protection. The king rejoiced very greatly to see his old friend turn up and assigned to him in perpetuity the revenues of a rich district.

One day while prince Uppa Sāgara was passing by the palace of the imprisoned princess she happened to be looking out of a window. In a moment their eyes met and love was complete. From that time forward the prince exerted all his might to get a chance of speaking to her. The maidservant Nandigopa being won over to his cause after a great deal of trouble, at length his object was accomplished.

The lovers met in secret every night till eventually the princess Deva Gamba became big with child. When the maid realised the seriousness of the crime to which she was a party she felt greatly alarmed. So in order to mitigate her own offence she informed the king of the real condition of the princess his sister. On being questioned she at first denied having any real knowledge of the affair; but when she was examined under torture she made a complete confession.

That very day the king held a council consisting of himself, the Crown Prince and the four Chief Ministers of State. The majority were in favour of punishing all the culprits in such a way that the dread prophesy might not be fulfilled. But the wise king solemnly rose up to address the council in the following terms, "Oh my brother and ministers! There are twelve kinds of people whom we should honour and who should never be punished. They are mother, father, teacher, uncle, Buddha, Piccaga Buddha, Arahāt, Sangha, Rishi, Muni, one who observes the precepts and Brahmins. So far as these persons are concerned we must show our forbearance even though they be guilty of any offence. Then again there are five kinds of people for whose sake we should even risk our lives. They are, bosom friend, one who in fearing to lose his life seeks our protection, one who strives to preserve the purity of his race and family, one who is able to save the lives of other people and one who risks his life in order not to break a solemn promise. In the present case however, prince Uppa Sāgara is not only my bosom friend but he is also a fugitive who seeks our protection. How can we therefore ever think of doing him any harm?"

Then the Crown Prince in the midst of profound silence next stood up and said, "Oh king and ministers! the words which we have just heard form the essence of wisdom. Besides, there is no immediate cause for anxiety since the prophesy relates to the birth of male children only. If the princess conceives a female child there is no need to be alarmed. So let us wait and see the result."

The council unanimously agreed to this and moreover it was resolved that since it was too late to interfere the princess Deva Gamba should be wedded to her lover. At the same time a careful watch was set against her approaching accouchement. When the dreaded day arrived a girl baby was born to the relief and joy of everybody. This child was named Omara Devi.

The following year the princess Deva Gamba again became enceinte; but this time her maid Nandigopa was also in the same condition.

And in the fulness of time both gave birth on the same day and at the same hour. This time the princess was delivered of a boy and the maid of a girl. Seriously alarmed at the probable fate of the child should her brother hear of it, she caused the babies to be exchanged. When the king learnt that her second child was also a girl he was very pleased and he felt sure that his astrologers were completely wrong in their calculations.

Thus being more or less convinced of the falseness of the prophesy the king and his ministers no longer paid much attention to the princess. From the time of her second confinement she was left practically alone with her own maid. So in course of time she gave birth to ten sons altogether, while her maid also begot ten daughters. But for safety's sake the boys were brought up by the maid as her own sons. Their names were Vāsudeva, Baladeva, Candadova, Suryadeva, Aggideva Ajjhata, Varunna, Rohaneya, Ghatapandita and Angura. The eldest child Omara Devi died before long. The Youngest child was a daughter named Anjana Devi.

When these boys grew up to be young men they became very bold and fearless. They also far excelled the strength of ordinary men. They were very cruel and inconsiderate in their dealings with other people. They looted, they robbed, they murdered, and in short they were guilty of the worst forms of excesses. At first the people did not complain because they were the sons of Nandigopa the trusted servant of King Kamsa. But when they persisted in their evil conduct which became intolerable the people went to the king in a body and complained very bitterly. Their supposed mother was sent for and severely taken to task for allowing them to run amok in the country. She replied that they were beyond her control and requested the king to do anything he liked to check their career of crime.

King Kamsa then ordered the arrest of the young men but no attempt to accomplish this object seemed to have been successful; for whenever they were pursued and surrounded by the soldiers they generally became invisible, eluding every effort at capture. This made the king think, suspecting at the same time that the young men were no ordinary mortals. He sent for Anandagopa the husband of the maidservant and questioned him very closely as to the real parentage of the young men. Fearing to lose this life the servant at length made a clean breast of all the circumstances attending their birth and parentage. The maidservant was then sent for and questioned. Seeing that it was useless lying any further she corroborated her husband's statement.

When the king learnt the real facts he was filled with fear and anger. He sent for the executioners who forthwith led away the guilty couple to the place of execution. On the way they met the Crown Prince Uppa Kamsa who on enquiry found out what had happened. He ordered the men not to carry on their work until he came back again. He then went to his brother the king and said, "Oh king, you placed implicit trust in the two unfortunate servants and ordered them to attend on the princess and her sister. It is the duty of every servant to obey his or her immediate

master. So that in the present case in failing to give you accurate information about her sister's children they were but carrying out her wishes, for which they should not be blamed. The most that they should suffer is to undergo the same punishment as those other guards who were placed to prevent strangers from entering the palace of the princess."

The king being thoroughly satisfied with the argument cancelled the first order, letting off the culprits with a fairly light punishment. As for the princess Deva Gamba she was filled with grief because her brother the king accused her of want of love for themselves as well as for the family to which she belonged; for by her inconsiderate act her sons were destined to destroy them all.

But as parental love is greater than all thing else in this world both she and her husband prince Uppa Sāgara admitted their fault and begged the king to condone all their sons' offences. But the matter was referred to the Council which decided that under no circumstances could the young men be left at large for they were a real menace to the existence of the kingdom. So an order was issued for their immediate arrest.

For this purpose the whole military strength of the kingdom was employed. Three times the attempt was made on an elaborate scale but without success for on each occasion the devas of the earth and the sky gave their active support to the ten brothers. At last seeing that force would not do the king decided to resort to strategem, hoping to accomplish his object by means of sweet words and alluring promises.

Informed of these fresh designs upon their persons the brothers ran away to the Himavanta forest where they met a very learned rishi who provided them with food and shelter. Under the instruction of this rishi they learnt the different kinds of arts and sciences and then returned to their uncle's kingdom with the object of conquering it. At the time of their entry the king and all his courtiers were assembled at a tournament. They at once got into the ring and killed the most famous of the combatants without having due regard for the formalities.

When the king saw who the intruders were he immediately got up from his seat and shouted out to the assembled people to arrest them. Whereupon the eldest brother Vāsudeva rushed upon his two uncles king Kamsa and Crown Prince Uppa Kamsa and slew them with his own hands. With the death of these two persons the kingdom passed into their possession. Then after having conquered the neighbouring kingdom of Ayujjhapura they resolved to annex the kingdom of Dwarrawaddi which at the time was under the rule of the king Narinda. And when this was accomplished after a great deal of hard fighting, the ten brothers with their youngest sister Anjanadevi made an equal division of all their acquired territories where each set up as an independent ruling prince. The youngest sister's portion was Dwarrawaddi in Southern Arakan (modern Sandoway) which amid the new scenes of varied life her followers colonised for the first time.

SAN SHWE BU,

THE YAWYINS OR LISU.

BY

MAJOR C. M. ENRIQUEZ,

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The Lisu, or Yawyin, are a large but obscure race, whose home is in Yünnan along the upper reaches of the Salween. Small communities are also found within the north east frontiers of Burma, where they are scattered amongst the Kachins; from whom, however, they are ethnologically distinct. Lisu villages occur at Shang Tai, Ta Shan, Hkringmudan and Hka-kan Krung in Bhamo. Further south we meet them again at Bernardmyo. They are found in Hsenwi, and on the mountain tops on the left bank of the Shweli in Kodaung. In the north there are five Yawyin villages near Sima, namely, Pajau, U-ga Kran, Pa noi Prang, U-rau Bum and Nang sa Ku. In Sadon there is a Yawyin community of some importance: and they occur again in the Panwa near Htawgaw. All these, however are quite small communities, with the exception of that in Sadon. The majority of the Yawyins live across the border in China; but in British territory they are found again in the Akyang Valley in Putao where, I am told, their numbers are considerable.

Yawyins have already been employed in our local military forces to a limited extent, and have shown marked military qualities. They did well in Mesopotamia in spite of the fierce heat, and won promotion and distinction out of all proportion to their numbers. Their enlistment might well be extended. By the end of 1920 about seventy were serving. Unfortunately the accessible colonies in British territory are limited, though unexpected immigrations occur now and then, as that into Mogok in 1907. In Mogok there now appear to be about 1,350 Yawyins. In Bhamo there are four villages, in Sima five (containing 105 houses), in Sadon about twenty, and in Panwa perhaps five or six.

Physically, the Yawyins are a finer race than the Kachins. They, and their children are fitter, and the percentage of infant mortality is comparatively low. They are not stricken with goitre and deformities here, though in certain parts of Yünnan they do suffer. Their healthiness is probably due to the great elevation at which they nearly always live. They are rarely found anywhere except on the extreme mountain tops where they destroy the jung'le round them for miles, leaving the ground bare and open. For this reason they are the despair of Government, though the habit is no doubt a healthy one, and is not without merit in a country smothered with jungle. Yawyin houses are also more sanitary than those of the Kachins. The buildings are always raised on stone plinths and not on posts, so that spitting through the floor is impossible,

and pigs cannot make their wallows under the dwellings as they do in Kachin villages. Further north in the Salween and Akyang Valleys, the houses *are* raised on posts. The southern Yawyins have been considerably influenced by the Chinese, as is evident from their manners, customs and dress.

The Yawyins have a very peculiar and attractive costume, which varies slightly both for men and women in various localities. The men often wear a white coat and gaiters, with blue turban, epaulets, belt and shorts. The general colour scheme is light-blue and white. The women wear either a large turban, or a sort of gay head-wrap, ornamented with tassels. They dress in a coat, shorts and gaiters, with a long apron plentifully decorated with patterns in green, yellow and red. The whole effect is bizarre, but pleasing. Many of the girls have an upright carriage, and are pretty. Even the old women are neat, homely and comfortable. In parts of Yunnan, and especially amongst the Black Lisu, the dress is practically the same as that of the Chinese, and even the women wear little colour.

The Yawyins are not Chinese, or even of Chinese origin, though their language has been wrongly placed in the Chinese group, and they have legends that they are the offspring of a Chinese woman and a certain forest *nat*, called *Nat Palawng*. They are believed to be a Lolo race, and are probably one of the numerous small indigenous tribes which have been driven into the highlands by the westward expansion of the Chinese. Mr. Wilson, Assistant Superintendent of Sadon, is probably right in including their language in the Burmese group. Many words are certainly similar in Yawyin and Burmese.

The various Lisu dialects vary considerably and are not mutually intelligible. Lisus from eastern and western Yunnan have to converse with each other in Chinese. Mr. Fraser of the Inland China Mission, to whose generous assistance I am much indebted, informs me that in the several dialects he finds about 60 *per cent.* of the words constant, and 40 *per cent.* different. The language is difficult. There are 6 tones, and 250 separate sounds, none of which have consonantal endings. Hence the Lisu pronounce Chinese badly. They have, however, borrowed and corrupted a large number of Chinese words.

Many Lisu claim to be of Chinese origin. They say that their ancestors come from Hunan and Kiangsi centuries ago, and *turned Lisu*. "This", Mr Fraser tells me, "is quite probable. We see the same process taking place still. I know several pure Chinese who have married Lisu women, and are living amongst the Lisu. Their future generations will be Lisu, not Chinese. They are in the first stage of *turning Lisu*." The Lisu never marry Chinese wives. A similar process of transformation occurs amongst the Gauris, whose adopted Chinese children grow up as pure Gauris. These facts are the more extraordinary when we remember the power possessed by the Chinese of absorbing their neighbours. The children of mixed Chino-Burmese marriages in Burma are *always* Chinamen.*

* See *A Burmese Enchantment*: page 21.

In the east of Yunnan, where Chinese influence is stronger, the opposite is the case. "There," says Mr. Fraser, "it is usual for the Lolo and other aborigines by a gradual process to *turn Chinese*. I have met aborigines near Yunnanfu who are ashamed to own that they are not Chinese." Along the Burmese border, no Lisu or Kachin is ever ashamed of his nationality.

It is difficult to arrive at any definite conclusion with regard to the origin, history or migrations of the race. The Yawyins speak of themselves as *Lisu*, which in their language means "have come down," or "the people who have come down." Mr. Fraser tells me they are unanimous in believing that they have 'come down,' but their knowledge of geography is too vague to determine whence. Many say from the Upper Salween: some mention Hsiang Hsiang (near Hpimaw): and others speak obscurely of the Wa Ba district in Upper Mekong. It seems more than probable that they came down from Eastern Tibet, spreading out thence fan-wise into Putao, down the N'Mai Hka, Salween and Mekong, and towards the Yangtsi in the direction of Yunnanfu. The greater part of the race is now located in China (Yunnan), west of Yunnanfu. Those now found in Myitkyina, Bhamo, the Shan States and Tengyueh may be a somewhat later migration. The general tendency to migrate southwards is still distinctly noticeable, and strikingly confirms their uniform tradition that they have come from the north. They live for a generation or so in some high cold and barren spot until they have cut down all the jungle available for *taungya*, and then begin to cast about for new forests to devastate. Those who move into warm climates are noticeably inferior to those who live on the mountain tops.

The Chinese call these people *Lisaw*, except in the east and central parts of Yunnan, where they give them their proper title of *Lisu*. Just there, perversely enough, the Lisu call themselves *Lihpaw*. The Maru and Lashi call them respectively *Lasi*, and *Leur-seur*. The Chinese call the Kachin races generally *Ye-Jen* or *Ye-Ren* (Savages), and the Kachins have passed the same name on to the Lisu, changing it slightly into *Yawyin*. The Chinese never speak of the Lisu as *Ye-Ren*.

The Chinese make such distinctions as *Pe Lisu* (White Yawyins) and *He Lisu* (Black Yawyins), and speak of certain tribes as *Hwa Lisu* (Flowery Yawyins) from the prettiness of the women's dress.

The study of the Lisu is a subject of very special difficulty owing to the inaccessibility of their country. The Sino-Burmese frontier is the extreme western limit of their distribution. Their main settlements are in Yunnan where they occupy the Salween Valley from latitude 27°-40° to about latitude 25°: that is to say, roughly from a point opposite Putao to a point opposite Myitkyina. Of these the northern ones are *Black Lisu*. Here, in their secluded home, protected by steep, snow-clad mountains, they are completely independent. In the same latitudes they occur also in the Mekong and Yangtse Valleys. In Yunnan it is only the southern settlements which have come under Chinese influence, and even in British territory, though friendly and peaceable, they brook little interference.

The main subdivisions of the Yawyin race appear to be called *Tawn Kya*, *Ngwa Hpa*, *Ngaw Hpa*, *Zaw Kya*, *Gu Hpa*, *Lair mair*, *Bya Hpa*, *Dzi Hpa*, *La Hpa*, *Waw Hpa*, (level tone), and *Waw Hpa* (descending tone). The words *Lair mair* are pronounced exactly like *lat-mat*, without the two ts.

The relation of the clans towards each other appears to be the same as in the case of the Kachins. The word *Kya* means family. In correcting my notes, Mr. Fraser insisted strongly that the divisions are not tribal. The names he says are merely clan or family names, like Mackenzie or Gordon, and nothing more. "For a long time I did not even regard them as clan, but just family surnames like our own or the Chinese, and that is all they amount to in districts where they are scattered. Of course the difference between family surnames and clan-names is only a matter of degree, but a *clan* is rather distinct from a *tribe*."

All however do not occur in British territory. Those which do are known to the Kachins by Kachin names, though there seems to be some inconsistency in the identification. Thus lists obtained from Kachins and Yawyins at Pajau (Sima) do not agree exactly with lists obtained in Sadon.

Since we always communicate with Yawyins in the Kachin language, the clans are usually known to us by their Kachin names. Thus the *Tawn Kya* are spoken of as Mitung in Kachin: the *Ngwa Hpa* and *Ngaw Hpa* as Marip: the *Zaw Kya* as Lahkaw: and the *Gu Hpa* and *Waw Hpa* (descending tone) as Lahpai. In Myitkyina the *Lair-mair* are known to the Kachins as N Hkum, but in Bhamo as Lasang: and at Pajau the *Zaw Kya* were identified most positively as Labya. Besides their own individual names, the Yawyins appear to have post-mortem names which are given to them at birth, and then not used again till death. They nearly always assume Kachin names in the Army.

The Yawyin families appear to have been named after individual peculiarities, or after animals. Thus *Ngwa Hpa* means Fish People; *Ngaw Hpa*, Joined People; *Zaw Kya*, Ginger People; *Gu Hpa*, Owl or Night-Bird People; *Bya Hpa*, Bee People; *Dzi Hpa* Hemp People; *Lair mair*, Tasteless People; *Waw Hpa* (level tone), Bear People; and *Waw Hpa* (descending tone), Mustard People.

The Yawyins are far more moral than the Kachins. There is no such thing as an *n la dap* in their houses. They are Nat worshippers, their Nat ancestors especially being regarded with fear and respect. Like the Kachins they appear to look to some ancestral home as their post-mortem abode, and as with Kachins, the spirit is provided with money, and assisted with sacrifices on its long journey over certain well-defined mountains and rivers. It must however be remembered that little is known of these obscure people, and that nothing can yet be accepted with certainty.

There are 50 or 60 families of Lisu Christians in Myitkyina, 400 in Tengyueh, several hundred more in Szemao, and about 1,000 families near Yüanmow. Mr. Fraser has devised a simple script for the Lisu language, using Roman capitals (some inverted), and indicating tones by means of punctuations. In this way the gospels of St. Mark and St. Luke have been printed.

Mr. Fraser has worked amongst the Lisu in Tengyueh for 12 years, and is probably the best authority on them. I am greatly indebted to him, not only for supplying information, but also for patiently correcting this monograph.

A HISTORY OF LOWER BURMA.*

[The Article begins with a Biography of the Buddha and an Account of the First Three Buddhist Councils. These are omitted in the following translation.]

Buddhism came into Burma from three sources; first, by way of Sunaparanta-Tambodipa or Central Burma; secondly, by Suvannabhumi or the kingdom of Thaton; thirdly, by way of the parts called Yonaka, where the Shans live, a tract of Cambodia in Upper Burma. This is how Buddhism came to Sunaparanta. The Omniscient Buddha visited Burma in the 20th year of his Buddhahood. Surveying the whole world with his divine eyes, he looked on Vanijjagama and knew that it was a place most meet for his religion. Thither therefore he repaired flying through the sky. He alighted first on a slab of rock, the colour of emerald on the top of Mount Thitsaban, and there he slept. When he departed he left his footmarks on a greyish rock on the bank of the river Man. Here he preached the Paths and how to follow them to Sulaponna, Mahaponna, Thitsabanda, Etthidinna and other saints insomuch that the Ponnovada and Milinda-panha-atthakatha say "Fourscore and four thousand beings from divers part of Sunaparanta found delight in the Law." While thus the Buddha wandered preaching his religion, he came to Vanijjagama where the two brothers Sulabon and Mahabon built and offered him a monastery of sandalwood. There he tarried for seven days. But at night he went back to the Jetavana Monastery in Savatthi (See the Punnovada-sutta-atthakatha). Now, since Mahaponna and the other saints were there already, it appears that the Buddha had introduced ere this his faith into some parts of Burma.

One point is of interest, while the Buddha sat beneath the famous Lin-bln tree, the two brothers Taphussa and Phalika, citizens of Athitinsana-pokkaravadi in the kingdom of Ramannadesa-okkalapa, came to India with 700 cartmen. On their way a goddess, who had been their mother in a former life, placed them under enchantment and caused the carts to stop; and when they made offerings to the gods, the gods possessed them and pointed out the spot where the Buddha was. So on they drove and came into the presence of the Buddha, and made him offerings of honeyed rice, and the Buddha established them in the Dvevacika Sarana. Thereupon they asked him for some hairs to worship, and he gave them eight. These they took back with them to Burma, or Ramannapannat, the lower district, in the kingdom of Aparanta, and enshrined in a noble reliquary. That these two brothers brought these relics to Burma is plainly stated in good books such as the Mahavamsa and Ponnovada. And it seems probable that Buddhism first came to Burma in this way.

* Translated by Maung Maung. The original article, in Burmese written by Saya Shan, will appear in the December number.

At the time of the 3rd Council the great *thera* Mahamoggaliputtatissa saw nine regions where the religion would prosper and sent out missionaries thereto. One of them, the *thera* Yonaka arrived in Burma in the month of Tazaungmon 235 A.B. when the planet Kyattika was in the ascendant, and preached a sermon like a ball of fire to the people of Sunaparanta. Seventy thousand persons gained an insight into the Four Truths and had their feet planted on the road to Nirvana. Of the seventy thousand about one thousand persons of royal birth entered the priesthood. But though the faith was established in Burma in this year, 235 A.B., it did not spread all over the country for the country was too large (see the Buddha's own account in the Satipathana Sutta and Punnovada Sutta).

Suvannabhumi, mentioned above, is one of the three parts of Lower Burma—Kusumamandala or Burma, Hanthawadimandala or Okkalapa and Suvannabhumi or Muttamamandala, better known as Thaton. In the Parajikan Atthakatha there is a short account in Pali of the coming of Sona and Uttara in the year 235 A.B. "Two powerful *theras*. Sona and Uttara, came to Suvannabhumi or Thaton, and having vanquished the ogres preached the Brahmajala sermon". The allusion is based on the following tradition. Once Suvannabhumi was oppressed by ogres. Five hundred ogres issued from the ocean and sought to carry off and devour all infants born in the homes of ministers, townspeople and officials. The two *theras*, minded to expel them, created, by supernatural power, great monsters, Manussihās, with one head and two bodies, who caused the ogres to fly in panic. To save the land from further molestation the *theras* recited the Parittas, and preached the Brahmajala sermon, whereupon sixty thousand persons reached Attainment, and three thousand and five hundred became monks, of whom fifteen hundred were of royal birth. Henceforth the people like to give the names "Sona" and "Uttara" to their children, and to save them from the orges they draw figures of the Manussiha on palm leaves and hang them on their heads. Marble images of the two *theras* were placed on the summit of Ashetaung, and may be seen even to this day.

Thus we know for certain that the faith came to Thaton in Lower Burma 235 years after the death of the Buddha. Besides it is stated in the Sasanalankara that in the eighth year of his Buddhahood, he visited Thaton at the request of the *thera* Gavampati and converted hosts of the people; the results of which may be read in the Sasanalankara. Thus the religion came to Lower Burma.

How did it reach Upper Burma? The Atthakatha says "The saint Maharakkhita went on to the country of the Yonakas (Siam and Cambodia), and by means of the Kalakarama Sutta caused the Yonakas to take delight in the Law" At the end of the sermon ten thousand people were converted and many joined the priesthood, lakhs and crores it is said.

But not only did the Faith enter the country of the Yonakas at this date, 235 A.B., but also earlier in the life time of the Buddha. For once, considering where best his Faith would flourish, he bethought him of Yonakadesa, which includes part of Upper Burma. Thither he repaired flying through the sky and alighted at the town of Lapon. And a hunter

offered him a *kyazu* fruit; and he ate, and threw the seed up into the air. The seed fell not to the ground but stayed in the air, and the Lord smiled. Ananda asked him why he smiled, and he prophesied and said: "Ananda! they will enshrine my relics hereafter in this place and worship them, and my faith will flourish." Even as he said, a shrine was built called Labon Zedi, and it is visible to this day. Moreover, a man of Lawa race living near the Mepeng river caused his son, seven years of age, to be ordained a novice. This novice by steadfast meditation and practice of Kammatthana became an Arahant; therefore the place was called Sitme, corrupted since into Zimme. Thus even in the Buddha's life time Buddhism reached the country of the Yonakas. And when the Maharakkhita came in the 235th year of the religion it grew and prospered. And later missionaries from Ceylon came over and strengthened the hold of the religion on the people. When Buddhaghosa saved the records of the Tipitakas in Ceylon and brought over to Thaton, Pagan, and other places where the kings were pious. Then all the different channels coalesced, the religion triumphed, and remains to this day paramount in Burma (for further details see the Sasanalankara).

In the history of the Kings to which I now proceed I have summarised the Samanavada of the Hmannan Yazawin, omitting the Aparavada and Keciavada. I shall give the history of the kings of the various kingdoms of Burma, of the ninety-nine Shan States towards the north, of the three Talaing regions—Muntī Munsā and Munnya in Ramanna towards the south and also of the Middle country.

Long long ago, before the coming of our Lord the Buddha, a quarrel arose in Majjhimadesa to the west between Pyinsalarit King of Kosala and the Sakiyan princess of Kapilavastu of the Devadaha Koliya clan. The dispute was due to a certain princess whose hand had been asked in marriage. The Sakiyan princes were defeated, and Abhiraja the Sakiyan king came over to Burma with his army and founded a kingdom at Tagaung, then known as Sankassarattā. When he died, his two sons struggled for the throne. The ministers entreated the two brothers not to fight each other but to compete in building a large almshouse, the first to finish being entitled to the throne. The younger brother finished first and the throne became his. The elder went down the Irrawaddy with his army, then ascended the Chindwin river (also known as Thallawadi), and settled at Taung-nyo on the border of the Kale shoal, now called Yaza-gyo. There he stayed for six months, when the Pyus, Kanyans, and Thets came to him and asked for a king to rule over them. He gave them his son Muducitta and made him rule over Sunaparanta in the middle region of Burma. Leaving Yazagaha or Kale Taung-nyo, he founded the city of Kyaukpadaung lying to the east of Gissapanadi river and reigned there for four years. Next he conquered Dhannavadi or Arakan. Such is the history of Kanraja, elder son of Abhiraja. The younger son, Kanrajange reigned continuously at Sankassarattā or Tagaung, and was followed by Jampudiparaja and a line of kings till Bhinnakaraja thirty-third of the Tagaung dynasty.

Tagaung began to be oppressed by Chinamen from the kingdom of

Seint and was finally destroyed; the king Bhinnakaraja fled and died at the mouth of Manle stream. The Sakiyans then broke up into three groups; one group went eastward to Cambodia and the ninety-nine* Shan States, and were known as Shans, the people dwelling in these states being called Bhinnakarits. A second group went down the Irrawaddy and came to Sunaparanta where Muducitta reigned over the Pyus, Kanyans, and Thets. The rest of the Sakiyans were left near the Manle stream with the chief queen Nagasein.

Later on, the Sakiyans made a second immigration into Burma. By the time of the Buddha the descendants of Abhiraja had multiplied. Pasenadi, king of Kosala at Savatthi, wishing to be related to the Buddha's clan, asked of the Sakiyan princes a daughter in marriage. A Sakiyan king Mahanama gave him his female slave Vasabhakhattiya. Her son Vitatupa on coming of age visited his Sakiyan relatives; who, when he left, washed with milk the place of his reception. Thereby he knew for the first time that he was born of a slave, and deeply resenting it swore that he would destroy the Sakiyans, not sparing even the suckling babes. When his vengeance began, the Sakiyans fled in all directions. A king named Dhajaraja, flying with his suite, founded the kingdom which he called Molriya, and moving thence he founded the kingdom of Thintwe Moun, thence he met the followers of Queen Nagasein who had settled at Manle. He espoused her, and the two founded Pagan in Upper Burma. Again they moved and reached Sangassarattha where formerly king Abhiraja had reigned. He named it Pyinsa Tagaung and reigned there under the title Thado-Jambudipa Raja.

In the fortieth year of the religion King Thado Maharaja came to the throne seventeenth king of the dynasty. Having no son he appointed Khepaduta, brother of his chief queen Kinnaridevi, to the throne. About that time a king of the Sakiyan clan named Tambula, descendant of Muducitta, was carried away to Arakan. His chief queen therefore moved to Thakya-in with her retinue. In the year 40 A.B. during the reign of Thado Maharaja of Tagaung a huge wild boar, twelve cubits in height, ravaged the frontier tracts. Khepaduta hunted it, and it ran along the Shan ranges till it reached a place in the south-west where it crossed the river Irrawaddy not wetting even its belly; the place is still known as Wetmasut. Running thence it came to a spot near Tharekhattara where it was pierced; the place is still called Wet-hto-gyun. Having pierced the boar the heir-apparent was in great perplexity, so he took to a hermit's life; practising the *Kammalathanas* diligently he attained supernatural powers. Now a roe used to come to that place and drink his water from a trough in the rock. Thereby she became pregnant and gave birth to a girl, Bedari. The roe took fright and fled, and the hermit cherished the child. He made a solemn vow and said, "If this babe is my daughter, let milk issue from my first finger!" Milk issued, and he fed Bedari. Every day, till she was seventeen years of age, he sent her to the river with a gourd in which he bored a tiny hole; and thus she spent her day, on a sandbank called Konthalin, filling the gourd with water through the

* Nineteen ?

tiny hole. And at dusk she returned to the cell of the hermit, her father.

At the same time, 40 B.E., to Queen Kinnari of Tagaung were born twins, Sulathambhawa and Mahathambhawa; and they were blind. When they were nineteen years old, they were set on a raft with a store of victuals and floated down the Irrawaddy. The raft struck a large acacia tree which hung down to the water's edge and became entangled in it; the place is still known as Sitkaing or Sagaing. An ogress who lived on that tree stole the rice and curry of the two brothers which had been prepared so as not to go stale. As she ate of it each day there was not enough for the twins. As they were fumbling about one day they touched the ogress's hand and caught it. They threatened to cut off her hand with a sword but she entreated them to spare her life promising to cure them of their blindness. This at length she did; the place where she started the treatment is still known as Sagu; and the place where the brothers first saw the light is known as Ywalin (The Hmannan Yazawin is sceptical about these names). Having obtained their sight the brothers exclaimed "The earth is even as a dish, the sky as the lid thereof; therefore the place is known to this day as Mohpon-Myede. Thence descending the river they stopped their raft at Konthalin, climbed the bank, and walked until they reached the spot where the heir-apparent lived as a hermit; and behold, Bedari was drawing water on the sandbank. And they said to her "Your gourd has no hole in it, and therefore the water does not enter"; hence the proverb "Bulonna-mahtwin. So they opened a hole with the sword and now water entered rapidly; and when the gourd was full Bedari took it to the hermitage. And the hermit hearing that the two brothers had enlarged the hole, sent for them and soon found out that they were his nephews, even the sons of his sister Kinnaridevi. And in the year 60 A.B. he married Bedari to the elder, Mahathambhawa.

Now the hermit was a man shrewd in the ways of royalty, and he spoke and compassed the marriage of his nephew Mahathambhawa with the chief queen of Sakiyan race, who having lost her husband Tambula, had settled at Thakya-in. So Mahathambhawa reigned with his two queens, Bedari and the Sakiyan queen and appointed his younger brother Sulathambhawa his heir. The Pyu queen of Sakiyan race gave birth to a daughter Mesandi, who died soon after. The queen Bedari conceived a male child, the future Duttabaung. Three months later Mahathambhawa died. Sulathambhawa succeeded him and also made Bedari, his sister-in-law, his consort. Now Sanbamukhi the ogress had been wife to Sulathambhawa while he was heir, and on his marriage to Bedari she was aggrieved and took Peikthano, her son by him, and retired to Popa and settled there. Mahathambhawa became king in the year 60 A.B., reigned for six years, and died. Sulathambhawa reigned for thirty-five years and died. As both had Bedari to wife, her child was called Duttabaung. Gavampati the Rishi, Sakra, Naga, Garuda, Sandi, and Paramithwa, these six celestial beings were appointed guardians of the young prince.

The city of Tharekhattara, one yojana in diameter, three yojanas in circumference, was built by these beings with a golden palace, battlements,

moats, walls, and bastions and the seven things needful for a city, in perfect likeness to the city of Sudassana in the Tavatimsa heaven. The city was built in the 101st year of the religion and was given to king Duttabaung, even as the Buddha prophesied from the summit of Po-u-daung. Sakka came and offered Duttabaung the magic lance Arindama, the Nalagiri elephant, Velahaka the Sindh horse, and other properties of a universal monarch, together with the mighty drum which, when struck, summoned one and all to pay their tributes. The Naga king gave his daughter Besandi in marriage with a dowry of golden boats of merchandise and golden racing boats. So too did Gavampati, Garuda, and the rest give divers articles of use, insomuch that king Duttabaung was well bestead, in the 101st year of the religion to reign, not only over Tharekhattara but also the regions of Nagas, Garudas and Asuras. He worshipped three thousand Arahats and by their help compiled a book of Dhammathats. A thousand Arahats he fed in his golden palace, and enshrined relics of the Lord and built the Hsutaungpyi pagoda and ten others. But king Duttabaung, great and glorious as he was and worthy of praise unstinted, lapsed one day from his wonted balance and did a careless and unheeding act. He demanded taxes on 5 pe of land dedicated to the church by a certain widow. This tribute thus obtained acted like a lump of poison. For the sin of taxing that plot of sacred land, his magic lance Arindama would not fly where it was cast; the big drum would not sound when it was beaten; the Nagas recalled their boats of gold: and the Unnalon mole, the mark of glory between his eyebrows, vanished. He had two queens, the one his half sister Sandadevi, daughter of the Sakiyan queen of the Pyus and consort of his father Mahathamhawa, the other Besandi daughter of the Naga. Besandi had no child, but Sandadevi bore him a son Duttayan. In the 171st year of the religion when Duttabaung was an hundred and five years old, he met his death, being carried off by the Nagas.

It is noteworthy that Duttabaung was such an ardent follower of the faith, ministering to three thousand Arahats. This shews that about 101 A.B. the religion made another entry into Burma. From the Sasanalankara also it is plain that about 20 years after Gotama attained Buddhahood, his religion found its way into certain parts of Burma. This is true no doubt, and the story that Buddhism came only into Burma when Shin Araham visited Pagan, should be discredited.

Nine kings of the Tagaung dynasty reigned at Tharekhattara, beginning with Duttabaung and Duttayan and ending with Thiririt. Hence the saying :—

Duttabaung, Duttayan, 'Yan Paung, Yan Man,
Yakhkan, Hkanlaung, Let-hkaung and Thirihkan,
Lastly Thiririt—count the score,
And sure they are nine, not less nor more.

Thus the Tagaung dynasty ended and Ngataba reigned as king. His story is as follows. Once a man of Tharekhattara brought his young son to a bhikkhu and caused him to be ordained. Now the bhikkhu's cock.

began to crow "who eats my head, becomes king Ngataba." It crew so loud that both the bhikkhu and the novice heard it, and the bhikkhu said "My boy, cook me this fine cock and offer it to me." And the novice cooked it, ate the head, and offered the body to the bhikkhu; who, when he knew that the young novice had eaten the head, wishing to see whether the cock's prophecy would come true, made the novice turn layman and left him in the charge of the chief general. The general took him to king Thiririt, who adopted him and made him his heir. And when he died the novice reigned over Tharekhettara as King Ngataba. Thus one of royal descent came to the throne. He reigned during the time of king Vattagamani who made records of the Tipitaka in consultation with five hundred monks in the 484th* year of the religion. Ngataba's son Papiyan† succeeded him, and a line of thirteen kings ending with the youngest, Bhijja, followed him. Ngataba, Papiyan, Yanmuhka, Yanthinhka, Munsalinda, Berinda, Munsala, Punna, Thahka, Thathi, Kannu, Kantet and Bhijja—these are the thirteen kings who reigned from Ngataba. When Bhijja died Thumundari succeeded him in the 617th year of the religion and reigned for thirteen years.‡ In the year of his death Sakka took the guise of an old Brahman and annulled the era introduced by Mahakassapa and Ajatasattu when the Buddha died. Since then 624 years had elapsed, and he rescinded 622 and stamped the figure 2 on Lawkananda rock. Thus two eras are reckoned, the Dodorasa era marking the number of years since the Buddha's death *minus* two years, and also the Short era. This short era was later in its turn annulled by Popasawrahan after the lapse of 560 years.

King Thumundari was succeeded by his son Atitra. Atitra was a wicked king; he sought to commit incest with his own mother but when he visited her, he saw the door of her chamber blocked against him. Shame overtook him, and retreating he was turned, because of his lasciviousness, into a monkey with thick hairy growth all over his body. His younger brother Supannanagarachinna, succeeded him. A rebellion broke out among the Kanyans, and the King went thither with his army and suppressed it. On his way back he saw a great image of gold in the likeness of Metteyya Buddha. Filled with devotion he lingered before it and could not bring himself to return. So his ministers and followers melted the image down, cast the molten metal into twenty-eight images of the Buddha, and divided the residue among themselves. They offered the twenty-eight images to the King, but he was grieved and sorry. And because the folk of Tharekhettara had become so reckless and profane as to turn to common use the sacred gold taken from the great image, neither the six celestial guardians nor the King's piety and strictness might avail, but violence and corruption, lewdness, theft and rapine were rife in the

* Hmannan 450.

‡ Hmannan seven years.

†—On page 205 of the Hmannan Yazawin it is stated that King Milinda and the monk Nagasena held their famous discussion at the town of Sagala in Majjhima-madesa during the reign of King Papiyan. On page 76 of the Sasanalankara the author, Maungdaung Mahadhammathinggan, follows the Milinda Pahha Atthakatha and states that the discussion was held at Sagala, a town in Cambodia, the home of Shans and Yuns.

city of Tharekkhettara. A great whirlwind came and carried off a corn-sieve belonging to a certain woman ; she cried " My corn sieve " (sakawpa sakawpa); but the people thought she was telling the approach of invaders (sekaw-sit-thi). Thus in confusion and dismay the great city of Tharekkhettara came to ruin. King Suppananagarachinna, who only came to the throne in the 16th year* of the short era, fell ill and died at the age of 28, the last of the thirty-five kings of Tharekhettara from Duttabaung, who reigned in all from the 101st to the 638th year of the reigion.

The people broke up into three groups, the Pyus, the Kanyans, and the Myanmas. Again the Pyus and Kanyans fought each other and thus broke up still further into groups, until we find them settling at nineteen big villages. Nyaung-u, Nagabo, Nagakyit, and ruled by king Thamuddharit with his capital at Yonhlut-Kyun. The Buddha had left this prophecy about king Thamudharit : " In the 651st year after my death a King Thamuddharit will found a city to be called Arimaddana Paukkan. East of the town a great boar will rule attended by five hundred; on the south a great tiger will rule attended by five hundred; on the north a flying squirrel will rule attended by five hundred; on the west a great bird will rule attended by five hundred." Even so the king Thamuddharit founded Pagan in the year 29 (short era). For twelve whole years he fed the monsters - the boar, the tiger, the squirrel, and the bat. Daily the great boar required sixty rice pots, nine cartloads of pumpkins, and nine cartloads of meal. To the great bird also he was constrained to give his daughters, one each day. Moreover, the tiger and the flying squirrel must also be satisfied. When twelve years had passed, there came, according to prophecy, the great prince Pyusawhti, son of Adiccaraja, king of Tagaung. Once, after the decay of Tagaung, there was a rebellion at Mali, and the King fled and lived as a gardener in secrecy and solitude. His queen conceived, and was wont to worship the Nagas who dwelt in a cave hard by; who therefore cherished her until in due time the babe, Prince Pyusawhti, was born. Guarded by the Nagas and an old rishi who abode near by, the Prince grew up and excelled in all the eighteen arts. When he was risen to manhood the rishi called him, and bade him go south to Pagan where he was certain to be king. So he said farewell to the rishi and his parents, left Mali and came to Pagan where he was adopted by an old Pyu couple. One day he went out armed into the forest and with the bow which Sakka gave him he slew the four monsters which abode at the four quarters of the town. Hearing thereof king Thamuddharit was overjoyed, give him to wife his daughter Sandadevi and appointed him his heir.

Three years after Pyusawhti's preferment and marriage with Thiri Sandadevi King Thamuddharit died. Pyusawhti took not the throne himself but gave it to the rishi who had been his master and was of the royal house of Tagaung. Not till he died did Pyusawhti ascend the throne. Brahma, Sakka, and the Nagas guarded Pyusawhti. After his accession the Naga king gave him his daughter Irandadevi together with

* Hmannan 5th year.

Naga damsels and Naga youths to serve him as cooks, pages and minions. Sakka gave him a flying elephant, a flying horse, the magic lance Arindama, and other articles of use. While he reigned at Pagan, Pyusawhti built many monasteries, shrines, temples, pyatthats, rest houses and other works of merit. He consulted Sakka and Gavampati the rishi and revised the Dhammathats. Finally, after reigning for seventy-five years the great and good king died at the age of an hundred and ten.

His son Htiyin succeeded him, reigned for fifty-seven years, and died at the age of an hundred and seven. His son Yinpaik succeeded him. In the fourth year of his reign Hemamala, daughter of Kumathiwa, and prince Dantakumma, son of the king of Usseni, brought over to Ceylon a tooth of the Buddha. On the death of Yinpaik his son Paikthinli succeeded him; on Paikthinli's death, his son Thinlikyang. During his reign a blacksmith's son, Maung Tin Te, and his sister, provoked the wrath of the Tagaung king; who commanded that Maung Tin Te be bound to a chanpak tree and burnt in flames fanned by bellows. His sister also leapt into the flames, and thus both perished together. They became the Mahagiri nats and haunted the chanpak tree and troubled those who passed it. Therefore the tree was dug up from the roots and floated down the Irrawaddy. When it reached Pagan, the people took it out of the river, carved two figures of the nats, installed them at Mt. Popa and worshipped them. Moreover they held the yearly festival the Mahagiri Nat-pwe in their honour.

On the death of Thinlikyang, his son Kyaung-durit ascended the throne in 315* (short Era). Fifteen years after his accession in the year 946 (long Era) or 324 (short Era) when king Mahanama was reigning in Ceylon, the great *thera* Buddhaghosa, of Buddhaghosa village, crossed over to Ceylon and copied on papyra given him to that end by Sakka the inscriptions preserved by five hundred Arahats in the Aloka cave in Malayadesa from the time of king Vattagamani, these he brought over to Suvannabhumi or Thaton in Ramannadesa. Now at that time there were great *theras* like Anomadassi, pupils of Sona and Uttara, who were preaching the faith to the Burmans the Muns (Talaing), Arakanse, Shans, Yuns, Linzin (Laos), and people of Thaukkate who took up with zeal the study of the Pitakas. These copies were afterwards taken from king Manuha of Thaton by King Anawrahta of Pagan, whence they spread to diverse parts, Sagaing, Pinya, Ava, and places to the north.

The kings who followed Kyaungdurit were these :—

Thihtan, Thaiktaing, Thillikyang, Hkanlaung, Hkanlat, Htunhtaik, Htunpyit and Htunchit—nine in all.† Then Thingaraja, the preceptor of Htunchit's chief queen, reigned for a while, and Htunchit's son, Shweonthi, fled and lived in hiding. But the Mahagiri nats of Popa denied counsel to the ex-monk Thingaraja because he was a commoner; so that he made search for Shweonthi and gave him his daughter in marriage and made him his heir. In the second year ‡ of this ex-monk's reign the

* Hmannan 309.

† Omits Mukhkamen, Thuye, Tharamunhpya and Thilipaik who are shown in the Hmannan.

Hmannan 27th.

new era was again annulled; 560 years were rescinded and 2 left, the year being called the 2nd of the Pashusudra or new Era. On the king's death, his son-in-law Shwe-onthi came to the throne. He was succeeded by his younger brother Peikthon; who was succeeded by his son Peiktaung; who was succeeded by his brother Ngakwe; who was succeeded by Myinkywe, a commoner. His story is as follows. A rich villager of Kokkotaungpa sent a female servant to look after his plantation. She fell in love with an ogre roaming the forest, and their child was Myinkywe. Myinkywe "feeder of horses", served from his youth in the king's stables, and once while out in the forest with the king, he murdered him and seized his throne. Being an ogre's son he was of cruel fiendish nature, and when he died the ministers, wishing to have one of royal birth as their king, made search and found one Thinhka and set him on the throne. Nine kings succeeded Thinhka—Theinsun, Shwelaung, Htunhtwin, Shwehmauk, Munle,* Sawhtinhnit, Hkelu, Pyinbya and Tannet. Of these, King Pyinbya rebuilt the city of Pagan. Taungdwingyi also was rebuilt and named Ramnavati.

On Pyinbya's death his son Tannet became king. Tannet was very fond of his horses, and it was his wont to visit the stable every night. One night while on his way to the stable he was murdered by Sale Ngakwe. Who succeeded him in the year 268. This is the story of Ngakwe. By birth he was a grandson of King Theinsun, and so of royal birth. But as his parents were very poor they sold him to a rich man of Sale. The rich man sent him as a rower in a big boat which touched at Pagan. On the way he dreamed that his intestines circled the city of Pagan. As he was pondering on his dream and poling the boat along, some golden trays were caught on the end of the punt-pole. This did not satisfy him, but proceeding to Pagan he landed and, going to a Brahman's house, narrated his dream and asked for an interpretation. The Brahman said that one day he would be ruler of Pagan. He returned to Sale, left his master's house, and finally obtained employment in the stables of king Tannet. And one day when king Tannet visited the stable, he pushed him into the pit used for the horses' stale, and murdered him then ascending the throne he reigned nine years and died at the age of fifty-nine.

His son Theinso† succeeded him. Once while out in the forest with his groom he plucked a cucumber belonging to a Taungthu, and the Taungthu beat him that he died. The groom said to the Taungthu "He who slayeth a king becometh a king" and thus he brought him to Pagan on horseback, and after consultation with the Queen, the Taungthu was installed as King. No one—not even the chief ministers or generals—dared to deny that the Taungthu was the real king; for if he denied it, the statues at the gate would come and beat them with their elbows. When the Taungthu succeeded Theinso in the year 293, the people turned to heresy; Naga images were made and worshipped; and heretics of the city conspired with renegades from Tharekkhettara and Thaton and set up

* Hmannan reads Munlat
Hmannan reads Theinhko.

images which were neither images of the Buddha nor of the Nats. So the religion declined.

Now a son had been born to Tannet's chief queen who fled when Sale Ngakwe slew her husband. He was born at Kyaungpyu and he was called Kyaungpyu Min. At this time he was serving at the court of the Taungthu as a collector of betel leaves. Once, while going on his rounds, he rested beneath a *saungohan tree*, untied his bundle of food, ate it and made his offering to the Nat. Then Sakka came on a celestial horse and gave him the emblems of royalty; and Kyaungpyu Min, Kunzaw or collector of betel, mounted the horse and rode all glorious into the city. Now there was a prophecy that a new king would arise; and when the townsfolk saw the Kunzaw on his celestial horse, they hailed him as the king. The Taungthu, hearing the rumour, shouted in wrath that he was still king, but a grim fate overtook him. The statues at the palace gates arose from their place, dragged him forth, and beat him that he died. Then the ministers and people set the Kunzaw on the throne. It was in the year 326 (shorth Era). King Kunzaw also appointed as his queens the three sisters, queens of the Taungthu. The eldest, Taungpyinthe, had carried now nine months in her womb the babe Kyizo; the Alepyinthe had carried six months in her womb the babe Sokkate; and the Myaukpyinthe gave birth to Anawrahta by Kunzaw Min. When Kunzaw had reigned for two years and was now eighty years old, Kyizo and Sokkate besought the king to go and pour the ceremonial water at the dedication of a great monastery they had just built. And when he came, they threatened him and forced him to become a monk; and he, being now old and decrepit yielded to their threats and lived as a monk in that very monastery.

Then Kyizo reigned; while he was out hunting at Bankyi-se-ywa, a hunter, taking him for a deer, shot an arrow and slew him. His brother Sokkate succeeded him. Now Sokkate desired the mother of Anawrahta as his chief queen. One day he called Anawrahta into his presence and said "Anawrahta, my brother, and my son to be!" This Anawrahta told to Kunzaw, who exclaimed "He means to take to wife thy mother" At this Anawrahta waxed wroth and burned with rage. "I must fight Sokkate" he said, and asked Kunzaw for his flying horse and weapons. And Kunzaw gave him the magic lance Arindama and the Nawarat ring, and said: "The flying horse is running wild at Popa. Shew the Nawarat ring, and he will approach and thou mayest seize him." Then Anawrahta sent Sokkate a challenge to single combat; so they fought, and Anawrahta pierced Sokkate with the Arindama lance, and he died near a tree.* When Anawrahta's mother heard that her son Anawrahta had killed her nephew Sokkate, she was as one distraught and, forgetting her breast-cloth, she went about crying "son and husband! son and husband Puttalin! Puttalin!" A shrine was built at the spot and named Puttalin.

On Sokkate's death, Anawrahta went to the monk his father and offered him the throne, but he refused. So Anawrahta appointed him chief of the monks, and ascended the throne on Monday, the 8th waxing

* Hmannan reads river.

of Pyatho, 379 Sakkaraj. While he was king Sakka visited him in a dream ; and in obedience to his behests Anawrahta built monasteries, caves, temples, *pyatthats*, gardens, lakes, canals, drains and bridges, both to obtain merit and to propitiate the spirit of his brother Sokkate. Now Anawrahta gave orders that another queen be brought to him beside the mother of Sawlu ; so ministers went and brought him the princess Pyinsakalyani from Vesali in Majjhimadesa. This Pyinsakalyani, mother of Kyansittha, was not of human birth but natural. And Anawrahta received her in a pavilion built expressly to that end, and then departed for the city ; wherefore the place is known as Minpyantaung. When they reached the city, the minister told him that the princess was not of royal blood but adopted. Now this was false, but the minister desired to conceal the fact that he had himself seduced the princess on the way, therefore Anawrahta banished the princess to Pareinma where Kyanzittha was born. At his birth the earth quaked and the rumour spread that a future king would appear. Orders therefore were given to slay all women with child. But the Nagas guarded the princess and the prince, her son, was left over ; therefore was he called Kyanzittha. Moreover, being born at Pareinma, he was known as Pareinmazittha. He became a novice, and while he was being given water the golden pitcher upset and the roof of his mouth glowed. By this they knew that he was of royal birth. Because the pitcher upset, the prince was also known as Kayalanzittha. Moreover because of other incidents in his life he is known by many other names. After this, King Anawrahta grew very fond of his young son and kept him always at his side, assigning him for a retinue three men of more than natural powers. Once hearing that there were four celestial horses with their caparisons at a village called Let-htot, he sent Kyanzittha and his three horsemen to capture the horses and each caught one. Thus Anawrahta had five celestial horses including the one given by Sakka. When Anawrahta had been four years on the throne his father Kyaungpyu died. The date of Anawrahta's accession is 329. (For further detail see the Hmannan Yazawin).

Though Buddhism had come to Burma before the time of Anawrahta yet it was not established at Pugarama or Pagan. Former kings and others of the blood royal paid reverence to the sixty thousand heretics, descendants of the thirty schismatic monks the Ari-gyi. When they wished to give in marriage son or daughter, they had first to give them over for one night to these heretics. Anawrahta despised the custom, and was praying for the true Faith when Shin Arahan arrived at the city. Shin Arahan was an Arahat who once surveying the world in a vision, saw that Burma, though a large country and one where Buddhism had come to prosper, was not yet free from the yoke of heretics, the Ari-gyi. Therefore he came to Pagan minded to expel them and took up his abode in a large forest at some distance from the town. A hunter found him, and thinking him some strange sort of a barbarian brought him to Anawrahta's palace ; who knowing him for an Arahat paid him reverence and gave him many offerings. He asked him certain questions about the Buddhist religion, and the Arahat replied in a clear illuminating manner concerning

the Buddha's life and powers, his death and the history of the religion, the distribution of the relics, the three great Councils, Buddhaghosa's journey to Ceylon, and the bringing of the Tripitaka thence to king Manuha at Thaton. Hearing all this Anawrahta was overjoyed, and built a monastery for the Arahat wherein the Dhutanga might be practised and greatly revered him. He unfrocked the heretical monks and caused them to serve as menials.

Now about this time two Indian brothers entered the service of Anawrahta. Their ship had been wrecked near Thaton, and they, clinging each to a plank, had come safe to shore and going to Thaton abode there with a monk. Once while walking in the forest the monk found the dead body of a Yogi who had attained *Jhana*. He asked his pupils the two brothers, to bring it along with them saying that he who cooked the flesh and ate it, would become master of all the sciences, so they brought the dead body. And it was like a two months' babe and smelt as sweet as Abandhara mangoes. One day while the monk was away at the palace, the two brothers cooked the flesh and ate it, and straightway became light and lively and sportive; they gained immense strength and shifted a huge slab of rock which stood near the monastery steps. When the monk returned from the palace he noticed the strange behaviour of the two brothers and guessed that they had eaten the Yogi's flesh, but he remained silent. When Manuha King of Thaton came to know of it, he resolved to capture them. The elder brother was caught sleeping in his mistress's house; but the younger slipped away and served under king Anawrahta. Once while he was gathering flowers at Mt. Popa, he lay with an ogress; two sons, Shwepyingyi and Shwepyingge, were born to them and they took service under Anawrahta. The elder brother's remains, on the monk's advice, were buried around the city, and thus the city became impregnable.

Now king Anawrahta had become very pious under the guidance and instruction of Shin Arahan, and he used to put questions to him. One day the Arahat told him that the Pitakas, in their pure uncorrupted form as brought over by Buddhaghosa, existed at Thaton. So Anawrahta sent an ambassador with presents to the king of Thaton and requested some share of the scripture. But the king of Thaton was angry and replied with rudeness that the scriptures were not for such as he. When Anawrahta received the message he was enraged, and taking a large army with Kyanzittha and his three men Nga-hweyu, Ngalonlethpe, and Nyaung-u, he marched on Thaton meaning to capture it. Manuha was afraid, and closing the city gates abode within. Anawrahta sought to penetrate the city both by water and land, but in spite of the wonderful heroes assisting him he failed again and again because of the bones of the Indian youth interred around the city. It was not until he consulted the brother who had entered his service, that he knew the cause. Thereupon he removed the bones and floated them down into the ocean, and entering the city of Thaton captured Manuha together with his wife and family, elephants, horses, and retinue and brought back to Pagan the relics and the Pitakas preserved at Thaton. He made fair appeal to the

monks, inviting them to his city, and returned jubilant with all his host to Arimaddana. He set the relics in a casket of rubies and placing them at the head of his couch worshipped them. He kept the Buddhist canonical works, thirty in number, in a golden palace where saints and members of the Buddhist order were allowed to teach the Buddhist doctrines. Manuha king of Thaton and his retainers were located at Myinkaba. Tradition says that whenever Manuha spoke flashes of light would come out of his mouth and whenever he paid homage to Anawrahta the latter would be struck with awe his hairs standing on end. To deprive him of his power Anawrahta made offerings of rice to the relics of the Buddha and gave them to Manuha who, after partaking of that meal became powerless. Overwhelmed with remorse Manuha prayed! "In the course of my transmigration may I never be conquered by any one" He then built an image of the Buddha (lying on his deathbed) before the attainment of Nirvana. That Image is known as Manuha to this day. This is a short history of Lower Burma.

THE DIALECTS OF BURMESE (I).

BY L. F. TAYLOR.

Introduction.

1. Sir George Grierson has placed it upon record that "most of the dialects belonging to the Burma group are all but unknown, and only the classical language of the Burmese literature, as it is spoken by educated Burmans, has been made available to philologists." This paper therefore, which is based on the comparison of nine different dialects of Burmese, opens up a new subject.

In 1918 gramophone records were prepared by the Burma Government, at the request of Sir George Grierson, in twenty-nine of the languages and dialects found in the Province. These included eight of the dialects considered herein. In order that the pieces recorded might be properly understood, and in the absence of anything but the scantiest information concerning the dialects of Burmese, the Local Government sent me out on tour to investigate these different forms of speech *in situ*. The result is that we now possess (at present in manuscript) outline grammars and lengthy vocabularies of many languages which had hitherto remained uninvestigated. It is upon some of these materials that the present study is based.

Should results of any value appear in this and in subsequent papers, our thanks will be due to Mr. C. Morgan Webb, I.C.S., late Chief Secretary to the Government of Burma, who not only suggested and made possible these investigations but who has also advocated strongly the institution of a Linguistic Survey for Burma to supplement the Survey conducted by Sir George Grierson for India. For my part I owe much also to Mr. Mark Hunter, Director of Public Instruction, who has not only permitted me to work outside his department but has also assisted me by his advice and encouragement. For any defects in the treatment of the materials, I alone must accept responsibility.

2. A word is here necessary on the meaning of the word dialect. If we travel to any civilized part of Upper or Lower Burma between say Rangoon and Shwebo we shall find that the medium of communication is a language called Burmese. Knowing this language we can enter into conversation readily in any place. Nevertheless we shall discover slight variations in pronunciation and idiom here and there. These however are too insignificant to arrest our attention. We shall therefore be justified

* The present paper is the first of a series of studies of the dialects of some of the principal language groups of the Province. The next paper will deal with some of the more remote dialects of Burmese. This will be followed by papers on the Lolo languages and on the dialects of Karen and Shan.

in regarding this language as uniform and the local variations as of insufficient importance to be termed dialects.*

If, on the other hand, we travel to Tavoy or to Arakan, or if we should happen to stay for a while in the villages near the Uppermost Defile of the Irrawaddy we shall find ourselves considerably puzzled to know what is being said to us. In a week however, or a month or in three months as the case may be, we shall discover that we can get along quite well. The sounds which were formerly so strange will now appear to be Burmese words strangely pronounced, and the grammar will appear to be nearly the same as the grammar we have been used to. In a word, we shall recognise, and learn sufficiently well to understand it, a dialect of Burmese.

It is with dialects of Burmese, in this sense of the term, that we shall deal in this paper. Of such dialects there are perhaps eleven or twelve, but I have been able to investigate nine only, including Burmese itself.

It may be mentioned in passing that materials have been collected also from the languages of the more uncivilized peoples. Five or six of these languages, which bear no superficial resemblance to Burmese, are found on close study to be so similar to it in grammar, idiom and even in vocabulary when we have determined the phonetic laws that hold, that we must classify them also as dialectical variations. I have not sufficient time however to embody them in the present investigations and must set them aside for future occasion.

3. The dialects with which we are concerned at present are the following: - Burmese, Arakanese, Tavoyan, Intha, Danu, Yaw, Samong Hpon, Megyaw Hpon, and Taungyo. A few preliminary remarks may be made about each of them.

BURMESE.—This is the *lingua franca* of the country. I have already referred to its uniformity above. The literary language differs somewhat from the colloquial in being more conservative and more uniform. It is the colloquial form however that I have chosen for my present purposes. The pronunciation of Burmese has changed considerably during the last thousand years if we are to judge by the spelling of the oldest stone inscriptions. There can be no doubt that Burmese, when it was first written, was written phonetically; and by a study of the old inscriptions we can measure with some accuracy, the changes that have

* Languages belonging to three different families are widely spoken in Burma; these are the Tibeto-Burmen, Tai-Chinese and Mon-Khmer families. In this paper we are considering the dialects belonging to one of the subdivisions of the Tibeto-Burman family, *viz.* the Burma group of dialects. This group is, numerically and politically, the most important group in the Province, containing Burmese which is spoken by 8 million out of the 12 million inhabitants. It is not to be supposed, however, from the manner in which I have defined the term "dialect," that we shall be able in a short time to understand the speech of any natives whom we may encounter. I am supposing only that we are attempting to communicate with speakers of dialects belonging to the Burma group. Shan, Karen and other distinct forms of speech would have to be acquired *ab initio*, possessing as they do different structures, grammars and vocabularies. Danu or Taungyo or any of the other dialects of Burmese, on the other hand, can be acquired by the application of easily recognised phonetic laws to the *lingua franca* of the Province.

taken place. It has therefore been urged more than once that any comparison of the vocabularies of the dialects of Burmese ought to be made with the old Burmese of the Inscriptions and not with modern colloquial Burmese. This is, in the main, a right contention. It is equally true however that only by a study of the sounds of the dialects can we be really sure what the pronunciation of the oldest written Burmese really was. Seeing therefore that my present limits confine me to the comparison of dialects and exclude any investigation of old Burmese, I have chosen the Burmese colloquial speech simply as one of the nine dialects to be compared. The investigation of the sounds of Old Burmese is therefore left for a later occasion. The old spellings (which often differ considerably from the modern spellings) are being collected for me, and no work of any value can be done until this task shall have been completed.

ARAKANESSE — This is the speech of the civilized peoples of Arakan. The pronunciation differs a good deal from Burmese. In many ways it is more archaic, sound and spelling being more in agreement. Tentatively we may consider the sounds of Arakanese as resembling those of Burmese when the language was first reduced to writing, about a thousand years ago. Arakanese and Burmese must have parted from one another somewhere between one and two thousand years ago.

TAVOYAN.—Tavoy is supposed to have been peopled by colonists from Arakan, and the language is said to be Arakanese which has undergone change and which has been influenced by Siamese. It does undoubtedly resemble Arakanese in many respects and popular opinion may be correct. I doubt however whether Siamese has exercised as much influence as has been supposed.

INTHA.—In Yawnghwe in the Southern Shan States a strange people is to be found who live on the Inle Lake and in the neighbouring villages. They say they migrated thither from Tavoy some six hundred years ago. The language is in many respects archaic and does resemble Tavoyan. The Inthas are undoubtedly much mixed in race, but they have preserved their language in a fair degree of purity.

DANU —The Danu live near to the Inthas. What they are racially cannot be determined. Probably they are a mixture. Their language however is most distinctly a form of old Burmese with peculiar modifications of the vowel sounds which may be due to Shan or Taungthu influence.

YAW —The Yaws live in the Pakokku District. What they were originally has not been determined. I suspect however that they are civilized plains Chins who have adopted Burmese speech within the last four or five hundred years. Of all the dialects of Burmese, this most resembles Burmese.

HPON.—The Hpons are a small community who live on the defile of the Irawaddy between Bhamo and Myitkyina. They are referred to in Chinese History, as having been settled in South-West Yunnan some time

before the eighth century A.D.,* and they came into Burma about six hundred years ago.

They claim that they lived in Burma before they went into Yunnan, and the probability of this is borne out by their language which, although it is on the very verge of extinction, is still well remembered by a few old men. It is unmistakeably a dialect of Burmese (it has now become divided into two sub-dialects the Samong and Megyaw) though very archaic in form, much more so in fact than Arakanese. Many words which occur as monosyllables in other dialects of Burmese are still to be found as disyllables in Hpon, and evidence points to this as being the older form. Hpon alone provides many of the intermediate forms of words which are essential for the successful linking up of Burmese with many other Tibeto-Burman forms of speech. Without a knowledge of Hpon, the full study of the history of the Burmese language is impossible.

TAUNGYO.—This is another primitive form of Burmese. It is spoken in the west of the Southern Shan States. It preserves many very archaic features, such as an "l" sound which corresponds to an Arakanese "r" and which in Burmese is represented by "y". On the other hand it has suffered much phonetic decay, so that a Burman will not recognise it as a form of Burmese at all. Nevertheless it has preserved a wonderful degree of purity and freedom from admixture and is a dialect of Burmese beyond all possibility of doubt. I suppose it to have branched off from the parent stem a considerable time ago and to be one of the older dialects of Burmese.

SYNTAX AND GRAMMAR.

4. On examination we find that the syntax and grammars of these dialects are almost identical with one another and with Burmese. In describing briefly, then, the structure of Burmese I shall be describing that also of the other eight dialects which we are investigating.

Burmese belongs to the Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family of languages. It is an isolating language and is usually described as being "tonal and monosyllabic". So far as "monosyllabism" is concerned, it is safe to say that many of the monosyllables of the present day are but poorly disguised disyllables and there is now evidence that many of the undoubtedly monosyllabic words are but the result of phonetic decay acting on and disguising old words of two or more syllables.

* "In A.D. 796, the Nanchao conqueror Imousin established the Jwan-hwa prefecture at the modern T'eng-yueh or Momein, then inhabited by three tribes called P'uh, P'iao and Och'ang." Parker in the *China Review*, vol. XX, p. 393. Quoted by Gerini.

The Och'ang are the modern Maingthas or Achangs who still live in S.W. Yunnan. The P'uh and P'iao are almost certainly the two tribes of Hpons who still pronounce "Hpon" as Hpur and Hpye respectively. They claim to have resided, whilst in China, at Meng Ti which is the Chinese Nantien near Tengyueh.

The following are some of the characteristic features of the grammar and structure:—

- (i) The unit of speech is a root which does not correspond to any of our English parts of speech. According to its place in the sentence, or by addition of some formative (itself originally a root), it may fulfil the functions of noun, adjective, verb or adverb. The term root is here applied to such a unit of speech, though the unit may itself be of secondary origin, a compound or fusion of roots of an older language period. They are primary roots so far as the Dialects of Burmese are concerned though they may be but secondary products in a wider sense.
- (ii) The general order of the parts of the sentence is subject, object, verb.
- (iii) Gender accords with sex. The sexes are represented either by distinct words or by particles indicating sex postfixed to nouns (or pronouns) of common gender.
- (iv) The plural is indicated either by collective adjectives or by a postfixed particle implying multiplicity.
- (v) The nouns and pronouns are indeclinable. "Case relations" are indicated by various postfixes which have the functions of English prepositions.
- (vi) The adjective may generally precede or follow the noun it qualifies. In the former case a connective particle is, in some dialects, inserted between the adjective and the noun. Some adjectives are in some dialects confined by use to one or the other position only. The genitive precedes the governing noun.
- (vii) The adverb precedes the verb.
- (viii) The verb is an impersonal root. The persons are indicated by the pronouns or subject. The tenses are indicated by postfixed particles. The transitive form of a verb is distinguished from the intransitive form either by the aspiration of the initial consonant or by the use of the auxiliary verb "to cause". The passive form may be distinguished from the active either by putting the subject into the objective case or by the use of the auxiliary verb "to suffer". Thus "me call" or "I suffer a calling" would be the passive forms of "I call".
- (ix) In common with almost all the languages of South-East Asia we find the employment of numeral affixes in the enumeration of nouns. In such cases the noun generally comes first, the numeral next, and then follow a word descriptive of some quality of the noun. Thus for "two men", "two needles", "two eggs" or "two houses" we must say "men two beings" "needles two long things," "eggs two spherical things" or "houses two structures". The same numeral affixes are to be found

in all the dialects of Burmese, though Hpon employs some affixes which have probably been borrowed from the Shans.

5. Another feature that our comparison brings to light is the common possession of many idioms and compounds. It is common in Burmese to find two monosyllables united to form a compound word. Such monosyllables may usually, but not always, exist alone. We find however many of the same compounds occurring in every dialect. It is evident therefore that these are of great antiquity, having been formed 'before the dialects separated from the parent language. Similar idioms are also found throughout, thus to listen or obey is invariably rendered by "to erect the ear". These also must be of great age.

6. The individual words too are nearly always the same. That is they are the same etymologically though phonetically they differ. The following illustrations will make my meaning plain. The English word in each case will be followed by the Burmese, Arakanese, Tavoyan, Intha, Danu, Yaw, Samong Hpon, Megyaw Hpon and Taungyo words.

To drop :—Cha, cha, kla, cha, cha, cha, cha, klaw,

Horse :—Myin, mrang, byin, hmyang, meang, myang, maw, myo, mle.

Become :—pyit, praik, pyit, pyit, pyeak, pyit, pyit, pyit, plaik.

Stone :—kyauk, kyauk, klaw, kyok, kyok, kyauk, ka-lauk, ka-lök, klö.

The proportion of words in the vocabularies of the various dialects which correspond to the words in Burmese varies between 70 and 98 per cent.

7. Having shown that the dialects are similar in structure and idiom and vocabulary, it follows that the essential part of our enquiry will be a study of the phonetic changes that words undergo as they pass from dialect to dialect. We must classify the words according to their sounds and meanings and study the phonetic changes that take place. We shall find that law and order prevail and shall discover certain laws which regulate these changes.

8. We may divide words into four groups, according to their sounds. In the first group are included those words which occur as simple vowel sounds. The second group includes words which commence with a vowel and which terminate in a nasal or in a 'killed consonant'. The third group includes words which commence with a consonant and which end in a vowel, whilst in the fourth group are included the words of triple formation. They commence with a consonant (or combination of consonants) which is followed by a vowel (or diphthong) and they terminate in a nasal or with a killed consonant. The words in the first three groups may, for the sake of convenience, be regarded as special forms and we may represent the typical word by the definition which has been applied to the words in group four.

Since however the killed consonants are not really pronounced but constitute only modifications of the preceding vowel, and since the only real finals are k, n and ng, it follows that it will be sufficient to trace the

changes that our syllables undergo first when arranged according to their initial sounds and secondly when arranged according to their middle or vowel sounds.

9. This I have attempted to do, and the materials which I have employed are vocabularies of some eight hundred words in each of the nine dialects. For the sake of facilitating the work I have dropped out of comparison all compound words (for in these secondary changes take place) and words of Pali origin and have been left with a list of approximately five hundred monosyllables, the greater part of which are to be found in every dialect. The changes which these syllables have undergone have been tabulated and are given at the end of this paper.

10. So far I have dealt with facts. In this concluding paragraph I wish to deal with something which has not yet been established but which is indicated by the materials that have been collected. I do not claim originality* for the hypothesis that I am about to express, I content myself with asserting that the new materials tend to strengthen it and encourage us to believe that some day it will be either confirmed or refuted.

If we investigate words in the Indonesian languages we find that they have a definite structure. In the first place there is a definite root, consisting generally of three sounds: a consonant, vowel and final consonant. From these roots are formed word-bases. The bare root may become a word-base, or the reduplicated root may do so, or roots may be combined and form a word base, or finally the word base may be formed from the root by formative particles which may be prefixes, infixes or postfixes. Finally, by the extension of the word base by reduplication or formative particles are formed the bulk of the words of the Indonesian dialects. All this can be demonstrated with certainty because the Indonesian words are polysyllabic and phonetic decay, though sometimes great, has not disguised the traces.

*. For earlier formulations of this hypothesis see two important papers: "A contribution to Burmese Philology" by J. A. Stewart and "Burmese Philology" by C. Duroiselle in volumes II and III respectively of this Journal. Mr. Stewart states it as follows:—" (1) Groups of words whose main differentia is tone are seen to have a close similarity of meaning. (2) The members of such a group are probably derivatives or variations of one original root. (3) Such roots were probably non-tonal, that is, they might be pronounced indifferently in any tone." Mr. Duroiselle goes further than this, he says: "Words which are closely related in meaning have the same inherent vowel sound". He gives several series of words to illustrate his meaning and continues: "All the words in these series also may probably be traced back to one original root, from which the several cognate meanings have been wrung out, not so much by means of the tones, as by prefixing to the vowel-sound of the original root-word a different consonant; I am not prepared to point out which word in any series may have been the original root; this will require further research". And again: "it may possibly be affirmed that, in Burmese, the paucity of the original roots was eked out, not only by means of tones, but also by the use of different initial consonants."

My own views coincide very closely with these but the process of word building has been outlined in somewhat greater detail.

Mr. Duroiselle's paper has had the effect of initiating a laborious research on the part of an old member of the Society, which has thrown further light on the structure of Burmese words but which is not yet ready for publication.

I contend that something of the same sort has occurred in the monosyllabic languages of the Tibeto Burman group if not in all the monosyllabic languages of South-East Asia. I must however confine myself here to Burmese and its dialects.

I believe that in the history of Burmese, as in Indonesian, roots were converted into word bases, and that word bases were extended until a large vocabulary had been built up. Such words must have been polysyllables originally and must have betrayed the nature of their origin. At a later date phonetic decay set in on an almost unprecedented scale and these polysyllables became shortened and simplified into monosyllables. But this is the source of all our difficulties. Polysyllabic Burmese (or rather proto-Burmese) could have been analysed and studied. Monosyllabic Burmese however defies analysis.

Nevertheless certain indications may be pointed out.

(I) If we look through a burmese dictionary we are arrested by many words which have similar meanings and similarity in sound. For instance (i) *wa*, an orifice; *win*, a fence round an enclosure; *wut*, to dress or wear; *wun*, to be round or circular; *wun*, the belly; *we*, to overflow or distribute; *we*, to run round an object; *wè*, a whirlpool; *wè* to fly round an object; *waik*, to curve round; *waing*, to encircle; etc. etc. (ii) *la*, to come; *la*, to advance; *lun*, to exceed or trespass; *a-lun*, exceedingly; *lan*, a road; *lwè*, to err or wander; *hlwè*, to divert, etc., or (iii) *kin*, to cook; *chet*, to cook; *kyat*, a word connected with cooking places, soot, etc; *kyo*, to boil to a pulp; *kywun*, to be burnt up; *kyaung*, to feed, tend; *kywe*, to give a meal; *kyet*, to cook; *chit*, to be burnt, as food in cooking;—and so on. I could give dozens of such groups of words, but those given already are typical of the rest. In some instances I have discovered twenty-six different words which are similar in sound and meaning.

I think we safely conclude that there is a common root submerged in every one of the words of each group. This root has in each case been extended and modified in meaning by various formative elements which have been attached to and become fused with it.

(II) That it was possible for formatives to have modified words is indicated not only by what has been said immediately above, but also by the fact that a similar thing can be seen to-day. The transitive verb is formed from the intransitive by the aspiration of the initial consonant. Thus from *no*, to wake, we form *hno*, to awaken; from *nit*, to be drowned, we form *hnit*, to drown something else; from *le*, to fall, we form *hle* to fell; from *kya*, to fall, we form *cha* to drop, etc. This illustration* does not, of course, afford us any proof, but shows that monosyllables are not unalterable and it encourages us to hope that a minute comparison of Burmese words may enable us in time to effect at least a partial analysis.

* Other examples are to be found in the modifications of the sounds of certain pronouns. For instance "his house" *thu i ein* becomes *thū ein* (သူ၏အိမ် = သူ့အိမ်) and the objective "him," *thu + go*, becomes *thūgo* သူ + ကို = သူကို

(III) Some few words which occur as monosyllables in Burmese, occur as disyllables in Hpon. We will consider two instances.

The word for tiger in Burmese is *kya*, in Hpon it is *kǎ-la*. The word for stone in Burmese is *kyauk*, in Hpon is *kǎ-lauk*. The "ka" is a common prefix in Hpon, and many words cannot exist without it. Now the "l" in Hpon corresponds very frequently to "y" in Burmese. Thus I suppose *kǎ-la* and *kǎ-lauk* to have become *kǎ-ya* and *kǎ-yauk*. These forms would telescope at once into *kya* and *kyauk*. That "l" was the original sound contained in these words is proved conclusively by a comparison of the same words in other languages of the Tibeto-Burman family and even in the dialects of Burmese itself. Thus for tiger we get "kla" in Tavoyan and "klaw" in Taungyo. For stone we find "klaw" in Tavoyan and "klö" in Taungyo. We have therefore, in the Burmese words *kya* and *kyauk*, succeeded in proving the fusion of a prefix with a root.

All this, however, requires further investigation, and the materials that have been collected should prove of value. I hope to deal with the subject more fully at a later occasion. The illustrations given above are not all that I have been able to collect, they are just sufficient to indicate the nature of the evidence upon which our hypothesis is based. Not until we know more of the word structure, not only of the Burmese, but also of the Shan, Karen and the Mon-Khmer languages shall we be able to understand their relationships with one another. Much less shall we be able to make any fruitful comparison of this order of languages with Indonesian or with the great order of agglutinating languages which extends across Eur-Asia from Hungary to Japan.*

* Above all things in Philology let fear to be as :

“ Those learned philologists who chase
A panting syllable through time and space.
Start it at home, and hunt it in the dark
To Gaul, to Greece and into Noah's Ark.”

TABLE 1A.

Some of the changes undergone by initial consonants.

Serial No.	—	Burmese.	Arakanese.	Tavoyan.	Intha.	Danu.	Yaw.	Samong Hpon.	Megyaw Hpon.	Taungyo.	Serial No.
1	...	y	r y	y	y r l	y	y	y q*	y q	y r	1
2	...	sh	hr sh	sh	sh ch	sh sy	sh	*x y s	x y s	ch sh	2
3	...	th	th	th	s	th	th	x sh s	x s	th	3
4	...	n	n	n	n b	n b	n hn	n	n	n b	4
5	...	b p hp	b p hp	b p hp	b p hp	b p hp	b p hp	f p	f p	b p hp	5
6	...	m	m	m bw	m hm	m	m hm	—	m	m mw	6
7	...	hng	hng	hng	hng	ng	ng	ng	ng	ng	7
8	...	hm	hm	hm	m hm	m	m hm	m	m	m	8
9	...	hn	hn	hn	n hn	n	n hn	n	n	n	9
10	...	hl	hl	hl	l hl	l	hl	l	l	l	10
11	ya pin	py	py pr	py pl	py pl	py	py	p py	p py	py bl	11
12	ya yit	py	pr	py pl	py pr	py	py	py	py	pl bl	12
13	ya pin	my	my mr	my	my mr ml	my	my	my	—	my	13
14	ya yit	my	mr	by	my (hmy)	mè my	my	m my	my	mr ml	14
15	...	hly, (sh)	hl	sh	ch?	hly, sy	sh	—	—	—	15
16	ꠏ	ky	ky	ky kl	sh kr	ky	ky	ky kã-l	ky kã-l	kl	16
17	ꠑ	ch	ch	ch sh k'l	ch y k'l k'r	ch k'y	ch	ch sh x	ch s x	kl	17
18	ꠒ	ky	kr	ky kl	ky	ky	ky	ky kãx	ky kãx	ky	18
19	ꠓ	ch	k'r	ch	ch	ch	ch	x	x	ch	19
20	...	nw	nw	nw	hnw	nw	nw	w	w	n nw	20
21	...	yw	rw	w	w	yw	yw	w qw	w qw	w	21
22	...	thw	thw	thw	sw	thw	thw	shw	s sh	th	22

* X is the surd written ch in the German ach or Scotch loch; q represents the corresponding sonant. This note applies to the succeeding tables also.

TABLE IB.

List of words to illustrate Table IA..

Serial No.	English.	Burmese.	Arakanese.	Tavoyan.	Intha.	Danu.	Yaw.	Samong. Hpon.	Megyaw Hpon.	Taungyo.	Serial No.
1	Get	ya	ra	ya	ya	ya	ya	qa	qa	yaw	1
...	Skin	ā-ye	ā-ri	ā-ye	āre, āle	ā-ye	ā-ye	ā-qa	ā-qi	ā-re	...
2	Search	sha	hra	sha	sha	sha	sha	Xa	Xa	chaw	2
...	Breathe	shu	shu	shu	shu	su	shu	—	so	shu	...
3	Flesh	ātha	ātha	ā-tha	ā-sa	ā-tha	ā-tha	ā-sha	ā-sa	ā-thaw	3
...	New	thit	thaik	thit	set	thit	—	Xet	Xet	thaik	...
4	Rest	na	na	na	na	na	hna	—	na	naw	4
...	Little	nè	nè	nè	ne	i.è, bè	nè	nyi	nyi, i.è	āni, ā bè	...
5	Gourd	bu	bu	pu	pu	bu	pu	fu	pu, fu	pu	5
6	Snake	mwe	mrwing	bwi	bmwi	mwe	mwe	moing	...	mrwi	6
...	Tail	ā-mi, (ā-myi)	āming	ā-bwi	ā-hmyi	ā-mi	ā-bmi	—	ā-myi	ā-mwi	...
7	Borrow	hnga	hnga	hnga	hnga	nga	nga	nga	nga	ngaw	7
8	Right	hman	hmæn	hman	hman	man	hman	mè	(hman). maik	maing	8
...	Ripe	hmè	hme	hmè	hme	nè	hmè	maing	maing	mye	...
9	Year	hnit	hnaik	hnit	hnit	nit	hnit	naik	hnaik	naik	9
.	Annoy	hnaung	hnaung	hnaw	—	nauk	hnaung	—	nong	nò	...
10	Cart	hlè	hle	hlè	hlè	lè	hlè	law	law	lè	10
...	Release	hlut	hlwet	hlot	hlwat	lut	hlwat	lwik	...	lcik	...
11	Plank	pyin	pyaing	byin	peing	pyin	pyin	pein	pyen	pyaing	11
...	Fly	pyan	præn	plan	plan	pyan	pyæn	pè	pè	pyang	...
12	Show	pya	praw, pra	pya	pya	pya	pya	—	pyaw	pyaw	12
...	Ashes	pya	pra	pya	pra	pya	pya	—	...	blaw	...
13	Monkey	myauk	mirauk	myok	mrok, mlok	myok	myauk	myauk	...	myō	13
...	Many	mya	mya	mya	mya	mya	mya	mya	...	myaw	...
14	Grass	myet	mrak	byit	hmyak	mèak	myak	tā-maw	tā-myo	mlæk	14
...	Pony	myin	mrang	byin	hmyang	mèang	myang	maw	myo	mlè	...
...	River	myit	mraik	myit	myet	...	myit	...	...	mraik, mlaik	...
15	Tongue	sha	sha	sha	cha	sya	sha	ā-ya	ā-ya	shaw	15
...	Wash	shaw	hléyaw	shaw	—	—	shaw	shi	shi	shaw	...
16	Fall	kya	kya	kya	kya	kya	kya	kya	kya	k'law	16
...	Tiger	kya	kya	kla	kya	kya	kya	kāla	kāla	klaw	...
...	Broad	kyè	kyè	klè	krè	kyè	kyè	...	kwang	kloe	...
...	Stone	kyauk	kyauk	klaw	kyock	kyok	kyauk	kālauk	kā-lok	klō	...
17	Drop	cha	cha	k'la	cha	cha	cha	cha	cha	klaw	17
...	Cook	chet	chak	chit	chak	chèak	chak	sho	so	klæk	...
...	Desire	chin	chang	shin	chang	chèang	chang	Xaw	Xo	chen	...
18	Fowl	kyet	krak	kyit	kyak	kyèak	kyak	kaw	kyo	kyæk	18
...	Look	kyi	kre	kre	kyi	kyi	kye	Xu	Xu	ke	...
19	Mosquito	chin	krang	chin	chang	chèang	chang	tā-Xaw	...	chen	19
...	Fence	chan	kræn	chan	—	—	chæn	Xō	Xè	rang	...
...	Six	chawk	k rauk	chawk	chawk	chok	chawk	Xok	Xok	chō	...
20	Ox	nwa	nwa	nwa	hnwa	nwa	nwa	wa	wa	naw	20
21	Village	ywa	rwa	wa	wa	ywa	ywa	kā-wa	kā-wa	waw	21
...	Leaf	ywet	rwak	wak	wak, ywak	ywet	ywak	qwok	qwok	wæk	...
22	Blood	thwe	thwi	thwi	swi	thwe	thwe	shwi	swi	thwi	22
...	Tooth	thwa	thwa	thwa	swa	thwa	thwa	shwa	sa	thaw	...

3
TABLE II A.

Mutations in the vowel and final parts of words.

Serial No.	*Classification of Syllable.	†Burmese written form.	Burmese.	Arakanese.	Tavoyan.	Intha.	Danu.	Yaw.	Samong Hpon.	Megyaw Hpon.	Taungyo.	Seral No.
1	1, 2, 3	အ အာ အား	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	aw	1
2	1, 2, 3	အု အူ အူး	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	2
3	1, 2, 3	အော့ အော် အော	aw	ua	aw	aw	aw	aw	au ?	aw	aw	3
4	1, 2, 3	အိ အီ အီး	i	i ing	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	4
5	1, 2, 3	အေ	e	i ing e	e	e	e	e	i	i	e	5
6	1, 2, 3	အို	o	o	o	o	o	o	u	u	ö o ü	6
7	1, 2, 3	အဲ့ အယ် အဲ	è	e	è	è	è	è	i	i	a	7
8	1, 2, 3	အည့်	in è	e è	è	e i	è	è	aing	aing	e è	8
9	1, 2, 3	အည့်	in i	aing	in	in ?	in ?	in	...	...	aing ?	9
10	4	အက်	et	ak	ak it	ak	èak	ak	aw ok	o, ok	æk	10
11	1, 2, 3	အင်	in	ang	in an	ang	èang	ang	aw	o	en	11
12	4	အစ်	it	aik	it	it et	it	it	aik	eit aik	aik	12
13	4	အတ်	at	et	at	at	at	at	è	è i	aik	13
14	1, 2, 3	အန်	an	æn	an	an	an	an	è ?	aik an?	aing	14
15	4	အပ်	at	et	at	a	at	at	-	a ?	a at	15
16	1, 2, 3	အံ့ အံ အမ်း	an	æn	an	an ang	an	æn	è ?	è	ang	16
17	4	အိတ်	eit	eit	i	aik	eit	eit	aik ?	eik ?	eit	17
18	1, 2, 3	အိန်	ein	ein eing	i	eing	ein	ein	eing ?	aing	eing	18
19	4	အိတ်	eit	eit	i	aik	eit	eit	aik	aik	....	19
20	1, 2, 3	အိမ်	ein	ein	i	eing	ein aing	ein eing	aing	eing	eing	20
21	4	အုတ်	ok	ok	au	ok	ok	ok	....	ak ?	ok wik	21
22	1, 2, 3	အုန်	on	on	u	on	on	on	....	....	oing	22
23	4	အုပ်	ok	Ok	au	ok	ok	ok	ak ?	ak ?	ok	23
24	1, 2, 3	အို အိုမ်	on	on	au	on	on	on	ong ang oing	ong ang oi	on oing	24
25	4	အောက်	auk	auk	awk	ok	ok	auk	ok auk	ok	ö	25
26	1, 2, 3	အောင်	aung	aung	awn	ong aung	aung	aung	ong aung	ong aung	ö ön	26
27	4	အိုက်	aik	aik	aik	aik	aik	aik	ak aik	ak aik	ak æk	27
28	1, 2, 3	အိုင်	aing	aing	aing	eing	aing	aing	ung aing	ang aing	ang	28
29	4	အွတ်	ut	wet	ot ut	wat	ut	wat	oik wik	oik wik	oik	29
30	1, 2, 3	အွန်	un	wæn	un	on	un	wan	we	we	oing	30
31	1, 2, 3	အွေ	we	wi	wi	we wi	we	we	oing i	aing i	we wi	31

* The numbers in this column represent the accoustic properties of the syllables that are included in the succeeding columns. 1 represents high, stopped unstressed syllables usually distinguished in writing by the auk myit sign; 2 represents ordinary long unmarked syllables; 3 represents long stressed syllables distinguished in writing by the she pauk; 4 represents high, checked stressed syllables which, in writing, terminate in a killed consonant.

† In this column the symbol အ is used to represent the vowel အ or any consonant or combined consonants which can be substituted for it to make words. The syllables given therefore represent types of syllables rather than actual words. Thus အု represents ခ as well as words such as ခု, ဖု, ဂု etc.

TABLE IIB.

List of words to illustrate Table IIA.

Serial No.	English.	Burmese.	Arakanese.	Tavoyan.	Intha.	Danu.	Yaw.	Samong Hpon.	Megyaw Hpon.	Taungyo.	Serial No.
1	Begin	sa	sa	sa	sa	sa	sa	sa	sa	saw	1
...	Ear	na	na	na	na	na	na	ana	ana	naw	...
2	Egg	u	u	u	u	u	u	ā-u	ā-u	u	2
...	Take	yu	yu	yu	yu	yu	yu	yu	yu	yu	...
3	Mix	yaw	rwa	yaw	...	yaw	yaw	...	yaw	raw	3
...	Early	saw	swa	saw	saw	saw	saw	sau	sau	chaw	...
4	Be	shi	hri	shi	si	shi	shi	...	...	hi	4
...	Fruit	ā thi	ā thi	ā thi	ā-si	ā-thi	ā-thi	ā-si	ā-si	ā-thi	...
...	Tail	ā-myi, āmi	ā-ming	ā-bwi	ābmyi	ā-mi	ā-hmi	...	ā-myi	ā-mwi	...
5	Wind	le	li	le	le	le	le	kā-li	kā-li	le	5
...	Day	ne	ning	ne	ne	ne	ne	nè ni	ā-ni	ne	...
6	Sweet	cho	cho	sho	cho	cho	cho	shu	su	klü	6
7	Sand	thè	the	thè	è	thè	thè	mu-shi	mu-se	tha	7
...	Ten	hsè	hsè	hsè	hsè	hsè	hsè	hsi	hsi	sha	...
8 & 9	Name	ā-mi, ā-myi	ā-mye	...	āmi	...	āmi	ā-maing	ā-maini	ā-mè	8 & 9
...	Squirrel	shin	shaing	shit	shin	shin	shin	...	...	shaing	...
10	Bird	hnget	hngak	hngak	hngak	ngèak	hngak	ngaw	ngo	ngæk	10
...	Weave	yet	rak	yit	yak	yet ?	yak	qwaw, qwok	qwok	yæt	...
11	Firewood	htin	htang	htan	htang	htèang	htang	kā-htaw	kā-hto	hteng	11
...	Dew	hnin	hnang	hnan	hnang	nèang	hnang	...	...	neng	...
12	Wood	thit	thauk	thit	sit	ā-thi	āthit	kā-shaik	saik	thauk	12
...	Root	ā-myi	ā mraik	ā-byit	ā-myet	...	ā-myi	ā-moik	ā-myaik	ā-mraik	...
13	Be wont	tat	tet	tat	tat	tat	tat, tet	si ?	tè	taik	13
...	Kill	that	thet	that	sat	that	that thet	sè	shi, si	thauk	...
14	Kick	kan	kæn	kan	kan	kan	kæn	...	...	kaing	14
15	Needle	at	et	at	at	at	at et	ta-qet	tā-qet	at	15
16	Iron	than	thæn	than	san	than	thæn	chè chik	sè seik	thang	16
...	Fence	chan	kræn	chan	...	...	chæn	Xō (kā+rō ?)	Xè	rang	...
...	Cold	chan	chæn	shan	chan	chan	chæn	chein chaing	chaing	klang	...
17	Close	peit	peit	pi	paik	paik	reit	paik	peik	peik	17
18	Command	ā-mein	ā-meing	ā-mi	...	ā-maing	ā-meing	ā-meing	āmaing ameing	ā-meing	18
...	Opium	bein	being	bi	pein	bein	bein	yā-ping	yā-paing	pein	...
19	Sleep	eit	eit	i	aik	eit	eit	aik	aik	eit	19
...	Shade	ā-yeit	ā-reit	ā-yi	...	...	ā-yeit	ā-qaik	ā-qaik	ā rwik	...
20	House	ein	ein	i	aing	ein	ein	ain	ain	ein	20
...	Green	sein	sein	si	sein	sein	sein	kā-tsaing	cho	cheing	...
21	Suck	sok	sok	sau	sok	sok	sok	shak	sak	tsok	21
22	Jump	hkon	hkon	hku	hkon	hkon	kon	hkwaing	hkwaing	hkwing	22
...	Hate	mon	mon	mu	mon	mon	mon	mong	mong	mong	...
23	Sew	chok	krok	chau	chok	chok	chok	Xa	Xak (kā+rak ?)	chok	23
...	Do	lot	lot	lau	lot	lot	lot	lak	lak	lot	...
24	Three	thon	thon	thau	song	thon	thon	sang	sang	thon	24
...	Wizard	son	son	sau	son	son	son	kā-choing	kā-soi	chwing	...
25	Stone	kyauk	kyauk	klawk	kyok	kyok	kyauk	kā-lauk	kā-lok	kfō	25
...	Arrive	yauk	rau	yaw	yok	yok	shak	qok	qè	yō	...
26	Burn	laung	laung	lawng	laung	laung	laung	long	lawng	lō	26
...	Sell	yaung	raung	yawn	yong	yaung	yaung	gaung	qong	yō	...
27	Nest	ā-thaik	ā-thaik	ā-thaik	...	ā-theik	āthauk	ā sak	ā-sak	shak	27
...	Like	kyauk	kraik	kyauk	kyeik	kyauk	kyauk	kyak	kyauk	kyæk	...
28	Possess	paing	paing	paing	peing	peing	...	paing	paing	pang	28
...	Sit	htaing	htaing	htaing	hteing	htaing	...	htaing	htaing	htang	...
29	Clothes	ā-wut	ā-wet	ā-wot	ā-wut	ā-wut	ā-wut	ā-wik	ā-wik	ā-waik	29
...	Escape	lut	lwet	lo	lwat	lut	lut	lwik	lwik	loik	...
30	Teak	kyun	kywan	kyun	...	kyun	kywan	kywe	swe	kyoing	30
...	Slave	kyun	kywan	kyun	kyun	kyun	kywan	kywe	soi	kloing	...
31	Gold	shwe	hrwi	shwe	chwi	swe	shwe	shaing	saing	shwe	31
...	Sweat	chwe	kwi, chwe	kwi	chwe	chwe	kwe	ā-Xoing	ā-Xwaing	thwi	...
...	Blood	thwe	thwi	thwi	swi	thwe	thwe	ā-shwi	ā-swi	thwi	...

RATUS OR LYRICAL POEMS OF LETWE-THONDRA.

1. The undecided controversy between Mg. Tin and U Po Byu in the pages of this Journal does not preclude others from a further study of the poems in question. Mg. Tin's translation based on Saya Thein's prefatory note will be found on pages 13 and 14 of volume VI, Part I, and Mg. Ba Han's translation based on U Po Byu's illuminating notes appeared on pages 52 and 53 of volume VII, Part I. Readers may judge the relative merits of their translations compared with our plainest translation of the first three verses, given below. We shall discuss the next poem some other time.

2. First of all, it is necessary to discuss the readings. Read မြိုင်ဘောဆိက for မြိုင်ဘောစည်က The author gave us the triple rhyme but not the uniformity of finals. In technical language it is the simple သုံးချက်ညီ but not သတ်စေ့နက်. We cannot pronounce ဘောစည် as *taw-sin* to mean a range of forest. In the first place, it will throw out the rhyme. In the second place, it is not a usual expression. We here of ဘောင်စဉ် (a range of hills), but ဘောတန်း. But if we were to read ဘောစည် as *taw-si* to mean a flourishing forest the author never intended to admire exuberant growths in the forest. U Po Byu is wrong in not regarding မိ in တရှာတော့မိ as the poetical abbreviation of ဖြည့် corresponding to English auxiliary "will". According to him, မိ implies fault of doing a forbidden act. မိ really implies an accidental happening. If used in this sense, the expression would be တမိရှာတော့, but I do not think the author intended a metathesis here. မိုးထိထိလျှင် would be a better reading than မိုးရှိရှိလျှင်, so as to correspond with the meaning of တက် - to rise. The idea here is "nearly to reach the sky"; that is to say, "as high as the sky"; and not "as broad as the sky". If ပိတ်ဆီးချယ်သန်း has to be understood along with the various pagodas mentioned in the preceding passages, we would substitute ဟတ်ဆီးလှက်သန်း for it, in order to express the idea of flashes of light, like lightning, crossing one another from various pagodas encircling the city. ပိတ်ဆီး means to obstruct and ချယ်, to paint, inlay or variegate. A recent visit to the place, however did not suggest to us the idea of the city having been obstructed by, and inlaid with, pagodas. Moreover, the word သန်း—to cross, does not match well with ချယ်, but with ယှက်—to mingle, as in the fourth verse. On the other hand, the expression လျှပ်ရောင်တန်းမျှ is a doubtful reading. In our younger days we heard some people recite မြေရောင်လျှမ်းမျှ "flooded by rays of emeralds". In that case ပိတ်ဆီးချယ်သန်း will have to be read with မြေရောင်လျှမ်းမျှ referring, not to the pagodas but, to the palace. Then we would substitute ဆန်း for သန်း to express the sense of wonderful ornamentation in the way of artistic arrangements of variegated glasses, colours, etc. as in ထူးဆန်း or ဆန်းကြယ်.

3. In the second verse, Mg. Tin reads ထပ်ထပ်ထွန်းထိ which U Po Byu corrects into ထပ်ထပ်ထွန်းထိ. The sense of ထိ is not explained by U Po Byu.

I am of opinion that it is an abbreviation of ဝါ၏ though very often ဝါ is reduplicated or rather restored as in ခက်ပါတီလှပါတီ. If ထွန်း be a correct reading, it must refer to the alluvial formation of shoals or sandbanks as in ဆောင်ထွန်း—Then we would suggest သံသံထွန်းဘိ as an alternative reading to mean that the Meza river forms its shoals and sandbanks *a new* every year. ထံထံထွန်းဘိ would be an improved reading to express the idea that the river in its onward course pushes a floating body, *e.g.*, a log, here and strikes a fixed obstruction, *e.g.* a tree or rock, there. But the former alternative is more in keeping with the first sentence. We do not accept U Po Byu's explanation of ထံထံ in the archaic sense of visibleness. Moreover, to make ထွန်း mean "to appear" is stretching a point to give us a very inappropriate idea of the Meza river appearing visibly. Read နေ့ကိုဘ၍ for နေ့ကိုတ၍ to express the wish for the return of day-light, rather than the sun itself which gives not only light but heat as well, since heat is not an element wanted in this connection.

4. It is further necessary to discuss differences of opinion as regards sense. We do not agree with U Po Byu's stand-point that there is a conflict between love and loyalty. It is not loyalty that bids the poet accept his punishment. Enforced absence from home during exile denotes no more loyalty in his breast than in that of a prisoner. ဆော့ does not denote the force of an irresistible feeling, but means "presently." ဇေယျဒီပိ is a separate entity, and the expression is therefore not an epithet of ဂုဏ်သင်္ခရာ as contended by U Po Byu. Saya U Saing's plan between pages 278 and 279 of volume VII, Part III has practically disposed of this dispute. But the former is ascribed to Alaungpara's father and U Po Byu found in the *Mahayajawindawgyi* the reguiling of the latter by Alaungpra. Therefore it is clear that ဘိုးတော် in the poem refers to Alaungpra's father. Even then, it was possible that the poems were written during the reign of Sinbyushin, the second son of Alaungpra, as contended by Saya Thein. We must not however go further and ascribe ရွှေလင်းဝင် and ရွှေခြင်္သေ့ to the same personage. U Po Byu connects these with Narapatisithu of Pagan. But during our recent visit to Shwebo, people there thus connect the Shwetaza pagoda only.

5. We were taken aback by U Po Byu's misinterpretation of ကင်းစမ်းတောင်က. He does not take ကင်းစမ်း to mean a village of Burmese outposts, but understands it in the verbal sense of reconnoitring as an advance guard. And he takes တောင် not to mean a hill but "South". He fell into this error because of his misdating the poems from what he supposed to be internal evidence of the third verse. The poet's mere reference to the annual festival of Nyaungye which takes place in Kason in this verse does not necessarily indicate that it was written during that festival any more than his reference to the pole star indicates that the second verse was written at night. But there is a distinct indication in နွေကုန်းသင်္ကာချမ်းခါကို that the 6th verse was written some time after the Lent which begins from the full moon of Wazo. If we were to suppose that all the verses were contemporaneous documents the word ဆီးနှင်း (snow) in the third verse would show that it was written not in Kason but in winter. Another consideration for coming to this conclusion is that we imagine the Meza river to

be practically dry in Kason. Sandbanks or shoals are not formed amidst flowing water either when the river is full as in the rains or when it is dry as in the hot weather. Again, dry leaves in Kason would not impart a darksome tint to the waters of Meza as in စီးသွင်း၍ရစ်စေ့ခြင်းလည်းသစ်သစ်ထွန်းသိ
In all probability the author concluded his first poem of 3 verses in winter. but he could not despatch it to the Capital before he completed his second poem of another 3 verses during the lenten period.

I think it was Saya Than Zin who brought it to my notice the line ဆယ်ရွာထက်ခြမ်းကင်းစမ်းငါးရွာ. Probably out of the ten villages, half the number were used as advance outposts in Burmese times. In any case there is at present a railway station named Seywa on the north of Meza, and though we did not see the Kinsan hill or village during our night's journey, we were told by the people that there is still a village named Kinsan not far from Seywa. Therefore it is clear that the wintry wind came from Kinsan on the North and the second verse was intended to express the poet's feelings during the winter night.

6. Although we take several exceptions to the two translations as not only inaccurate but also as introducing matters foreign to the poems, we will content ourselves with pointing out only a few of the errors.

Mg. Tin's introduction of the modern Admanans into a medieval poem to give a realistic effect is an anachronism which cannot be pardoned. He is further out in making the Meza river flow 'with a continuous uproar'. He seems to have fallen into this mistake by misreading ချန်း for ချို, and by combining it with ထွန် in the previous passage, he gets ထွန်ချန်း—to thunder. Mg. Ba Han, who did not follow U Po Byu's notes, is equally wrong in understanding ထွန် to mean "to cut" as in his "clear-cut Meza". By this he probably meant "clearly defined" But Meza to no more clearly defined than any other river.

The expression ဆီးတုံ့ did not receive attention from U Po Byu. Mg. Tin renders it "thick with dew" and Mg. Ba Han follows Mg. Tin and renders it "folded in mist". Both of them take ဆီး to be the equivalent of ဆီးနှင်း. We very much doubt if U Po Byu himself, who misdated the poem as having been written in Kason, would have sanctioned this sense. But တုံ့ is an archaic word for ကျကျာ—loudly. How can snow, mist or dew be loud! Englishmen speak of loud colour but we Burmese never speak of loud mist or dew. We meet with ဆီးတုံ့ in other passages where the idea of snow is not necessarily involved. The author of the *Vohāratthapakasani* spells the expression as ဆည်းကြိကြိ and attempts an explanation on page 590. Some say ဆည်း is the name of an animal. But he is of opinion that it means "to collect" and ကြိကြိ denotes undistinguishable sounds of fallen leaves, chirpings of birds, sounds of animals, etc., etc., in a very thick forest, as in the expression စိစိကျကျာတည်ညံ့တကြိကြိ. So the expression ဆည်းကြိကြိ means mingled and undistinguishable sounds. One thing clear is that တုံ့ is an equivalent of ညံ့ညံ့. Moreover, တုံ့ seems to be philologically connected with ညံ့ညံ့, as a cognate consonant is interchangeable with its corresponding nasal, the difference being only in the nasalization of the latter. Thus တုံ့ = ရှိုရှို = ညံ့ညံ့. Similarly we have တင်းချို = တင်းညို. တောကြီးဆိတ်ညံ့ဆီးတုံ့ would, according to him, mean "silence

audible", reminding us of Milton's expression "darkness visible". But we are inclined to think that either ဆီး may mean တားဆီး—to bar, or it may be taken as a variant of ဆိတ် to be still. We say အသံ ဆိတ်သည် to express noiselessness. That is, we kill the sound to get silence. Both expressions ဆိတ်ညံ့ and ဆီးကျိကျိ therefore express the same idea, but by duplication the sense is heightened. Mg. Tin renders လေပြည့်လာက။အေးသောကြောင့် by "the gentle breath has a refreshing effect" But U Po Byu does not regard the cooling draught of his "southerly" breeze as a relief to his author's sorrow; he thinks the poet was rather complaining of the shrewdness of this cooling breeze and speaking of it as sorrow's crowning sorrow. If we are right in taking it to be a wintry wind coming from the north, it would be piercing cold and the distress would be sufficient to make the poet repeat his longings for his hearth and home daily (နေ့တိုင်းလွမ်းရှင်). The significance of the little particle က in this expression should not be overlooked. It means simply 'when' (သောအခါ) and differs from မှ in နေခြည်ဖြာမှ။နွေးသောကြောင့် in the third verse. မှ=မှသာလျှင် has the added sense of 'only' in 'only when' as pointed out by U Po Byu. The former marks the transition of a tolerable cold in the evening to a greater degree of cold at night, while the latter marks that from excessive cold in the morning to the warmth of midday heat. Hence the expression လေပြည့် in this connection cannot mean a refreshing breeze as understood by Mg. Tin.

7. The first verse indicates the poet's lonely longings, probably in the afternoon, for the Golden City with his memory-pictures of numerous gilded pagodas and for the golden palace flashing emerald lights in the sun's rays.

The second verse indicates his distressed feelings on dark and silent nights wishing for the return of daylight, when the distressing wintry wind from the north makes him daily repeat his longings for his home.

The third verse indicates excessive and extreme cold in the following foggy morning when he wishes for the noonday sun to give him a little warmth after shortening the interval.

These three verses are carefully graduated in pathos. In the first, the transfer of the word ရှာ, which denotes sympathy of others, to himself marks the loneliness of a self-pitied man. The double expression ဆိတ်ညံ့ and ဆီးကျိကျိ in the second was intended to indicate the chilling effects of the awful, still silence on the mind of our poet. Not a sound was to be heard, even of the fellow-denizens of forests at nights! But if the sound was denied him through his ear, he was not even spared to see light through the other channel—the eye. He particularly selected the pole-star which is visible throughout the year in our clime as screened from his view by overhanging thickets (ချုံအတိနှင့်).

In the third verse, the pathos reaches its climax by the transference of the author's own feelings to the personified Sun to indicate the extreme and excessive cold caused by the morning fog which was as bad as a heavy shower of rains. The expression ချမ်းရှာလွန်း၍ does not directly refer to the poet himself as explained by U Po Byu, but to the Sun.

8. We now subjoin our simple translations.

1st VERSE

From the woods girt by the river which flows in several branches at the foot of the Meza hill, I will presently and pitiably long for the Golden City with its proud hills in the pretty Land of Victory where glory rises nearly as high as the sky. Were I to begin with the six-rayed *Zambusimi* and the *Kugyi* built by your Grand-father, I could count *Shwelinbin*, *Shwekyinthe*, *Shwezedigyi* and several others. Wishing to see directly all these along with that wonderful Palace in massive gold inlaid with emeralds which flood the entire structure with its lighis, I have to picture to my mind the Golden City here, the pagoda there, and the Golden Palace yonder. (I am compelled to do this) because the Golden City is afar.

2nd VERSE.

The lovely sandbanks and shoals along the river in the lower region of ours will have formed delightfully amidst the ever-flowing waters. I have thought them to be as far as a distant isle. The dark, winding and flowing Meza river *also* forms its *sandbanks* anew. While the utter silence of the still forest denies me a sound, I am not even spared the sight of the pole-star (screened as it is from my view by over-hanging thickets) and I long for a glimpse of daylight (in vain). So I am wrong in guessing which is, east, west, south or north, making me very tired of thinking after repeated surprises (at my mistakes). (Losing my bearings in this way) I have not been able to discover which forest, which wood, and my mind reels. And I long (for my hearth and home) everyday, because a breeze from the Kinson hill, followed by long-blowing, steady winds, chills me.

3rd VERSE.

When, from the valley of the sky-high Meza hill on which is situate the ever-graceful Shwegu pagoda where Meza damsels customarily pray in reverence and faith during the festival of *Nyaungye-thun*, the whole hill begins to be wrapped in gloom, the spreading mountain-vapour crosses over to every other hill and surrounds each and all, and when a rainless breeze causes the snow to fall with the sound of *phrouk-phrouk* in drops as big as raindrops in a heavy shower, even the solar orb of Thuriya's fair chariot peeping just above the summit of Mount Yugandhara is no longer bright, and in his piercing and piteous cold, Thuriya longs to reach the noontide, as if more quickly than usual by counting hours, because it is warm *only* when the sun's beams spread (through interstices in the thick foliage).

S. Z. A.

PROCEEDINGS

*Minutes of the Committee Meeting held at University College on
Thursday, January 27th, 1921, at 8 a.m.*

P R E S E N T :

M. Hunter, Esq. C.I.E. (President)

U Hpay, K.S.M., A.T.M

A. P. Morris, Esq.

G. R. T. Ross, Esq.

Maung Ba Kya.

U Po Byu.

L. F. Taylor, Esq.

G. H. Luce, Esq.

B U S I N E S S .

1. The Minutes of the Committee Meeting held on Tuesday, November 23rd, 1920 were confirmed.

2. The Annual Reports (1920) of the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer and the Statement of Revenue and Expenditure were read and approved for submission to the Annual General Meeting on February 4th 1921.

3. The recommendations of the Sub-Committee based on opinions obtained by Circular to all members of the Committee, with regard to the formation of Local Branches and the affiliation of the Burmese Academy, Kyaukse were read and confirmed. (See attached sheet).

4. The revision of the Rules as drafted by the Sub-Committee was approved for submission to the next General Meeting. Resolved that it be printed, together with a covering letter, and distributed for consideration to all members of the Society.

5. A Special Sub-Committee, consisting of U May Oung (Chairman), U Po Byu, U Hpay, U Tin, and the Honorary Secretary and Editors, with power to co-opt, was appointed to open the Text Publication Fund and prepare detailed proposals for submission to the Committee.

6. U Po Sein, Deputy Inspector of Schools, was appointed member of the Society.

7. The Honorary Treasurer was instructed to invest Rs. 1,000 for one year in the National or the Chartered Bank.

8. It was resolved that advertisements of the Society be issued from time to time in the public press, and that the Honorary Secretary invite the help of Deputy Commissioners throughout Burma in extending the Society's membership.

9. Leave was granted to the Honorary Secretary to purchase books for the Society's Library up to a maximum cost of Rs. 400.

10. Resolved in future to print 650 copies of the Journal instead of 500.

11. Resolved that the Peon's pay be raised from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per mensem.

Dated the 27th January 1921.

G L. LUCE,
Honorary Secretary.

Terms of affiliation proposed between the Burma Research Society, Rangoon, and the Burmese Academy, Kyaukse.

(1) That the Burmese Academy, Kyaukse, shall be affiliated to the Burma Research Society, Rangoon.

(2) That the Burmese Academy, Kyaukse, shall pay an affiliation fee of Rs. 50, together with an annual subscription fee of Rs. 15 or Life Membership fee of Rs. 150 according to the Rules of the Burma Research Society.

(3) That the Burmese Academy, Kyaukse, may endeavour to raise funds for the Burma Research Society for particular purposes, either by voluntary donations from its fund or from the public.

(4) That the Burmese Academy, Kyaukse, shall have no liability in respect of debts or other obligations contracted by the Burma Research Society except in so far as it counts as an individual member of the Society.

(5) That the Burma Research Society shall have no control over, or responsibility for the affairs, funds, and effects of the Burmese Academy, Kyaukse.

(6) That members of the Burmese Academy, Kyaukse, shall abide by its rules or byelaws, but shall also act in strict conformity, as an individual member, with the rules and regulations framed by the Burma Research Society.

(7) That the Burmese Academy, Kyaukse, shall try to contribute at least one article a year to the Journal of the Burma Research Society.

(8) That the Burmese Academy, Kyaukse, shall supply local information and assistance to the Burma Research Society, as regards their Common objects; and vice versa.

(9) That the Burmese Academy, Kyaukse, shall undertake to promulgate the aims and objects of the Burma Research Society as widely as possible.

(10) That members of the Burma Research Society and of the Burmese Academy, Kyaukse, on application through the Honorary Librarian and President respectfully, shall be entitled to borrow books and manuscripts, from each other's libraries, the Honorary Librarian and the President being in each case responsible for the return uninjured of all such books and manuscripts.

(11) That the President, Burmese Academy, Kyaukse, shall be ex-officio member of the Committee of the Burma Research Society.

(12) That the Burma Research Society can depute one of its members to attend and vote at General Committee Meetings of the Burmese Academy, Kyaukse.

(13) That one member of the Burmese Academy, Kyaukse duly accredited by its General Committee, may vote at any General Meetings of the Burma Research Society; and vice versa.

(14) That, outstanding obligations being settled, either party may sever connection at any time with the other party.

(15) That the Burmese Academy, Kyaukse, shall supply one copy of their Annual Report for information of the President and Committee of the Burma Research Society.

Statement about the formation of the Local Branches, passed at the Committee Meeting on January 27th 1921.

“The Committee approves the principle of the formation of Local Branches, but recognises that such branches are not likely to succeed unless they spring from the spontaneous effort of those resident on the spot. It therefore volunteers hearty encouragement and assistance to any group of upcountry members, e. g. at Mandalay or Akyab, who may wish to combine to form a Local Branch. Communication from any such groups of members is cordially invited.”

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

*The Annual General Meeting of the Burma Research Society was held
at University College on Friday, 4th 1922, at 6 p.m.*

Mr. M. Hunter, C.I.E., President of the SOCIETY, was in the Chair.

The Report of the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer for the year 1920 were read. The Honorary Secretary's Report shewed that the number of members at the beginning of the year was 185; 227 new members were enrolled during the year; 21 members resigned; 13 ordinary members became Life Members; one member died. So the number of members at the close of the year was 390.

Three General Meetings, six Committee Meetings, five Sub-Committee Meetings, and three Special Prize Sub-Committee Meetings were held during the year. Two numbers of the Journal have appeared, and the third will be out very shortly. On Prof. Maung Tin's departure for England, Mr. L. F. Taylor and Maung Ba Kya were appointed Joint Editors.

The other activities of the SOCIETY during the year under report include :—

1. A Prize Committee for contributions in Burmese on the history and literature of Burma, two prizes being awarded.
2. The issue of an Appeal for new members, resulting in the doubling of the SOCIETY'S Membership.
3. A thorough canvassing of the question of the formation of Local Branches and Affiliations, which will not, it is hoped, prove unfruitful.
4. The formation of a Text Publication Fund.
5. Preparations for a Bibliography of books on Burma.
6. A decision to undertake examination of the Hlu'daw Parabaiks in the Secretariat Library.
7. A decision to prepare an index to the first ten volumes of the Journal.
8. A revision of the Rules of the SOCIETY.

9. Completion of a translation of the first volume of the Hmannan Yazawin.

10. Certain additions to the SOCIETY'S Library, notably of Siamese works presented by the Vajiranana National Library, Bangkok.

The Honorary Treasurer's Report shewed that the year opened with a balance of Rs. 8,053-3-4, with outstanding bills of nearly Rs. 2,000. The income during the year was 7,075-13-7; the expenditure Rs. 5,624-5-11, and the balance at the close of the year Rs. 9,504-11-0. Of the balance Rs. 5,000 (transferred during the year from the 5½% Indian War Bonds) are invested in the 6% Ten Years Bonds Government of India Loan; Rs. 600 in Post Office 5 years Certificates; and Rs. 3,000 invested during year in the 7½% Upper Burma Central Cooperative Bank.

These Reports were unanimously adopted. Before demitting office the President, on behalf of the Committee, laid on the table a Revision of the Rules of the SOCIETY, which has been issued for consideration to all members and will be submitted for decision at the next General Meeting. The President drew attention to the chief point; of principle involved in the draft—the creation of a double Committee, of Rangoon and upcountry members respectively, and explained its object, namely to give upcountry members (whose numbers have largely increased of late) as large a representation as possible in the working of the SOCIETY.

The meeting proceeded to the election of officers and members of the Committee for the year 1921. Mr. Hunter was re-elected President. Mr. Furnivall, U May Oung, and U Po Byu were elected Vice Presidents; Mr. Luce, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, and Mr. Taylor Maung Ba Kya, Honorary Joint Editors. The following gentlemen were elected Members of the Committee; Messrs J. A. Stewart, Taw Sein Ko, C. Duroiselle, J. J. Nolan, G. R. T. Ross, C. M. Webb, U Kyaw Dun, A. Rodger, U Hpay, A. P. Morris, A. Khalak, U Shwe Zan Aung, K. M. Ward, U Tin, U San Shwe Bu, A. Cassim, Maung Ba Han, U. Ba E, U Thein, U Chit Maung, Major C. M. Enriquez, U Po Sein, U Tun Pe, Mr. Conyers Baker, and Tha Tun Aung.

On conclusion of the above business U May Oung read a paper by Mr. J. A. Stewart, entitled "Kyaukse Irrigation: a Sidelight on Burmese History." A brief discussion followed, and the meeting adjourned with a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. J. A. Stewart for his valuable paper.

G. H. LUCE,
Honorary Secretary.

*Minutes of the Committee Meeting held at University College
on Thursday, February 24th 1921, at 8 a.m.*

PRESENT :

M. Hunter, Esq., C.I.E., (President).

A. Rodger, Esq.	Conyers Baker, Esq.
U May Oung	U Po Sein.
U Hpay.	Saya Tun Pe.
J. J. Nolan, Esq.	U Tha Tun Aung.
A. Cassim Esq.	A. Khalak, Esq.

Maung Ba Kya and G. H. Luce, Esq.

BUSINESS :

1. The Minutes of the Committee Meeting held on Thursday, January 27th, 1921 were confirmed.
2. The following gentlemen were elected Members of the Sub-Committee : Messrs. M. Hunter, U. Po Byu, J. S. Furnivall, in addition to the Honorary Secretary and Joint Editors who are members ex-officio.
3. The Existing Members and Consulting Members of the TEXT PUBLICATION SUB-COMMITTEE were re-elected.
4. A letter from Mr. H. B. Holme, Director of Industries, Burma, was read; and it was resolved to assure him that there was no likelihood of the Museum of the BURMA RESEARCH SOCIETY competing with the Provincial Museum.
5. It was resolved to take steps to incorporate the Burma RESEARCH SOCIETY as a learned Society.
6. It was resolved to accept the proposal of the Straits Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, for exchange of publications.
7. It was resolved not to accept the proposal for exchange of publications with "knowledge" Magazine, Rangoon; but to purchase for the SOCIETY whatever issues of the Magazine contain matter of historical or literary importance.
8. The Minutes of the Meeting of the TEXT PUBLICATION SUB-COMMITTEE held on February 4th, 6th and 20th 1921 were read; and it was resolved that the SOCIETY undertake publication of Maung Kala's Yazawingyi and Warananda's Mingala-thok-pya in the manner proposed.
9. It was resolved to hold the next General Meeting on Thursday, March 17th, 1921, to discuss and decide on the revision of the Rules, already laid before the Annual General Meeting on the 4th February 1921. In case the new Rules should be accepted, the Honorary Secretary was empowered to include, in the notice of the Meeting a clause inviting members to make offers of readiness to serve on the new Committee, supposing it should come into existence.

G. H. LUCE,
Honorary Secretary.

Minutes of the General Meeting of the SOCIETY held at University College, Rangoon, on Thursday, March 17th, 1921 at 6 p.m.

1. The President of the SOCIETY put before the Meeting for decision the draft Revision of the Rules proposed at the last General Meeting on February 4th, 1921.

The following amendments of the draft revision were unanimously passed:—

Rule 3. Add—

(e) offer advice or other assistance to members who consult it on matters relating to the SOCIETY'S objects, whether in the Journal, or by application to the Committee, the Secretary, or the Editor. Proposed by Mr. Luce, seconded by Maung Ba Kya.

Rule 9 For "Executive Committee" Read "Sub-Committee".
Proposed by Mr. Taylor, Seconded by Mr. Cassim.

Rule 11 For "in Rangoon" read "in or near Rangoon". Proposed by Mr. Luce, Seconded by Mr. Cassim.

Rule 12 For "a", "an" read "the" (4 places). Proposed by Mr. Luce, Seconded by Mr. Taylor.

Rule 18 For "their demission" read "its demission". Proposed by Mr. Luce, Seconded by U Po Sein.

Rule 21 For "hour" read "time". Proposed by Mr. Taylor, Seconded by Mr. Luce.

Rule 27 For "Shall be in English" read "shall ordinarily be in English". Proposed by Mr. Taylor, Seconded by Mr. Luce.

2. Resolved unanimously that the revised Rules, with the above modifications, be passed, printed, and circulated to all members of the SOCIETY.

3. The President invited members present to propose names of upcountry members willing to serve on the new General Committee, on which there are five vacancies. None being proposed, it was resolved to leave the Executive Committee to co-opt. them.

4. The President apologised to members for the delay in issuing the December number, pointing out that it was not the Editor's fault but of the Press, which had received all the material by the beginning of January and had repeatedly been urged both by the Editors and the Secretary to be quick with the proofs.

5. On the conclusion of the above business Mr. L. F. Taylor read his paper on "The dialects of Burmese". Discussion followed; and a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Taylor at the close.

*Minutes of the Committee Meeting held at University College
on 11th July 1921.*

P R E S E N T :

M. Hunter, Esq., M.A., C.I.E., I.E.S., (President)
J. S. Furnivall, Esq., B.A., I.C.S., (Vice-President.)
U Tun Pe, M.A., M.R.A.S.
L. F. Taylor, Esq., M.A., I.E.S., Honorary Editor.
Maung Ba Kya, B.A., Honorary Joint Editor and Acting Honorary Secretary.

1. Minutes of the 2nd Committee Meeting held on 5th April 1921 were confirmed.

2. Mr. W. G. Fraser was elected Honorary Secretary and Treasurer in place of Mr. Luce resigned.

3. A vote of condolence on the death of U Htoon Chan, B.A., B.L., and Prof. A. E. Bellars was passed unanimously.

4. It was resolved that the election of a co-opted member of the Committee in the place of U Htoon Chan be deferred.

5. The resignation tendered by Mr. Conyers Baker of the membership of the Committee was accepted.

6. Considered U Nyun's proposal for the co-operation of the Burmese Literary Association of Mandalay with the Text Publication Department of the Society.

It was resolved that a reply be sent to the Mandalay Literary Association in terms drawn up by the Text Publication Sub-Committee.

7. The payment of Rs. 31-12-6 for copying MSS. for publication was sanctioned.

8. It was resolved that the Journal be printed in future at the British Burma Press.

9. It was agreed that a mutual exchange of publications with the Siam Society be effected.

10. It was resolved that Mr. Luce be authorised to buy Parker's "Intercourse between Burma and China" for the Society Library.

11. It was agreed that the purchase of Cordier's "Bibliography of Indo-China" be sanctioned.

RANGOON :
The 13th July 1921.

BA KYA,
Acting Honorary Secretary.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS.

Received since December 1920 (Vol. X, Part III.)

- The Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, Vol. XL, 1920; Vol. XLI (January to June 1921).
- The Ceylon Antiquary and Literary Register, Vol. VI, Parts 2, 3 and 4; Vol. VII, Parts I and II, 1921.
- The Indian Antiquary, August 1920 to November 1921.
- Journal of the Punjab Historical Society, Vol. VII, Nos. 1, 2; Vol. VIII No. 1.
- Annual Report of the Archaeological Survey of India for 1914-15; 1917-18.
- Journal Asiatique recueil de Memoirs, Vol. XVI, Nos. 1 and 2, Vol. XVII, No. 1.
- Memoirs of the Archaeological Survey of India—No. 3—Talamana or Iconometry, by T. A. Gopinatha Rao, M.A.
- Bulletin of the School of Oriental Studies, London Institution, Vol. I, Part IV.
- Journal of the East India Association (New Series), Vol. XII, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, 1921.
- Bulletin de l' Ecole Française D' Extrême Orient, Vol. XI to XX (No. 3)
- Old Historical Ballads, edited by U May Oung.
- Journal and Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal (New Series), Vol. XV, No. 7; Vol. XVI, Nos. 1-5.
- Annual Report of the Assistant Archaeological Superintendent, Southern Circle, for 1919-20.
- Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland 1921, Chinese Pottery Statue of a Lohan, by R. L. Hobson.
- Straits Branch Royal Asiatic Society, Nos. 57 to 83 (1911-1921).
- Annual Report of Archaeological Survey of India, Eastern (Now Central) Circle, for 1920.
- Illustrations for the Annual Report of the Archaeological Survey, Eastern Circle, for 1918-19.
- Man in India: a Quarterly Record, of Anthropological Science with special reference to India, Vol. I, Part I.
- The Nighantu and Nirukta: the oldest Indian treatise on Etymology, Philology and Semantics, by Lakshman Sarup, M.A., D. Phil.
- Annual Report of the Archaeological Department, Southern Circle, Madras, for 1917-18.
- Six Sculptures from Mahoba, by K. N. Dikshit (Memoirs of the Archaeological Survey of India, No. 8).

- Progress Report of the Superintendent Archaeological Survey of India, Muhammadan and British Monuments, Northern Circle, for years ending 31st March 1917, 1918, 1919 and 1920.
- Epigraphia Birmanica, being lithic and other inscriptions of Burma, Vol. II, Parts 1 and 2.
- Programma voor het congress van het Java Instituut (2 copies).
- Catalogues van de Houtsnijwerk Tentoonstelling (Congress Java Instituut).
- Thesaurus of Proverbs, Maxims and Idioms from East and West with Burmese equivalents and approximate renderings, by A. Maung Aung, 1921, Mandalay.
- Memoirs of the Archaeological Survey of India—No. 12 - Astronomical Instruments in the Delhi Museum, by G. R. Kaye.
- Wir Menschen der indonesischen Erde von Renward Brandstetter.
- Rupan - an illustrated Quarterly Journal of Oriental Art, chiefly Indian, Nos. 1 to 4 1920; Nos. 1, 6, 7, 1921.
- Annual Progress Report of the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Northern Circle, for the year ending 31st March 1920.
- A List of Inscriptions found in Burma—Part I The List of Inscriptions, arranged in the order of their dates.
- Amended List of Ancient Monuments in Burma.
- An Outline of the History of the Catholic Burmese Mission from the year 1720 to 1888 (presented by U Shwe Pon, Shwegu).
- Report of the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Burma, for the year 1920-21.
- An Elementary Palaung Grammar, by Mr. Leslie Milne.
- Report on the Working of the Rangoon Development Trust for the year 1920-21.
- Annual Report of the Archaeological Survey of India, Frontier Circle for 1920-21.
- Annual Report of the Archaeological Department, Southern Circle, Madras, for the year 1920-21.
- Annual Report for the year 1920-21 of the Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy Southern Circle, Madras.
- Memoirs of the Archaeological Survey of India, Nos. 7 and 9.
- Pawtugyi Yazawin (presented by Ko Toke Kyi).
- The Pre-Buddhist Religion of the Burmese by R. Grant Brown (presented by the Author).

**"POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE EXTRAORDINARY
EVENTS WHICH LED TO THE BURMESE WAR."**

By J. STUART.

Such is the title of a curious book which has recently come into my hands. Its author was a certain Captain W. White, who served for some years on the frontier near Arakan, but who, apparently, did not serve in the war of 1824 to 1826. Any way, he says nothing of any such service, and, as the book was published in London in 1827, he being in England at the time, as he was able to add a postscript to it while it was in the press, we may fairly infer that he did not serve in the war. Nor, so far as one can judge his character from his book, was he the man who would have abstained from criticisms of its management, if he had been present in it. As he seems to be otherwise quite unknown, one can only judge of him from such incidents as he himself narrates. While still only an Ensign, he wrote to the Commander-in-Chief, offering to raise a local corps of pioneers as, in the event of an attack by the Burmese, British troops would not be able to cope with them without the aid of pioneers. The following is a copy of the reply he received.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, March 19th, 1812.

SIR,

The Commander-in-Chief has directed me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant. And to add, that he is sorry he cannot comply, in the present instance, with the request which your letter contains, as it is not in contemplation to increase the present establishment of pioneers.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

ALEX. MACGREGOR MURRAY,

M. S.

ENSIGN WHITE,

15th N. I.

Again, in 1817, we find Lieutenant White addressing a long letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army, suggesting that, as the Indian troops could not withstand the climate of Ramoo, Cox's Bazaar and other

stations on the Arakan frontier, it would be a good plan to raise a strong battalion of Mughhs for the frontier defence. They would be able to stand the climate, and such a battalion would do much to prevent the constant raids into Arakan which were made from time to time by the refugees. No doubt the Mughhs, being natives of Arakan, would stand the climate better than troops from the drier zones in India, but whether such a corps would really prevent raids by their compatriots, is somewhat doubtful. The letter was briefly acknowledged with the intimation that it would be laid before the Commander-in-Chief. There the matter seems to have ended. I have referred to these letters merely to show the character of the writer. Surely it is very unusual for a young Ensign or Lieutenant to write letters of this kind, offering unsolicited advice to the Chiefs of the Army. To say the least of it, his zeal outran his discretion, and he never seems to have perceived that to the Supreme authorities in India these border troubles were of comparatively little importance. They were the inevitable result of King Bodopra's conquest of Arakan and of the drastic methods adopted by the Burmese Viceroy there.

The Arakanese, commonly called "Mughhs", in India at least, had constantly quarrelled among themselves in the days of their independence, so, when Bodopra succeeded to the Burmese throne in 1782, and in the following year sent an army into Arakan, its conquest proved an easy task. But the Burmese Viceroy's methods with the conquered people were harsh, and thousands of them crossed the river and took refuge in British territory. If they had been content to settle down there as peaceable citizens of British India, the course of the Indian Government would have been quite clear. There was unoccupied land which they could have to cultivate, but, unfortunately, this land lay near the border of Arakan, and the result was that there were constant raids, often of large bodies of Mughhs, into Arakan. Naturally the Burmese Viceroy protested, but the Indian Government was more or less helpless in the matter. Large bodies of the Mughhs settled in the lower part of the province of Chittagong within constant sight of Arakan. To escape from the tyranny of the Burmese Viceroy, thousands more followed in the subsequent years. The Viceroy, naturally, did not like this, the more so as the refugees made constant raids into Arakan for plunder, and when pursued by Burmese troops, fled back into British territory. It was an impossible situation and, probably, would not have been endured so long by both sides, had it not been that both the British and the Burmese had more important matters in hand than these border troubles. The Government of India had enough on hand in the way of consolidating their power and in meeting more serious troubles nearer the centre of Government; while King Bodopra was too much engrossed over his schemes for the conquest of Siam, and also in his ambitious Pagoda building scheme, to worry much over the trouble on the Arakan border. Captain White seems to have had no perception of this, and to have worried over the matter far more than was necessary. Some of his actual experiences, however, may be interesting.

The following paragraph is curious: "The Civil Surgeon of Chittagong, Dr. McRae, happened also to be a ship builder carrying on a considerable traffic between that port and Calcutta. Dr. McRae had in his dockyard several pieces of cannon (sixteen or seventeen) the whole of which were carried off one night by a party of Mughls, who had come up from Cox's Bazaar with appropriate boats for conveying them away." The first thing that strikes a modern in reading this is the curious combination of employments in which Dr. McRae was engaged. That a Civil Surgeon should be so badly paid, or have so little to do, as to enable him to run a ship building business as well, shows that his medical duties cannot have been very onerous, though the climate was evidently very trying to many of those in it. The Mughls also carried off a very old and heavy piece of ordnance from a place called Flag-Staff-Point, where a battery and guard had formerly been stationed, this gun having been left, apparently because of the difficulty in removing it. The Mughls, however, managed the removal, but information of their doings reached Chittagong in time to enable the Commanding Officer there to despatch a detachment to rescue the gun. The Mughls, however, seem to have got away clear with the canon from Dr. McRae's dockyard. These events took place early in 1811. After this raid by the Mughls into Arakan had resulted in failure, the Burmese Commander and the Viceroy of Arakan sent a letter to the Magistrate of Chittagong, demanding the surrender to them, not only of the leaders of the raid into Arakan, but of all who had taken part in it, and of Dr. McRae, whom they accused of having assisted the invaders. The suspicion apparently was that he had accepted a bribe to allow his dockyard to be raided. He was called on by the authorities at Calcutta to explain matters, and did so to the satisfaction of the Government, who wrote, "In justice to Dr. McRae we afforded him an opportunity of replying to the charge, although we were far from supposing it well founded." They add: "Dr. McRae's explanation, as the Government anticipated, was in every respect satisfactory." To Captain White, however, it was not so. He carps at the whole proceeding, and declares that Government should not have been satisfied with a simple denial, but should have held a regular enquiry, calling on the Burmese to produce their evidence of Dr. McRae's complicity and on him to demonstrate his innocence. The idea is absurd, but Captain White fills several pages with his condemnation of the Indian Government in this matter. He says: "The reports then current in Chittagong, and certainly believed, were that arms and ammunition had been supplied to the Mughls by some European Gentlemen Resident there; and the name of another officer, in the Civil Service, besides Dr. McRae was spoken of". One can understand that many Europeans in Chittagong did sympathise with the Mughls, as exiles driven out of their own country by the harsh Government of their conquerors, and yet living within daily sight of their old home. But that this sympathy should lead educated British gentlemen into aiding and abetting raids, which they well knew must embarrass their own Govern-

ment, is very unlikely. Captain White's attitude in this merely shows that, for some reason which we do not know, he had become embittered against the Government of India, and they could do nothing right in his eyes.

The person, however, against whom he inveighs most bitterly, is the Marquess of Hastings, who was Governor-General from 1813 to 1823. The following passage from Captain White's book may be taken as summarising his views of the Government of India in general and of Lord Hastings in particular. "It would be superfluous to point out to the reader that which must be too obvious, namely—the critical situation in which the British Government in India then stood relative to the state of Ava, in consequence of the long protracted disputes regarding the protection which had been afforded by the former to the refugees of every denomination—rebels, traitors, thieves, and assassins—from every province dependent on the Burman Empire. The Government of India stood upon a mine ready every moment to explode, and the explosion of which threatened the most disastrous results;—they had laid the train, it only remained for the enemy to set fire to it and have blown them up. Yet, nevertheless, they were perfectly unprepared to meet the explosion, which they had repeatedly declared was unavoidable sooner or later. The moment was urgent and pressing; and required the talent, foresight, energy and resolution of a great and comprehensive mind to meet it:—a man who would judge and act for himself, and not adopt the opinions of others—of those who had been a party, or instrumental in producing the then state of affairs:—a feeble, imbecile, temporizing, undecisive, palliative character, would have lost for ever the British Empire in the East."

Could any diatribe be more unjust than this? Is it fair to call the Mugh refugees rebels, traitors, thieves and assassins? They merely sought to recover their own country from the Burmese. Their mode of doing so was objectionable as it was an abuse of the hospitality of the Indian Government, but the hard names Captain White gives them were not deserved. Again, the condemnation of the Indian Government in general and of Lord Hastings in particular, are equally undeserved. Lord Hastings had his hands full of far more important matters than these trumpery border raids. The first business he had to tackle on his arrival in India was the War with Nepal. This lasted for three years, and throughout he was his own commander-in-chief. He devised an excellent plan of campaign, but his generals failed to carry them out effectively, so it was not until 1816 that the war was over. Then a peace was concluded, which has never since been broken. It was for his successful conduct of this war that the Governor-General was created Marquess of Hastings in the peerage of Great Britain. Before that he had been Baron Rawdon in the peerage of Great Britain, and Earl of Moira in the peerage of Ireland. He had spent nearly eight years in America as an officer during the war of Independence, and afterwards had seen some service in Europe, but had obtained no special distinction

there. He was known specially for profuse extravagance, and was on terms of the closest and most expensive intimacy with the Prince Regent, afterwards King George IV. The following extract from the Oxford History of India admirably sums up Lord Hastings' career in India. He was then (at the time of his appointment) nearly fifty-nine years of age, and apparently much too old for a term of arduous Indian exile. His record gave no indication that he would prove himself worthy to be ranked with the greatest of the Governors-General, and that, notwithstanding his advanced age, he would be strong enough to bear the heavy burden of Civil Government combined with supreme military command for nine and a quarter years. The length of his administration was surpassed only by that of Warren Hastings. He never went to the hills, and never failed to be at his desk at four o'clock in the morning." He really did a great deal to consolidate the British power in India. Compared to what he was doing there, the troubles on the Burmese border were of little consequence. Doubtless, Lord Hastings realised that, sooner or later, a war with Burma was inevitable, but the best preparation for that was first to consolidate the power of the British Raj in India itself. This he did and did so effectually that the Burmese war when it came could be faced without undue anxiety about India. Surely this was a better way of meeting the situation than taking the border squabbles as seriously as Captain White did.

Curiously enough it happened that while Captain White's book was being published, Lord Hastings died. The former adds the following postscript which is eminently characteristic of its author. "More than one half of this volume was actually printed when the melancholy news arrived of the death of the Marquis of Hastings. I lament it—the more so as at the present moment it would have been desirable to have heard his Lordship's statement in reply to those facts affecting his administration—not that he could have denied one syllable that has been herein stated, but it is always desirable to have the defence of the accused: *alteram partem*, is very properly the maxim of our courts of law."

It would be interesting to know what became of Captain White after the publication of his book. He must still have been a fairly young man in 1927, so there was plenty of time for him to get over the censoriousness of his youth and to do something besides criticising other people, but we hear nothing more about him, so it is possible that he went through life as he had begun, criticising the men who did things rather than doing things himself. One curious sign of his want of ordinary perception of the fitness of things lies in his dedication of his book to "His Most Excellent Majesty George the Fourth." Seeing that in the days of their youth, the future King and Lord Moira had been close friends, it is not likely that the King would relish having the book dedicated to him, but that seems never to have occurred to Captain White.

Whatever may have been Captain White's future life we are indebted to him for an account of life on the Arakan border over a century ago, which enables us to visualise that life more clearly than many a more

learned book would have done. The book is, unintentionally no doubt, a revelation of what the frontier life was to a somewhat unsophisticated, and, perhaps, rather a conceited young subaltern then serving on the border. For that we can be thankful to Captain White, and can hope that he ultimately came to a happier frame of mind than he seems to have had when writing the Book.

J. STUART.

THE INFLUENCE OF BENGAL ON THE MÔN^A LANGUAGE OF INDO-BURMA.*

BY SHWE ZAN AUNG.

1. Môn is the language of a people who call themselves "Môn", but are generally known as "Talaing". The true origin of Môn is still a mystery. Some scholars at one time or other connected the word "Môn" with "Munda" of India. But we have gone through the eleven grammaphone records of Munda languages, and we have not been able to trace a single pure Môn word therein. The word "Talaing" has been, we believe, correctly derived from "Telengana" of Southern India. Both Môn history and tradition seem to support this derivation. Because of South Indian influences, we are apt to look to the South rather than to the North for the origin of Môn. We do not, however, think that any attempt to connect Môn with Mongols will prove successful. "Mong" of Mongols means "brave," whereas "Môn," a variant of "Môn" means "tight".

Môn are said to be a tribe of the Môn-Khmer family of the Môn-Anam race. But *Khamā* (pron- Khame-ā) is a Môn word for a Burman. If Burmans belonged to the Tibeto-Burman stock, it is possible that Môn belonged to the Tibeto-Môn stock. Did Môn form an earlier wave of migration from the Môn-gyul or Môn-yul district of Tibet, before Burmans followed them? We would ask a further question: were the original inhabitants of the Môn-yul district in Tibet settlers from the Monghir district of Behar? These two questions, we leave to future scholars to answer.

2. In Part II, Volume I of *Epigraphia Birmanica*, Mr. C. O. Blagden, our foremost Talaing scholar, remarked on Indian elements as forming a marked feature in Môn inscriptions. He referred to short Pali sentences, proper names, and Indian loan-words especially of Sanscrit origin. He gave us two examples *Dharmma* and *swar* (from *swarga*). The former is now written *dhav* but pronounced *tho*, and the latter is written *swa* but pronounced *fo*. In these examples we can readily understand the dropping of the final "r", as Burmans also "kill" the sounds of their finals in such loanwords. But it will be remarked that the vowel "a" has the value of "o". This peculiarity has never been explained by scholars as far as we are aware, and an attempt will be made in the course of this article to explain it.

Mr. Blagden writes: "Whatever may have been the channel or channels through which the Sanscrit words came in, they are present in such numbers that the strength of the influences that introduced them must have been considerable and probably extended over a fairly long period."

Scholars have as yet to determine these channels.

* A paper contributed to the Second Oriental Congress held in Calcutta in January 1922.

3. Mr. Blagden derived the alphabet of the Môn inscriptions from some South Indian type, akin to the old Telugu-Canarese. But if the script came from South India, it is reasonable to suppose that sounds of the alphabet also accompanied the script. We have to determine what those sounds were, and how and by what other influences they have been modified in Môn. These influences need not only be concurrent or later but may be earlier.

4. Môn vowels are :—

Vowels. a ā i ī u ū e oa (as in boā)
 ow (as in cow) and ou (as in thou).

The first seven vowels are as in Sanscrit or Pali. But the last was of an unmistakeable Sanscrit origin. The vowel "oa" is peculiar to Môn. The original vowel was "ai" as in Sanscrit, as will be seen later under diphthongs and triphthongs. It is not a case of the change of "a" into "o" and of "i" into "a". But the actual process of the change consisted in the dropping of "i" and the prefixing of "o." Whence this "o"? We defer the answer to this question to a later stage in the course of this paper. But we may here observe that the prefixing of "o" to "ai" seems to have given rise to "ow".

5. The Môn *anusvāra* represented by an overdot is the equivalent of the final "m", but it is tacked on to "o" and not to "a" as in Sanscrit. Why?

The *Visarga* represented by two dots (like the colon marks) and pronounced "ah", further confirms the accepted view that the origin of the Môn alphabet was Sanscrit and not Pali.

6. In the following combinations of vowels, the Môn vowel "oa" retains its original value of Sanscrit "ai":—

a+ai = ai
 u+ai = u+ī (pron. more or less like German ü)
 i+u+ai o+e(" " " " ö)
 e+ai = e+ā...eyā
 o+ai = o+ā...o'a

In the third example "i" changes into "e" as in Pali or Sanscrit; in the fourth, "i" changes into "y" also as in Pali or Sanscrit. In fact the vowel "oa" may be replaced by the final "y" in Môn. But in the fifth, "i" was elided as in the case of the vowel "oa"; for, in practice, the combination o+ai is hardly distinguished from the vowel "oa".

7. Consonants are tabulated below :—

Consonants.	k'a	kh'a	gè'a	ghè'a	nè'a
	ch'a	chh'a	jè'a	jhè'a	ñè'a
	ṭ'a	ṭh'a	ḍ'a	ḍhè'a	ṇ'a
	t'a	th'a	dè'a	dhè'a	nè'a
	p'a	ph'a	bè'a	bhè'a	mè'a
			yè'a	rè'a	
			lè'a	wè'a	
	s'a	h'a			
	l'a	(a)			
	b'a		b'è'a		

"a" is a short neutral vowel something like "a" in *abide* as pointed out by Mr. Blagden. "è" is French è sounded abruptly.

Linguals are, unlike Burmese, more or less distinguished in Môn from corresponding dentals. But probably because Mônns could not so well distinguish them as in Sanscrit, they seem to have placed 'ḍ' and "ṇ" in the "a" class instead of the "è" class.

s is c is obtained by s+r

s+j or j+r = z

f is obtained by v+h or s+v.

In s+v=f, the "s" is "swallowed up" so to speak, and the inward breath in the act of swallowing up aspirates the "v". Mônns have invented two other symbols "ḥ" and "ḥe", which are a stumbling block in the way of foreign students. But "ḥ" is "b" pronounced with closed lips drawn-in a little before opening.

This ḥ as well as the *visarga* occurs in the so-called Pyu script of the Myazedi Inscriptions. "ḥ" represents a native sound of Mônns which must have been brought along with them from their original home, although the script was introduced later. Did the Pyus, the progenitors of the present Burmese race, borrow it from their neighbours, Mônns who were earlier immigrants, or did they bring it from their own home also? If the latter, Mônns must have migrated from the same direction as Pyus.

8. Mr. Blagden writes: "Theoretically, the vowel *a* is, as in other Indian alphabets, inherent in the consonants in general. But the first peculiarity that would strike a student of the Môn alphabet is the double scheme of inherent vowels of the Môn consonants. Whence this double scheme?"

Consonants are mute and require the help of some one vowel sound even to be named. Thus the English alphabet contains 7 letters in "ī", 2 in "ū" and 2 in "e". But these vowels are too long. Indian alphabets generally adopt "a", but Bengalees adopt "o" as in their "ko, kho", etc; "a" is too broad or open, and even rounded and abrupt "o" is not neutral enough. Under these circumstances, the original genius of a language would naturally look for the shortest and least open vowels, such as "i" or "u" as an aid to give the least possible sound in naming mute consonants.

Dr. S. Rama Iyer, who hails from Mysore, recited the Southern Sanscrit alphabet to me and his recitation gave me the impression that the original inherent vowel of a consonant was not "a" as in later times, but a short neutral vowel midway between "i" and "u", neither of which was pronounced fully. Bengalees seem to have laid greater stress on the "u" element of this neutral vowel and obtained their "o", while Mônns seem to have laid greater stress on the "i" element from which their "è" was obtained.

9. Bengal undoubtedly influenced Burmese, probably through Arakan, as may be seen from our $ki+u=ko$. Mônns did not escape that influence, that is, if they did not originally bring their native "o" from Monghir *via* Mon-yul.

In the Martaban dialect of Môn, which has not been corrupted as the Peguan dialect was by Burmese influence, *ki* is pronounced *koi* (as in quoit) and *ki* pronounced *koy* (as in boy). The 'o' here is no doubt the remnant of Bengalee "o", before Môn came in contact with South Indian influences.

The Bengal "o" sound is more or less retained in the following series of Môn combinations with finals :—

Written.	Pronounced.
kat	kôt as between cot and coat.
kap	kôp „ „ cop and cope.
kam =	kôm „ „ com and comb.
kay =	kôa
kav =	kô
kah =	kôh
ka'a =	kô

i' ô " is midway between ô and o and the underdot marks the abruptness of sound. But "kak" is pronounced "kuk" and not "kôk". Similarly "kañ" is pronounced "kuñ" instead of "kon". Therefore, it is clear that in these two combinations the Bengalee 'o' as modified in Môn was lost, no doubt due to the later influence of Pali. But Môn have devised a diacritical mark of an overdot above the consonant in order to restore their lost native sound.

Thus :—

Written	Pronounced.
Ķak	kôk
Ķañ	kôñ
The Bengalee "o" still lingers in	
kik	= koik
kiñ	= koiñ

10. In the above sketch I have attempted to advance a new theory that the original home of Môn was Monghir in Behar. Summary. They settled first in the Mon-yul district of Tibet before they migrated into the plains of Indo-Burma. They were followed by Pyus. They afterwards came in contact with South Indian Sanscrit civilisation before Pali was introduced. They later influenced Burmese and were influenced by Burmese.

11. Contributions must reach the officer appointed before the 15th December and to-day is the 10th. I am afraid this brief Concluding remarks. paper is late. The Secretaries' circular letter, addressed as it was to Kyauktan, Hanthawaddy District where I was nearly two years ago reached me very late. I have had to think of a subject which would suit the occasion. The Second Oriental Conference is to be held in Calcutta, the Capital of Bengal, and I think I could not have chosen a better subject than that of the influence of Bengal over the culture of her neighbours.

SHWE ZAN AUNG.

ဗုဒ္ဓဝံသကထာ။

သံဂီတိဝံသကထာ။

သဘသနာဝံသကထာ။

ရာဇဝံသကထာ

စာတမ်း။

ရေးသားသူ

ဆရာကြီးဦးရှမ်း။

ဆားတောင်ရွာ။

၁၈၇၆ ခုနှစ်၊ ဇူလိုင်လ၊ ၁၀ ရက်။

မြတ်ဗုဒ္ဓဘာသာမဂ္ဂ စာပုံနှိပ်တိုက်။

ရန်ကုန်မြို့။

၁၉၂၂ ခု။

မဲ့ဒွဝံသကထာစာတမ်း။

တိရုတနံ အဓိကံ အဟံ ဝန္ဓာမိ။ ။သုတေသန။ သုတသန္နိစ္စယ။ သုတဝါဒီ။ လောကီလောကုတ်။
ဝိမုတ္တိလမ်းမှန်။ ကောင်းမြတ်သော သမာဉာဏ်တို့ဖြင့်။ ရှာကြိုအားထုတ်လေ့ ရှိပေကုန်သော ပုဂ္ဂိုလ်တို့၏
အလိုအားလျော်ညီစွာ။ ဘုရားရှင်သာသနာသည်။ မြန်မာဦးစွန်း။ ထွန်းရာအမှန်။ သုနာပရန္တ။ ရာမညနှင့်။
သုဝဏ္ဏဘုံ။ သထုံယောနက။ မြန်မာပြည် ဤဌာနသို့။ ဝံသစဉ်လား။ ဘုရားရှင်သာသနာသည်။ ဘယ်ခါစ၍
ဆိုက်ရောက်လာသည်ကို။ သိမှတ်လိုပါသည်ဟူသော အဘိယာစကနှင့်တကွ။ ရာဇဝံသ အစဉ်အလာ။ အ
နော်ရထာမင်းမြတ်သည်။ ဝိဇ္ဇကတ်သုံးပုံ။ သံဃာတော် ထေရ်အစုံတို့နှင့်။ သထုံသို့ သိမ်းယူသည့် အခါသို့
တိုင်ရောက်အောင်။ အောက်ပိုင်းရာဇဝင်ကို စီရင်ရေးသားပါဟူသော သုတေသနပုဂ္ဂိုလ်တို့၏ စကားအဘိ
ယာစက။ တောင်းပန်ချက်အရကို။ ယောနိသော မနသီကာရ တရားနှလုံးသွင်း အမြဲထားပြီးလျှင်။ မှတ်
သားသိလွယ်။ နာတိသင်္ခေပ အဓိပ္ပါယ်ဖြင့်။ မကျဉ်းမကျယ် သိမ်းချုပ်၍။ ရေးသုတ် ဘော်ပြလိုက်ပါအံ့သ
တည်း။ ။ဤကားပဋိညာဉ်။

ဗုဒ္ဓဘာသာ။ သာသနာဝင်လူမျိုးတို့၏။ ကိုးကွယ်မှီခိုအားထားရာအစစ်ဖြစ်တော်မူသော ဘုရားရှင်
၏ သာသနာတော်အခြေဖြစ်သည်ကား။ ဓမ္မိဿရ။ ဓမ္မဿာဒိ။ မုနိမှန်ကူ။ စံတေ့သော။ သယမ္ပူထွတ်ထား။
သဗ္ဗညုစောဘုရားသည်။ ပဏိဓာနတော ပဌာယ တထာဂတဿ ဒသပါရမီယော စသောပုဂ္ဂိုလ်။ လာရှိအ
စဉ်။ ဗုဒ္ဓဝင်ကျမ်းမြတ်နှင့်အညီ။ လေးသင်္ချေနှင့် ကမ္ဘာတသိန်းထက်တွင်။ ဒီပင်္ကရာဘုရားရှင်၏လက်ထက်။
သုမေဓာရှင်ရသေ့ အဖြစ်နှင့်။ နိယတဗျာဓိတ်။ တံဆိပ်အောင်ပန်းကို။ ယူလှန်းပန်ဆင်တော်မူအပ်သော နေ့
ကစ၍။ ဒသပါရမီ။ ဒသပပါရမီ။ ဒသပရမတ္ထပါရမီ။ အညီဆယ်ပါး။ အပြားသုံးဆယ်တို့ကို။ အလွယ်တကူ
ဖြည့်ကျင့်တော်မူပြီးလျှင်။ လေးသင်္ချေနှင့် ကမ္ဘာတသိန်း ဖြည့်တော်မူသောအခါ။ ဆယ်ဖြာသော ဇာတ်
တော်ကြီးအဆုံး။ ဝေဿန္တရာမင်းကြီးဘဝ။ စုတိစိတ်ကျလေလျှင်။ တုသိတာနတ်ပြည်။ သေတကေတုနတ်
သားအဖြစ်။ နှစ်ပေါင်းများစွာ။ ကာလကြာလတ်သော်။ ခန္ဓာဘင်္ဂ။ စုတိစိတ်ကျပြန်၍။ မဇ္ဈိမဒေသအမည်။
ကပ္ပိလဝတ်ရွှေပြည်တွင်။ သားကိဝင်သမုနတ်။ သုဒ္ဓေါဓနမင်းမြတ်၏။ လက်ျာမှတ် တောင်ညာစံ။ မယ်တော်
မာယာ ဗိရုဓားကြီးအထံတွင်။ ယူသန့်ကမ်းမျှ။ ဆယ်လစေ့သဖြင့်။ ချမ်းမြေ့သာမော။ လုမ္ဗင်္ဂီခေါ်အင်ကြင်း
တောဝယ်။ ရှင်စောဘွားမြင်တော် မူလေပြီးသည့်နောက်။ အသက်တော် တဆယ်ခြောက်နှစ်သို့ ရောက်
လတ်သည့်ထိုအခါ။ တဝမ်းကွဲနှစ်မတော်။ ယသောရောနှင့်။ မက္ခာတူတကွ။ ရာမ-သုဘ-သုရာမဟုဆိုအပ်
သော ရွှေနန်းပြာသာဒ် သုံးဆောင်တွင်။ ရောင်လျံထွန်းပ။ လူမင်းတို့ချမ်းသာသုခကို။ တခဏ ခံစားတော်
မူပြီးလျှင်။ နန်းစံသက္ကရာဇ်။ တဆယ်နှင့် သုံးနှစ်သို့ ရောက်လစ်သောအခါ။ ကြောက်မက်ဘွယ် ကောင်းလှ
စွာသော သူအို-သူနာ-သူ့သေ ရဟန်း။ လေးခဏ်းသော နိမိတ်ကြီးများကိုမြင်သဖြင့်။ စိတ်မရှင်သော
အချက်ကြောင့်။ တောထွက်မည် စိတ်အကြံနှင့်။ မောင်ဆန်ခဏ္ဍိက။ သိဒ္ဓတ္ထမင်းသား။ ဘွားဘက်တော် ကျွန်
၂ ပါးတို့နှင့်။ မခြားရှေ့နောက်။ သန်းခေါင်လောက်တွင်။ စဉ်ရှောက်ထွက်သွား။ အနော်မာမည်သော မြစ်
ကမ်းပါးတွင်။ ဆံများကို ပယ်ဖြတ်တော်မူပြီးလျှင်။ စာဠိကာယ မိုဗ်းဗြဟ္မာသည်။ ကောင်းမွန်စွာ လူဒါန်း
အပ်သော။ သင်္ကန်းပရိက္ခရာ။ ဝတ်ဆင်ကာဖြင့်။ လျင်စွာ ရဟန်းပြုတော်မူပြီးသည့်နောက်။ ခြောက်နှစ်ခန့်
ခုက္ကရစရိယာ။ ကျင့်ပြီးသည်ထိုအခါတွင်။ အောင်ခြံကြံငြိမ်း။ မောဓိနန်း၌။ ငါးခန်းသော မာရ်စစ်ကြီးများ
ကို။ ဖျက်ဆီး အောင်မြင်တော်မူလေ၍။ ကဆုန်လပြည့်ကျော်တရက်။ အရုဏ်တက်စာနံနက်ထ ထိုအခါတွင်။
သမ္မာသမ္ဗုဒ္ဓအစစ်။ ပြိုင်ဘက်ရှားအောင်။ ဘုရားဖြစ်တော်မူလေသတည်း။

ယင်းသို့အားဖြင့် ဘုရားစင်စစ်ဖြစ်ပြီးလျှင်။ ဗောဓိပင်နှင့် ပလ္လင်အနီးအပါး။ ခုနစ်ချပ်သော သတ္တဌာ
နများတွင်။ ၇ ခုရှိ ၇ နှစ်လီအတွင်း။ သီတင်းသုံးနေထိုင်တော်မူလျက်။ ၄၉ ရက်အဆုံးတွင်။ ဗောဓိ

ပင်၏အရွယ်မျက်နှာ။ အဇပါလ ညောင်ပင်ရင်းသို့အကျ။ မြဟ္မာအတိယာစကော။ မြဟ္မာသဟံပတိ။ ညွတ်
 ဘိတောင်းပန်။ သာဓုခေါ် ပဋိညာဉ်ဖြင့်။ ဝန်ခံပြီးနောက်။ တောင်မြောက်ဒိသာ။ ရပ်မျက်နှာသို့။ ကောင်းစွာ
 ကြည့်သော။ မိဂဒါဝုန်တောအပါးတွင်။ တရားဓမ္မစက်။ မိန့်မြွက်ညွှန်ပြ။ ကောဏ္ဍညနှင့်။ ဝပ္ပ-ဘဒ္ဒိယ-မဟာ
 နံ အဿဒိထေရ် မကျန်ရအောင်။ ခမ္မစက္ကပဝတ္တန။ ဟောဘော်ပြုလျက်။ ကျွတ်ထိုက်သမျှသတ္တဝ။ ဝေနေယျာ
 ပေါင်းများစွာတို့ကို။ ဝါတော်လေးဆယ်။ ဤမျှလောက်အကြားတွင်။ သုတ်-ဝိနည်း-အဘိဓမ္မာ။ မိန့်မြွက်
 သည့် ဒေသနာကြောင့်။ မြဟ္မာလူနတ်။ သုံးပါးသော ပရိသတ်တို့သည်။ အရဟတ္တမဂ်။ အရဟတ္တဖိုလ်။
 နိဗ္ဗာန်နှင့် ပြည့်နဂိုရ်သို့။ ဝင်ခိုဆိုက်ရောက် ကြလေကုန်သောကြောင့်။ ဝေနေယျတို့၏ အရေအတွက်ကို။
 နှုတ်မြွက်သင်္ချာ။ တတ်နိုင်ဘို့မရှိပါဟု။ သမောဒဋ္ဌကထာကျမ်းပဋိဖြင့်။ လာရှိဖွင့်ထုတ်တော် မူလေသည်
 မှာ။ ။ခမ္မသုဘာ နိဗ္ဗာနပတ္တာနံ ဂဏနပရိစ္ဆေဒေါ နတ္ထိ။ ။ဟု ပါဠိဘာသာ။ သမောဒဋ္ဌကထာ၌ လာ
 ချေသည်။ ။ဓမ္မံ။ ဘုရားဟောဘော်။ ပါဠိတော်ပိဋဂတ်။ သာသနာတော်မြတ်ကို။ တနည်းကား။ ဓမ္မံ။ ပရိ
 ယတ္တိသာသနာတည်းဟူသော တရားတော်မြတ်ကို။ သုဘာ။ ကြားနာရလေသောကြောင့်။ နိဗ္ဗာနပတ္တာနံ။
 သံသရာက ထွက်မြောက်။ နိဗ္ဗာနရောက်ကုန်သော လူနတ်မြဟ္မာ သတ္တဝါတို့အား။ ဂဏနပရိစ္ဆေဒေါ။ ဤ
 ရွှေ ဤမျှ ကျွတ်လေကြကုန်သည်ဟု ရေတွက်နိုင်သော အပိုင်းအခြားသည်။ နတ္ထိ-နသန္တိ။ မရှိသည်သာ
 ဧကန်သာတည်း။

ဤသို့အားဖြင့်။ သမ္မာသမ္ဗုဒ္ဓ။ အတုလထွတ်ထား။ သဗ္ဗညုစောဘုရားသည်။ ဟောကြားခိုန့်တော်
 မူအပ်သော ပရိယတ္တိသာသနာ။ ပဋိပတ္တိသာသနာ။ ပဋိဝေသောသနာ။ ရောင်ဝါလင်းထိန်။ နေလမင်း အ
 ရှိန်ကဲ့သို့။ မခိုန့်ထင်ရှား။ လောကကြီးသုံးပါးတွင်။ ဘုရားဖြစ်တော်မူသည့်နေ့ကစ၍။ သက်တော်ရှစ်ဆယ်။
 ဝါတော် ၄၅ ဝါ တိုင်အောင်။ မဂ်ဖိုလ်ရသူများ၍။ အပါယ်လေးပါး တံခါးဝိတ်သဖြင့်။ သုဂတိ ဘုံအ
 ရိပ်အတွင်း။ ရွှေဟိဘဝင်းလျှံ။ ကုသိုလ်ကံကြောင့်။ ပျော်စံရသူများလေသည်။ ။ထိုကြောင့်။ ။မတာ
 မတာနံ ဒေဝလောကေသု ဥပ္ပဇ္ဇန္တိ။ အပါယ်လောကော တုစ္ဆော ဝိယ အဟောသိ။ ။ပါဠိဘာသာ။ ဇာတ်
 နိပါတ်အဋ္ဌကထာတွင် ထင်ရှားစွာဖွင့်ဆိုတော်မူလေသည်။ ။မတာမတာနံ။ ဘုရားရှင်သာသနာ။ ကြည်
 ညိုကာဖြင့်။ များစွာသေဆုံးလျက်ရှိလေကုန်သော သူအပေါင်းတို့အား။ ဒေဝလောကေသု။ နတ်ရွာလောက
 တို့၌။ ဥပ္ပဇ္ဇန္တိ။ ဖြစ်ကြရလေကုန်၏။ အပါယ်လောကော။ အပါယ်လေးဘုံလောကကြီးသည်။ တုစ္ဆောဝိယ။
 အချည်းနှီးကဲ့သို့။ အဟောသိ။ ဖြစ်ရရှာလေ၏။ ။ဤသို့အားဖြင့်ဘုရားရှင်သာသနာတော်အရှိန်ကြောင့်။ မဂ်
 ဖိုလ်ကိုရသူနှင့်။ သုဂတိဘဝကို ရကြသောသူသည်သာ များကြလေ၍။ အပါယ်လေးပါးတံခါးကို ပိတ်စေ
 လျက်။ သုဂတိဘုံတံခါးကို ဖွင့်စေတော်မူပြီးလျှင်။ သဗ္ဗညုဘုရားရှင်သည်။ သင်္ခါရဓမ္မကိုမလွန်နိုင်ခြင်းကြောင့်။
 မနုဿဓဝါဟာ။ ကောဇာသက္ကရာဇ် ၆၀ ခုနှစ်တွင် ဘွားမြင်တော်မူလျက်။ ၁၄၀ ခုနှစ်။ ကဆုန်လပြည့်
 အင်္ဂါနေ့တွင်။ ကုသိန္ဒာရုံပြည့်။ မလ္လာမင်းတို့၏ အင်ကြင်းဥယျာဉ်အတွင်းဝယ်။ မြောက်သို့ ဦးခေါင်းဆော်
 ပြတော်မူလျက်။ သက်တော်ရှစ်ဆယ်။ ဝါတော် ၄၅ ဝါအရ။ ဝိသာခါပုဏ္ဏမဒိဝသ။ အရုဏ်တက်စ။ နံနက်
 ထတွင်း ပြောင်းကြွနိဗ္ဗာန်။ စံလွန်တော်မူလေသည်။

ဗုဒ္ဓါ စ ပစ္စေကဗုဒ္ဓါ။ သာဝကာ စက္ကဝတ္တိနော။

န တေ မုစ္ဆန္တိ မစ္စုနာ။ မာဒိသေသု ကထာ ဝကာ။

ဗုဒ္ဓါစ။ ဘုရားမြတ်စွာ အရိယာတို့သည်၎င်း။ ပစ္စေကဗုဒ္ဓါစ။ ပစ္စေက ဗုဒ္ဓါသခင်။ အရှင်သူမြတ်တို့
 သည်၎င်း။ သာဝကာစ။ အရှင်သာရိပုတ္တရာ။ အရှင်မဟာမောဂ္ဂလန်။ ထေရ်ပျံများစွာ။ ရဟန္တာတို့သည်
 ၎င်း။ စက္ကဝတ္တိနောစ။ လေးကျွန်းသနင်း။ စကြာမင်းတို့သည်လည်းကောင်း။ တေ ထိုဆိုအပ်ခဲ့ပြီးကုန်သော
 ဘုရားပစ္စေကဗုဒ္ဓါ ရဟန္တာနှင့်။ စကြာမာန္တတ်။ ထွတ်မင်းမြတ်တို့သည်။ မစ္စုနာ။ သေရခြင်း သဘောမှ
 နမုစ္ဆန္တိ။ လွှတ်တော်မမူကြ လေကုန်။ မာဒိသေသု။ ဘယ်နိုင်ငံသားဘယ်မြို့သားနှင့်။ အများရှင်လူအသ
 တို့ ကျွန်ုပ်တို့ကဲ့သို့သောသူတို့၌။ ကာကထာဝ။ အဘယ်မှာလျှင် ဆိုစရာရှိပါတော့အံ့နည်း။ ။အဟေ

အနိစ္စာ ဝတသင်္ခါရာ၊ ဤမျှလောက်သော စကားအစဉ်တို့သည်။ ဘုရားရှင်ပါရမီဖြည့်တော်မူသော ဒီပက် ရာဘုရား၏ လက်ထက်တော်ကအစ နိဗ္ဗာန်ယူသည် အခါတိုင်အောင် ဗုဒ္ဓဝံသကထာ စကားအကျဉ်း အမြဲကဏ္ဍတည်း။

ဗုဒ္ဓဝံသကထာစာတမ်း ဤတွင်အကျဉ်းအမြဲကဏ္ဍတည်း။

သံဂီတိဝံသကထာစာတမ်း။

ဗုဒ္ဓဘာသာသာသနာဝင်လူမျိုးတို့၏ ကိုးကွယ်အားထားရာအစစ် ဖြစ်တော်မူပါသော မြတ်စွာဘု ရားကြီးသည်။ ပရိနိဗ္ဗာန်၊ စံလွန်တော်မူခါနီးတွင်။ ထားတော်မူခဲ့သော သာသနာတော် မြတ်သည်ကား။ ပဋိသန္ဓိဒါပတ္တဆဋ္ဌါဘိညရဟန္တာခေတ်တထောင်။ တေဝိဇ္ဇာပတ္တသုက္ကဝိပဿကရဟန္တာခေတ်တထောင်။ အနာဂါမ် ခေတ်တထောင်။ သကဒါဂါမ်ခေတ်တထောင်။ သောတာပန် ခေတ်တထောင်အားဖြင့် ငါး ထောင်ဖြစ်သတည်း။ ထိုငါးထောင်သာသနာ၊ ရှည်မြင့်ကြာအောင်၊ မြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော်ကြီးသို့။ သက်လာ ဆင်းလာရောက်လာသော သာသနာဝံသအစဉ်အလာတွင်။ သင်္ဂါယနာတင်အံ့သော အကြောင်းကား။ ဘုရားသခင်ပရိနိဗ္ဗာန်၊ ဝင်စံကြွသွားတော်မူခဲ့လျှင်။ အာတုမပြည်သား၊ သုဘဒ္ဒအမည်ရှိသော တောထွက်ရ ဟန်းကြီးတပါးသည်။ ဘုရားရှင်ကိုရန်ငြိုးထားရင်းရှိသဖြင့်။ အသင်တို့ဘုရား နိဗ္ဗာန်ယူသော်လည်း မပူကြ နှင့်။ မငိုကြွေးကြနှင့်။ ယနေ့မှစ၍။ ငါတို့အလိုရှိတိုင်း ချမ်းသာစွာ နေထိုင်ကြရပြီဟု အလဇ္ဇီသူယုတ်တို့၏ စကားကို ပြောကြားရာတွင်။ ရှင်မဟာကဿပ မထေရ်ကြီးကြားသိတော်မူသဖြင့်။ ဓမ္မသံဝေဂဖြစ်တော်မူ သည်မှာ။ ယခုပင် ဘုရားရှင်ပရိနိဗ္ဗာန်၊ စံလွန်ခဲ့လျှင်။ ဤသုဘဒ္ဒရှင်ကြီး၏ ရဟန်း တောထွက်ကြီးသည်။ သာသနာတော်ကို ဖျက်ဆီးချိုးဖွဲလေပြီဟု။ ကြီးစွာသော ဓမ္မသံဝေဂနှင့်တကွ ဘုရားမြတ်စွာသာသနာကို သင်္ဂါယနာတင်အံ့သောငှါ။ ပဋိသန္ဓိဒါပတ္တ ဆဋ္ဌါဘိညဖြစ်ကုန်သော ရဟန္တာကြီးငါးရာကို ရွေးကောက် တော်မူပြီးမှ။ ရာဇဂြိုဟ်ပြည်ရှင်။ ဘုရင်အဇာတသတ်မင်းကြီးနှင့် တိုင်ပင်တော်မူ၍။ ဘုရားရှင်ပရိနိဗ္ဗာန်ဝင်စံ တော်မူသည့်နေ့မှ ခုနစ်လမြောက်တွင်။ သက္ကရာဇ် ၁၄၀ ခု။ ဝါခေါင်လပြည့်ကျော်တရက်နေ့။ ရာဇဂြိုဟ် ပြည်တွင်။ စုရည်းပင်ရောက်ရာလိုက်ဝ၌။ ပဌမသင်္ဂါယနာတင်တော်မူကြလေကုန်သည်။

ဤသို့ပဌမသင်္ဂါယနာတင်၍အပြီးတွင်။ အဇာတသတ်မင်းကြီးနှင့်။ ရှင်မဟာကဿပတို့။ ညှိနှိုင်းတော် မူကြပြီးမှ။ ၁၄၀ ခု။ သက္ကရာဇ်ကိုချေဖျက်ပြီးသော်။ သာသနာနှင့်သက္ကရာဇ်ကို။ ကိန်းသစ်အတူတူ ထား တော်မူကြလေကုန်၏။

ဤကားပဌမသင်္ဂါယနာတင်ခဏ်းပြီး၏။

ထိုနေ့မှစ၍။ ဘုရားသာသနာ။ ရောင်ဝါနေဝန်း။ ထိန်ထိန်ထွန်းလျက်။ နှစ်ပေါင်းတရာ။ ကာလကြာ ခဲ့သော်။ ဝေသာလီပြည်ကို အစိုးရတော်မူသော ကာလာသောကမင်းကြီး၏ လက်ထက်တွင်။ ဝဇ္ဇီတိုင်း သား။ အလဇ္ဇီရဟန်းများတို့သည်။ ဝိနည်းတရားကိုပယ်ဖျက်၍။ ဆယ်ချက်သောအဓမ္မအမှုကို။ ပြုကျင့်ကြ သောအခါ။ ရှင်မဟာယသနှင့်။ ကာလာသောကမင်းကြီးတို့ တိုင်ပင်တော်မူပြီးမှ။ ဝဇ္ဇီတိုင်းသား။ ရဟန်းများ ကို။ နှိမ်နင်းပယ်ချ၍။ ပဋိသန္ဓိဒါပတ္တ ရဟန္တာကြီး ၇၀၀ ကို။ ရှင်မဟာယသထေရ်ကရွေးကောက်တော်မူ ပြီးလျှင်။ ဝေသာလီပြည် ဝါလိကာရုံ ကျောင်းတော်ကြီးအတွင်း။ သုတ် ဝိနည်း အဘိဓမ္မာကို။ ရဟန္တာ ကြီး ၇၀၀ တို့။ တညီတညာရွတ်ဘတ်၍။ သင်္ဂါယနာတင် ကြလတ်သော်။ ၇ လတိုင်ရောက်မှ ပြီးဆုံးလေ သတည်း။

ဤကားဒုတိယသင်္ဂါယနာတင်ခဏ်းပြီး၏။

ဘုရားရှင်သာသနာ။ ၁၀၀ ပြည့်နှစ်တွင်၊ ဒုတိယသင်္ဂါယနာတင်လျက်။ အဇာတသတ်။ အဘသတ် မင်းမျိုးငါးဆက် ပြတ်သွားပြီးနောက်။ သုသုနာဂမင်းကြီးသားတော်။ ကာလာသောကမင်းကြီး၏ လက်ထက်။ မင်း ၇ ဆက်အကျ။ ဒုတိယသင်္ဂါယနာတင်၍ပြီးကြလတ်သော်။ တနေ့တခြာ။ ကာလလျားအောင်။ ဘုရားရှင်သာသနာ။ ရောင်ဝ'ပွင့်လန်း။ ရဟန်းသံဃာ။ လွန်စွာစည်ကားလျက်။ မင်းများသီရိဓမ္မာသောက လက်ထက်သို့ရောက်အောင်။ သာသနာတော်နှစ်ပေါင်း ၂၃၅ နှစ်သို့အထိ။ သာသနာရောင်ထွန်းလင်းစည်ကား လှူဒါန်း ပေးကမ်းသူ အလွန်ပေါများသဖြင့် အစားအသောက်ပြည့်စုံ။ အဝတ်အရုံသင်္ကန်းတို့ဖြင့်။ မကုန်မခန်းနိုင်အောင်ရှိကြလေရာ။ များစွာသော တိတ္ထိကြီးတို့သည်။ အစားအသောက်ကို ခင်မင်သဖြင့်။ ဘုရားရှင်သာသနာတွင်းသို့ ဝင်ရောက်လာကြပြီးလျှင်။ သာသနာတော်၏ ဆန့်ကျင်တက်။ သာသနာပျက် တိတ္ထိကြီးများက။ တရားမမှန်။ ဖော်ပြန်ဝါး။ အဓမ္မဖြင့်။ ဟောပြောနေသဖြင့်ရှက်ကြလေရာ။ ရှင်မဟာ မောဂ္ဂလိ ပုတ္တတိဿအရှင်မြတ်သည်။ သီရိဓမ္မာသောကမင်းကြီးကို တိုင်ပင်တော်မူပြီးလျှင်။ ထိုတိတ္ထိကြီးအပေါင်း ခြောက်သောင်းကို ပယ်မောင်းနှင်ထုတ်ကြပြီးမှ။ ရှင်မဟာမောဂ္ဂလိပုတ္တတိဿထေရ်အမှူးရှိသော ရဟန္တာ ကြီးတထောင်တို့သည်။ အာသောကာရာမ ကျောင်းတော်ကြီးအတွင်း၌။ ၉ လတိုင်တိုင် တတိယသင်္ဂါယနာ တင်တော်မူကြပြန်လေသည်။

ဤသို့လျှင်တတိယသင်္ဂါယနာတင်၍ပြီးလတ်သော်။ ရှင်ဟောမောဂ္ဂလိပုတ္တတိဿထေရ်မြတ်သည် နောင်သောအခါ သာသနာတည်ထွန်းလတ်သော ကိုးတိုင်း ကိုးဌာနအရပ်တို့ကို ကြည့်ရှုခင်မြင်တော်မူ လတ်သော်။ (၁) သီဟိုဠ်ကျွန်းအရပ်။ (၂) အောက်မြန်မာပြည်အတွင်းရှိ။ သုနာပရန္တတိုင်း။ (၃) ထိုမြန် မာပြည်အတွင်းရှိ သုဝဏ္ဏဘုမ္မိတိုင်းသထုံပြည်။ (၄) အထက်မြန်မာပြည်အတွင်းရှိ ယောနကတိုင်း။ (၅) ကသိဒ္ဓိဒဂန္ဓာဒရတိုင်း။ (၆) အမေဟိသံကတိုင်း။ (၇) ဝနဝါသီတိုင်း။ (၈) မဟာရဋ္ဌတိုင်း။ (၉) ဟိမဝန္တာ ပဒေသအရပ်။ ။ဤကိုးတိုင်း ကိုးဌာနအရပ်တို့၌။ သာသနာတော် တည်ထွန်းမည်ကို မြင်တော်မူသော ကြောင့်။ သီရိဓမ္မာသောကမင်းကြီး၏သားတော်။ ရှင်မဟိန္ဒမထေရ်မြတ်ကိုနောက်ပါအဖော်။ မထေရ်ကျော် လေးပါးနှင့်တကွ။ သုမဏမည်သော သာမဏေဝယ်တပါး။ ဘဏ္ဍကမည်သော အလုပ်အကျွေးသတင်းသည် လူဒါယကာတယောက်။ ဤခြောက်ယောက်သော သူတို့နှင့်တကွ။ ရှင်မဟိန္ဒကိုယ်တော်မြတ်ပါ ၇ ဦးသော ပုဂ္ဂိုလ်ကျော် အရှင်တို့သည်။ ကောင်းကင်လမ်းခရီးမဖြင့်။ သီဟိုဠ်ကျွန်းသို့ကြွရောက်တော်မူလာကြသဖြင့်။ သာသနာတော် ၂၃၆ ခု။ နယုန်လအတွင်းဝယ်။ သီဟိုဠ်သို့ ရောက်တော်မူလေသည်။ ထိုအခါသီဟိုဠ် ကျွန်းကိုအစိုးရတော်မူသော ဒေဝါနံပိယတိဿမင်းကြီးတို့အား။ ဣဗ္ဗဟတ္ထိပဒေါပမသုတ္တန်ကို ဟောတော်မူ လျှင်။ အရှင်မြတ်၏ တရားတော်ကို လွန်စွာကြည်ညိုခြင်း ဖြစ်ခဲ့ရကား။ လေးသောင်းမျှလောက်ကုန်သော ပရိသတ်အပေါင်းတို့နှင့်တကွ။ သရဏဂုဏ်တည်သော ဥပါသကာအဖြစ်သို့ ရောက်ကြလေကုန်၏။

ထိုအရှင်မဟိန္ဒကိုယ်တော်မြတ်သည်။ သီဟိုဠ်ကျွန်းသို့ ကြွရောက်တော် မူလာသောနေ့ကစ၍။ နေ့စဉ်မပြတ် ဟောတော်မူအပ်သောတရားတော် ဒေသနာတော်အဟုန်တို့ကြောင့်။ အလုံးစုံသောမင်းဗိုလ်များ။ ပုဏ္ဏား-ပုဏ္ဏား-သုဌေးသူကြွယ်။ အသွယ်သွယ်သော ပရိသတ်တို့သည်။ မိမိတို့ပါဒရီ ရှိသည်အားလျော် စွာ။ အကျွတ်တရားကို ချကြလေကုန်၍။ ကုဋေသိန်းသန်းမက မိန်းမယောက်ျား။ သီဟိုဠ်ကျွန်းသူ လူအများ တို့သည်။ တရားမြှောက်ချည်ကို။ ချီးသောက်ကြရသဖြင့်။ ဘုရားရှင်၏သာသနာတော်ထမ်း။ ရဟန်းယောက်ျား။ ရဟန်းမိန်းမ။ ထေရာ ထေရီ။ ဘိက္ခု ဘိက္ခုနီအဖြစ်ဖြင့်။ အသစ်သစ်သောရဟန္တာလွန်စွာတိုးပွား။ သာ သနာတော်စည်ကားသဖြင့်။ ကာမဂုဏ်ကို ခံစားသော ပုထုဇ္ဇန်ကိုရှာသော်။ အဘယ်မှာ ခန့်ငါးတော့အံ့ နည်း။ ။ထိုကြောင့်ပုဂံဘင်းအဋ္ဌကထာ၌။ ။ဧကဝါရံပုထုဇ္ဇန ဘိက္ခုနာမံ န ဟောတိ။ ။ဟု-မိန့်ရှိဖွင့် ဆိုတော်မူကြ လေကုန်သည်။ ။ဧကဝါရံ။ တကြိမ်တဖန်။ တရံတခါမျှ။ ပုထုဇ္ဇန ဘိက္ခုနာမ။ ကာမဂုဏ်ကို ခံစားသောပုထုဇ္ဇန်ရဟန်းတို့မည်သည်။ နဟောတိ။ ရှိသည်မဖြစ်။

ဤကားတတိယသင်္ဂါယနာတင်ခင်းပြီး၏။

ဒေဝါနံပိယတိဿမင်းကြီးသည်။ သာသနာတော်ကိုကြည်ညိုသောနှစ်သက္ကရာဇ်။ တွက်စစ်သင်္ချာ။ ကာလပေါင်းအလွန်ကြာသဖြင့်။ မဟာသီဟဋ္ဌ။ ကျွန်းသီဟိုဠ်တို့ဒေသ၌။ ဝဇ္ဇဂါမနိမင်းကြီး လက်ထက်သို့ ဆိုက်ရောက်အောင်။ မိုသောက်မာတင်။ ခုဟန္တာထေရ်အရှင်တို့သည်။ သုံးအင်္ဂသောပိဋကတ်ကိုနှုတ်တက် ရှုရှု။ ဆောင်ရွက်ခါလာခဲ့ကြသဖြင့်။ ကာလသင်္ချာ။ သာသနာသက္ကရာဇ်။ ၄၅၀ ပြည့်နှစ် ရောက်လေသည်အ ခိုက်။ ကြိုကြိုက်ရာဇဝင်။ သီဟိုဠ်မင်းအစဉ်။ ၁၈ ဆက်သို့ရောက်လာပြီးလျှင်။ သဒ္ဓါတိဿမင်းကြီး၏သား တော်။ ဝဇ္ဇဂါမနိမင်းကြီး နန်းစံ ၆ နှစ်တွင်။ ယခင်ရှေးမဆွေ။ သီဟိုဠ်ကျွန်းသို့ ကြွခဲ့ကြသော အရှင်မဟိန္ဒ ကိုယ်တော်မြတ်၏ တပည့်သားအပင်အပေါ့။ ခုဟန္တာကြီး ငါးရာတို့သည်။ နောင်လာလတံသော ခေတ်အ ခါ။ သာသနာတော်အားနည်းလျက်။ ခုဟန္တာကြီးတို့ ကွယ်ပျောက်။ နောက်နှင့် နောက်ကိုတယောက် ထက်တယောက်။ ကွယ်ပျောက်တိမ်မြုပ်။ သာသနာတော်ဆုတ်မည်ကို မြင်တော်မူသောကြောင့်။ ယခုအခါ ဘုရားရှင်၏ နှုတ်ကပတ်တော် မေတ္တုန္ဒာ။ သုတ်ဝိနည်းတရား အဘိဓမ္မာပဋိတော်နှင့်။ အဋ္ဌကထာတို့ကို။ ပေ ထက်အကွရာတင်ထားမှ။ ဘုရားရှင်သာသနာ။ ငါးထောင်တိုင်ကြာမည်ကို။ မြော်ခံကြည့်ရှု ဆင်ခြင်တော် မူကြပြီးလျှင်။ ယခင်ဝဇ္ဇဂါမနိမင်းကြီးအား တိုင်ပင်ပြောကြားလျက်။ ဘုရားဟောဒေသနာ။ သုတ် ဝိနည်း အဘိဓမ္မာတို့ကို။ အဋ္ဌကထာကျမ်းကြီး အစုံအလင်နှင့်တကွ။ ရေးသားတော်မူကြပြီးမှ။ ပါဠိပဒ အလာအ သွား။ အမှားအချော် မရှိရအောင်။ သုံးကြိမ် သုံးဘန် တည်းပြည့်တိုက်ဆိုင်တော်မူအပ်သော ပါဠိတော် အဋ္ဌကထာမူမှန် မူကောင်းတို့ကို။ သီဟိုဠ်ကျွန်းအစိတ်။ မလယဇနပုဒ်။ အာလောကအမည်ရှိသော လိုဏ်ဂူ ၌ သွင်းထားပြီးလျှင်။ အလိုရှိသူ။ ရှင်လူအများ။ ရေးသားကူးယူတော်မူကြပါဟု။ အကွရာတံဆိပ်အမှတ်နှင့်။ ပိဋကတ်သုံးပုံကို။ ပေထက်အကွရာတင်အပ်သော သာသနာနှစ် သက္ကရာဇ်သည်ကား။ ၄၅၀ ပြည့်နှစ်ဟု မှတ်ရာ၏။

ပိဋကတ်သုံးပုံကို ပေထက်အကွရာတင်သော ဝဇ္ဇဂါမနိမင်းကြီးလက်ထက်၌ကား။ ဤမြန်မာတိုင်း ပြည်။ သရေခေတ္တရာ ရသေ့ပြည်တွင်။ ကြက်ခေါင်းစားဝတ်ပါးနှင့် ပြိုင်မိဆိမိ ကြလေသည်ဟု သာသနာ လင်္ကာရ စာတမ်းတွင်ဆိုသည်။ ထိုသို့ ပဌမ-ဒုတိယ-တတိယ-စတုတ္ထသင်္ဂါယနာတင်ရာ။ အခမ်းအနား။ ဝိတ္ထာရ။ အကျယ်စကားကို အလိုရှိပါလျှင်။ ပြည် ရွှေတောင် ကြီးသဲ ဆရာတော်ဘုရား ရေးသားအပ်သော ဇိနတ္ထပကာသနီအစဉ်။ မဟာဝင်ဝတ္ထုစာတမ်းနှင့်တကွ။ မောင်းထောင်ဆရာတော်လူထွက်။ မင်းတိုင်ပင်အ မတ် မဟာဓမ္မသင်္ကြန်ရေးသားအပ်သော သာသနာလင်္ကာရစာတမ်းတို့မှာ ယူအပ်ပါ၏။ ယူလေ။

ဤကားစတုတ္ထသင်္ဂါယနာတင်ခဏ်းပြီး၏။

မှာထားချက်။ မြန်မာနိုင်ငံသို့သာသနာရောက်ပုံ ထင်ရှားစေခြင်းငှါ။ သင်္ဂါယနာသုံးတန်တင်ပုံ နှင့်။ ပေထက်အကွရာတင်ပုံစကားများကို ရှေးဦးစွာဘော်ပြပါသည်။ သို့မှနောက်ကို သာသနာပြုစေလွှတ် လိုက်သောအခါ။ မြန်မာနိုင်ငံသို့သာသနာရောက်လာပုံ။ ရှင်ဗုဒ္ဓဇောသ။ သီဟိုဠ်ကျွန်းသွား၍ပိဋကတ်များ ကိုယူဆောင်လျက်။ သထုံမင်းမန္တဟာကိုပေးပုံ။ အနော်ရထာမင်းစောက သထုံကိုသိမ်းယူပုံ။ ရွှေစကား အဆက်တည့်မည်ကို မြင်သောကြောင့်။ ရှေးဦးစွာဘော်ပြလိုက်ပါသည်။

သံဂီတိဝံသကထာစာတမ်းဤတွင်အကျဉ်းပြီး၏။

သာသနာဝံသကထာစာတမ်း။

သာသနိဿရ။ သာသနအဓိက။ သာသနရာဇာ။ မဟာပိသုဠိ။ ကဝိထွတ်တင်။ သာသနာတော်၏ အရှင်။ သာသနာဝင်ဓမ္မရာဇ်။ တရားမင်းဖြစ်တော်မူသောမြတ်စွာဘုရားရှင်၏သာသနာသည်။ ဤမြန်မာနိုင်ငံသို့။

ဆက်ဆံရောက်လာသောအကြောင်းကို။ သိလိုမှတ်လိုကြပေကုန်သော သုတေသနပုဂ္ဂိုလ်တို့၏ အလိုအား
လျော်စွာ။ သာသနာဝံသကထာဖြင့်။ ရှေးဦးစွာဤသို့မှတ်ရာ၏။

မြန်မာနိုင်ငံသို့သာသနာတော်သည်။ သုံးကြောင်းသုံးသွယ်ဖြင့်။ သက်ဆင်းရောက်လာလေကုန်၏။
ပဌမအကြောင်းမှာ။ သုနာပရန္တ-မြန်မာတိုင်းကျယ်။ အလယ်အရပ်ကတချက်။ ဒုတိယ အကြောင်းမှာ။
ရာမညဒေသ။ သုဝဏ္ဏတုံ။ သထုံပြည်ကတချက်။ တတိယအကြောင်းမှာ။ မြန်မာပြည်အထက်ပိုင်းအမှန်။ ကမ္ဘော
ဇီတိုင်းအဝှန်း။ ရှမ်းရှန်းတို့ဒေသ။ ယောနကအမည်ရှိသောအရပ်ဒေသကတချက်အားဖြင့်။ သုံးကြောင်းသုံးဝ။
သုံးဌာနတို့ကဆက်ကြရောက်ကြလေကုန်သည်။ သုနာပရန္တ-မြန်မာတိုင်းကျယ်။ အလယ်အရပ်ကသာသနာ
ရောက်လာပုံမှာ။ ။သဗ္ဗညုဘုရားရှင်ရှိတော်မူစဉ်အခါ။ ဝါတော် ၂၀ ကျော်လောက်ကပင်လျှင်။ ဤကွန်ဝ်
တို့နေရာမြန်မာတိုင်းကြီးသို့ကြွရောက်တော်မူလာကြောင်းကား။

တရံရောအခါ။ သမ္မာသမ္ဗုဒ္ဓအစစ်။ ဖြစ်တော်မူပါသောသဗ္ဗညုဘုရားရှင်သည်။ ဒိဗ္ဗစက္ခုအဘိညာဉ်
ဖြင့် ဆင်ခြင်ကြည့်ရှုတော်မူလေသော်။ မြန်မာတို့နိုင်ငံအပရန္တပညတ်။ လယ်ကိုင်းကျောင်းတော်ရာ။ ဝါဏီဇူ
ဂါမမည်သောထိုအရပ်၌။ ကျွတ်အပ်သောပုဂ္ဂိုလ်အစုံ။ ဣပ္ပံ-မဟာပုံ။ ညီအစ်ကိုတို့မှတဝ။ ဣသိဒန္တ - သစ္စဗန္ဓ။
စသည်မကြွင်း။ ခပင်းများစွာ။ အပရန္တတိုင်းသူ။ လူမြန်မာတို့ကို။ ဉာဏ်တော်မှာထင်ရှား၍။ တရားရေး။
အမြိုက်ဆေးဖြင့်။ တိုက်ကျွေးမဂ်၍။ ဖြန်းတော့မည်ဟု။ ဘုန်းစည်အရဟံ။ အာကာသ ကောင်းကင်ယံက။
ဈာန်ယဉ်ဖွင့်ခါ။ ဝါဏီဇူဂါမ မည်သော ထိုရပ်ရွာကို။ လျင်မကြာ ဆိုက်ရောက်တော် မူခဲ့သည့်နောက်။
ဘုန်းတော်ကသည်မြတ်ဘုရား။ သစ္စပန်တောင်ထိပ်ဖျားဝယ်။ မြသားကြောက်ပျဉ်။ ရွှေစက်တော်ထင်စေ
ပြီးမျှ။ ထိုပြင်တခြား။ မန်းချောင်းကြီးအောက်စပ်ကြား၌။ ဘဝါးရွှေစက်။ မြက်ပြိုက်ကွင်းကွင်း။ ကျောက်ညို
ကြီးအတွင်းကို။ ချနင်းအဓိဌာန်။ ရွှေစက်တော်ချခါနှံပြီးလျှင်။ ထက်ဝန်းကျင်ရှိသမျှ။ စူဠပုဏ္ဏ-မဟာပုဏ္ဏ။
သစ္စဗန္ဓ-ဣသိဒန္တ။ စသည်မကြွင်း။ များမိုလ်လူခပင်းတို့အား။ တရားအလင်းမဂ်ဖိုလ်ရေဖြင့်။ အထွေထွေတိုက်
ကျွေးတော်မူလေသည်။

ထိုကြောင့် ပုဏ္ဏောဝါဒ မိလိန္ဒပညာကျမ်း အဋ္ဌကထာတွင်။ ။သုနာပရန္တသမာဂမေ စတုရာသီ
တိယာ ပါဏသဟဿာနံ ဓမ္မာဘိသမယော အဟောသိ။ ။ဟု-မိန့်ရှိဖွင့်ဆိုတော်မူလေသည်။ ။သုနာ
ပရန္တသမာဂမေ။ သုနာပရံ-တမ္ပဒိပ။ မြန်မာတိုင်းကျယ်။ မြို့ရွာနယ်က။ အသွယ်သွယ်စည်းဝေး ရောက်လာ
ကြပေကုန်သော။ စတုရာသီတိယာ ပါဏသဟဿာနံ။ ရှစ်သောင်းလေးထောင်။ များမြောက်မြန်အုံးလူအ
လုံးတို့အား။ ဓမ္မာဘိသမယော။ တရားရေးဝ။ မဂ်ဖိုလ်ရ၍။ ရာဂကုန်စင်။ ကျွတ်တန်းဝင်သည်။ အဟောသိ။ ဖြစ်
ကြရှာလေကုန်၏။

ယင်းသို့အားဖြင့်။ တရားရေး။ တိုက်ကျွေးတော် မူအံ့သောငှာ။ ဝါဏီဇူဂါမ မည်သော ထိုရပ်ရွာသို့
ဆိုက်ရောက်လာသောဧက။ စူဠပုံ-မဟာပုံညီနောင် ၂ ယောက်တို့က။ စန္ဒကူးကျောင်းတော်ကို ဆောက်
လုပ်ပြီးမှ။ ဘုရားရှင်အား လှူဒါန်းလေလျှင်။ ထိုကျောင်းတော်ကို အလှူခံတော်မူ၍။ ၇ ရက်တိုင်တိုင်။ သီ
တင်းသုံး နေထိုင်တော်မူလေ၏။ ဝါဏီဇူဂါမမည်သောရွာ။ ဤမြန်မာတိုင်းကြီးအတွင်းကား။ ပစ္စန္နရာဇ်ဖြစ်
လေသောကြောင့်။ စန္ဒကူးကျောင်းတော်၌ အာရုဏ်ခံတော်မူ။ မဇ္ဈိမဒေသတိုက်အတွင်းသုဝဏ္ဏိပြည်။
ဇေတဝန်ကျောင်းတော်သို့ကြွ၍။ အာရုဏ်ခံတော်မူသည်။ ။အကျယ်ကိုသိလိုလျှင်။ ပုဏ္ဏောဝါဒသုတ်အ
ဋ္ဌကထာတို့၌ယူလေ။ ။ဤသို့လျှင် သုနာပရန္တ။ မြန်မာပြည်အလယ်ပိုင်း ဒေသတွင်။ ဘုရားရှင်ဝါတော်
၂၀ ကျော်လောက်ကပင်လျှင် ကြွရောက်တော်မူလာ၍။ တရားရေး။ တိုက်ကျွေးဟောရွတ်တော်မူသော
အခါ။ ရှစ်သောင်း လေးထောင်မျှလောက်ကုန်သော မြန်မာတိုင်းသူ။ လူအများတို့သည်။ အကျွတ်တရား
ကိုရလေကုန်သဖြင့်။ မဟာပုဏ္ဏရဟန္တာ။ သစ္စဗန္ဓရဟန္တာစသော။ ရဟန္တာအများ ထင်ရှားရှိလေသည်ကို
ထောက်သော်။ ဘုရားရှင်လက်ထက်ကစ၍ သုနာပရန္တတိုင်း။ ဤမြန်မာပြည်မှာ။ တစိတ်တဒေသလောက်။
သာသနာတော်ရောက်နှင့်ကြောင်းကို ထင်ရှားသိသာလှပေသည်။

ထိုမှတပါးစကားတချက်မှတ်ရန်ရှိသေးသည်မှာ။ ဤကျွန်ုပ်တို့ဘုရားရှင်သည်။ ဘုရားဖြစ်တော်မူစသတ္တဋ္ဌာနအဝင်။ ဗောဓိပင်၏ တောင်မျက်နှာ၊ ရာဇာရတနာ၊ နာမထင်လင်း၊ လင်းလွန်းပင်အရှင်၌။ သီတင်းသုံးနေထိုင်တော်မူခိုက်တွင်။ ရာမညဒေသ၊ ဥက္ကလာပနယ်အတွင်း။ အသီတဉ္စနပေါ်ကွဲရပ်တိမြို့သာ။ တဖုဿ-ဘဏ္ဍိကညီနောင် ၂ ပါးတို့သည်။ လှည်းသားငါးရာနှင့်။ အနောက်မဇ္ဈိမဒေသ။ အိန္ဒိယခေါ်အရပ်သို့ ဆိုက်ကပ်ရောက်သွားကြလေလျှင်။ ရှေးအစဉ်က။ မိခင်ဖြစ်ခဲ့ဘူးသော နတ်သမီးသည်။ လှည်းအများကိုဟန်တားဘမ်းစားသဖြင့်။ မသွားမရုန်းနိုင်ဘဲရှိလေရာ။ ဘာလိနတ်စာပူဇော်ခါတွင်မှ။ လူတို့ကိုယ်မှောင်ပူး၍။ ဘုရားရှင်ရှိတော်မူရာအရပ်ကို နတ်လမ်းညွှန်ပြလိုက်သော်။ ညီနောင် ၂ ပါးလှည်းအများကို မောင်းသွားပြီးနောက်။ ဘုရားလံ ရောက်လေလျှင်။ မိမိတွင်ပါလာသော ပျားမုန့်ဆန်းများကို လှူဒါန်း ပူဇော်ကြပြီးနောက်။ ခွေဝါစိကသဒ္ဓဏဂုဏ်ကိုယူ၍။ ဥက္ကလာပ ရာမညတိုင်းသူတိုင်းသား လူအများတို့၏ ကိုးကွယ်ပူဇော်ရာ။ ဆံတော်ဓာတ်ကိုတောင်းလက်ကြသည်ရှိသော်။ ကေသဓာတုအခေါ်။ ဆံတော်နှစ်ဆူကိုပေးလိုက်ရာတွင်မှ မိမိတို့နေရာ။ မြန်မာဒေသ။ အပဒုန္နတိုင်းအဝင်။ ရာမညပညတ်။ အောက်နယ်ရပ်သို့။ ဆံမြတ်ကိုယူဆောင်လာကြပြီးလျှင်။ ဆံတော်ရှင်စေတီတည်ထားကိုးကွယ် မြန်မာတိုင်းအောက်ရပ်နယ်မှာ။ အကြီးအကျယ်အထင်အရှားဖြစ်လေသောကြောင့်။ ဘုရားဖြစ်စေ ၇ ခုမြောက်သတ္တပတ်တိုင်က။ ဤမြန်မာနိုင်ငံတိုင်းရပ်ထဲသို့။ အမှန်ဓာတုသာသနာတော်ရောက်နှင့်ကြောင်းကို။ ကျမ်းကောင်းဝိနည်း မဟာဝါပိဋ်တော်အလာနှင့်။ အဋ္ဌကထာ ပုတ္တောဝါဒ။ ထုတ်ဖော်၍ပြသည်ကို။ သုတေသန၊ လူပညာ။ ဆင်ခြင်ကာစဉ်းစားပါလျှင်။ ထိုအခါကပင်လျှင် သာသနာတော်ရောက်စသက်စပြုနှင့်လေပြီဟု ယုံကြည်မှတ်သားကြရာ၏။

သာသနာတော်ရောက်သည်။ သာသနာတော်တည်သည် ဆိုအပ်သောစကားမှာ။ ဘုရားရှင်အလိုရှိအပ်သော။ အဆုံးမဩဝါဒကထာ။ ဗုဒ္ဓဘာသာအယူ။ သဒ္ဓဏဂုဏ်ပဉ္စသီတည်သူတို့။ ကြည်ဖြူနှစ်သက်အပ်သော ပိဋကတ်သုံးပုံသည်။ ပရိယတ္တိသာသနာတော်မည်၏။ သဒ္ဓဏဂုဏ်ပဉ္စသီတည်သူတို့၏ သဏ္ဌာန်၌။ မဂ်ဉာဏ် ဖိုလ်ဉာဏ် နိဗ္ဗာန်သို့ရောက်စေတတ်သော အကျင့်တရားကောင်းဟူသမျှသည်။ ပဋိပတ္တိသာသနာမည်၏။ ထိုကျင့်စဉ်လမ်းကောင်းလမ်းမှန်ကိုကူညီ၍။ ဘာဝနာမဂ်ဉာဏ်ဖြင့်။ ဝေဒနာသော သစ္စာတရားကို ထိုးတွင်း၍သိမြင်ခြင်းသည်။ ပဋိဝေဒသသာသနာမည်၏။

ထိုကြောင့်။ ပရိယတ္တိတိပိဋကတ္တယံ။ ပဋိပတ္တိတိပဋိပဒါ။ ပဋိဝေဒေတိ သစ္စပဋိဝေဒေဟု သမောအဋ္ဌကထာတွင်။ မဟာဗုဒ္ဓဇောသမိန့်ဟု ဖွင့်ဆိုတော်မူလေသည်။ အနက်ကားလွယ်၏။ သို့အတွက်သာသနာရောက်သည်။ သာသနာသက်သည်။ သာသနာတည်သည်ဆိုသော စကားကိုသေချာစွာမှတ်သား၍။ ဘုရားရှင်၏သာသနာတော်တည်ပုံ ရောက်ပုံများကို။ သုတ္တ။ သုတ္တနုလောမအာစရိယဝါဒ။ အတ္တနောမတိဟုဆိုအပ်သော မဟာပဒေသ လေးပါးသို့တင်ထားညှိနိုင်ကား။ ဤကျွန်ုပ်တို့တိုင်းမြန်မာကို။ သာသနာတော် သက်ဆင်းရောက်လာပုံအချက်။ အထက်ကတတိယသင်္ဂါယနာတင်ပြီးစ၊ ထိုအခါတွင်။ ရှင်မဟာမောဂ္ဂလိပုတ္တတိဿ စေခိုင်းခြင်းကိစ္စကြောင့်။ ၉ ဌာနတိုင်းအစုသို့။ သာသနာပြု ကြရောက်တော်မူကြရာ။ ကောဇာသက္ကရာဇ်သာသနာနှစ်အစု ၂၃၅ ခု။ ဥတုဟေမန္တ။ တန်ဆောင်မုန်းလရာသီ။ ကြဇ္ဇိကာနက္ခတ်အလို။ ပုဂ္ဂိုလ်ယောနက။ အပဒုန္နတိုင်းအချက်။ မြန်မာပြည်ဘုမ္မိနက်သို့။ ရှေ့စက်ကြချီ။ ယောနကရက္ခိတမဟာထေရ်သည်။ မကြာမှီဆိုက်ရောက်တော်မူခဲ့ပြန်လေသတည်း။ ထိုသို့မကြာဆိုက်ရောက်၍လာခဲ့လျှင်။ သုနာပဒုန္နတိုင်းသား။ ယောကျ်ားမိန်းမဟူသမျှတို့ကို။ အဂ္ဂိက္ခန္ဓ၊ ပမ၊ သုတ္တန္တ ဒေသနာ။ ဟောပြတော်မူလိုက်ရာတွင်။ သင်္ချာကိန်းပေါင်း။ လူဦးရေအတွက် ၇ သောင်းတို့သည်။ တရားကောင်းလေးသစ္စာ။ ဖိုလ်မဂ်ရေအရသာဖြင့်။ အညာသောင်ကမ်း။ နိဗ္ဗာန်နန်းသို့။ ကြွလှမ်းဝင်ရောက်တော်မူကြလေကုန်သည်။

ထိုကြောင့်။ အပဒုန္နဝိဂါဟိတွာ ယောနကော၊ ဓမ္မရက္ခိတော၊ အဂ္ဂိက္ခန္ဓ၊ ပမေနတ္ထ၊ ပသာဒေသိ ဇနေဗဟူ၊ ဖြန့်ကျူရွှေနှုတ်။ ဧကဝုစံဖြင့်။ ဖြေထုတ်မိန့်ဆိုတော်မူကြလေကုန်ပြီ။ ယောနကော။ ရှမ်းယွန်းလူမျိုးဖြစ်သော။ ဓမ္မရက္ခိတော။ တရားစောင့်စည်း။ အရှင်ဓမ္မရက္ခိထေရ်ကြီးသည်။ အပဒုန္န၊ သုနာပရ်၊ တမ္ပဒိပ။

မြန်မာ့နေရာတိုင်းအောင်ချာသို့၊ ဝိဂါဟိတွာ။ သက်ဝင်ကြလာဆိုက်ရောက်ဘော်မူရှာ၍။ ဧတ္ထ။ ဤသုနာပရန္တံ၊ တမ္ပဒီပံ၊ မြန်မာ့ဦးစွန်းထွန်းရာအမှန်။ တိုင်းရပ်ထံ၌၊ ဗဟူဇနေ။ များလှပြောထူ၊ ရွှေပြည်သူတို့ကို။ အဂ္ဂိက္ခန္ဓ၊ ပမေန၊ မီးကျိုးစုပမာ။ ပုံတူစွာသော။ အဂ္ဂိက္ခန္ဓ၊ ပမသုတ်တော်ဖြင့်၊ ပသာဒေသိ။ ဘုရားမြတ်စွာ။ သာသနာကို ကောင်းစွာရှိသေကြည်ညိုစေ၏။ အဓိပ္ပါယ်အကျဉ်းကား။ ။ ရှေးအထက်ကျော်ကာလ။ ဘုရားရှင်ကြွ ရောက်တော်မူစဉ်အခါ။ ကျွတ်တန်းဝင်နှင့်ကြကုန်သော မဟာပုဏ္ဏဝသောရဟန္တာများစွာရှိနှင့်ရာတွင်။ ယခု တဖန် ယောနကဓမ္မရက္ခိတမထေရ် သာသနာပြုကြွရောက်တော်မူလှာပြန်၍။ အလျှံပြောင်ပြောင်တောက် လောင်သောမီးပုံကြီးနှင့်အလားပမာတူသော အဂ္ဂိက္ခန္ဓ၊ ပမ သုတ္တန်ဒေသနာကိုဟောလိုက်ပြန်ရာတွင်။ ခုနစ် သောင်းမျှလောက်ကုန်သောသူတို့သည်။ အကျွတ်တရားကိုရကြရှာလေကုန်သည်။ ထိုခုနစ်သောင်းအနက်။ မင်းမျိုးကပင်လျှင်တထောင်မျှလောက် ရဟန်းပြုလေကုန်သည်။ မင်းမျိုးမှတစ်ပါး ရဟန်းပြုသူအလွန်များသော ကြောင့်။ ဘုရားရှင်သာသနာတော်နှစ် ၂၅ ခုနှစ်တွင်။ ဤမြန်မာတိုင်းနိုင်ငံမှ။ သာသနာတော်သက်လာ ရောက်လာပြန်သည်ဟူ၍လည်းမှတ်ရာ၏။

၂၅ ခုနှစ်အခါ။ သာသနာတော်ရောက်လာသော်လည်း။ မြန်မာတိုင်းတဝှမ်းလုံးအကုန် မသက် မရောက်နိုင်လေသေး။ အဘွဲ့ကြောင်းနှင့် ဘုရားရှင်မြန်မာဒေသ။ သုနာပရန္တတိုင်းကြီးသည်ကား။ အလွန်တရာ ကျယ်ဝန်းလေသောကြောင့်တည်း။ ဤကျွန်ုပ်တို့မြန်မာတိုင်းကြီးသည်။ ရှေးလွန်လေပြီးသောအခါ။ မန္တလေး စံကြားရတနာဖြင့်။ အလေးကျွန်းလုံးကိုလည်းပတ်သွားလာစဉ်အခါ။ သားကြီးရတနာနှင့်အတူပါလာကုန်သော လူတို့ကို ချထားရာအရပ်ဖြစ်လေသောကြောင့်။ သားကိုဟောသုနသဒ္ဓါနှင့်ယှဉ်၍။ သုနာပရန္တတိုင်းဟူ၍၎င်း သုနသဒ္ဓါနှင့်မယှဉ်ဘဲ။ အပရန္တသဒ္ဓါနှင့်ယှဉ်၍၎င်း။ သုနာပရန္တတိုင်း။ အပရန္တတိုင်းကြီးသည်။ ဇမ္ဗူဒီပ၊ မြေ အပြင်ဝယ်။ အလွန်ကြီးကျယ်ထင်ရှားလေသည်ဟု သတိပဋ္ဌာနသုတ်။ ပုဏ္ဏောဝါဒသုတ်တို့၌။ ဘုရားဟော တော်မူသောကြောင့်သိရလေသည်။

ဤမျှလောက်သောသာသနာဝံသစကားအစဉ်ဖြင့်။ ဘုရားရှင်ဝါတော် ၂၀ ကျော်လောက်ကား။ သုနာ ပရန္တတိုင်းမှာ ပုဏ္ဏောဝါဒသုတ်ကိုဟောတော်မူရာ၌။ များစွာသောရဟန္တာကြီးတွေဖြစ်သွားကြောင်း။ ၎င်း နောက်တဖန်။ ယောနကဓမ္မရက္ခိတမထေရ်သာသနာပြုထပ်မံ၍ ဆိုက်ရောက်တော်မူပြန်ရာ။ အဂ္ဂိက္ခန္ဓ၊ ပမ သုတ်တော်ကိုဟောသော အခင်း၌။ ခုနစ်သောင်းမျှလောက်ကုန်သော ပရိသတ်တို့သည်။ ရဟန္တာဖြစ်သွား ကြောင်း။ တဖဿ—တဗ္ဗိကတို့။ ဆံတော်ကိုယူဆောင်ပြီးလျှင်။ တိရုံဆံတော်ရှင်တည်ထားကိုးကွယ်သဖြင့် ဓာတုသာသနာရှိနှင့်ကြောင်း။ ဤအကြောင်းများကို ထောက်သဖြင့်။ သုနာပရန္တမြန်မာတိုင်းကြီးအတွင်း။ သာသနာရောက်ပုံကိုသိလောက်ပါသော်လည်း။ နောက်ထပ်ဒုတိယရာမညနှင့်။ သုဝဏ္ဏဘုံ။ သထုံယောနက သုံးဌာနတို့ကိုလည်း။ မြန်မာ့ခရိုင်၊ နိုင်ငံဒေသအတွင်းသို့ ကျရောက်သောကြောင့်။ သုဝဏ္ဏဘုမ္မိတိုင်း သထုံ ပြည်။ အပရန္တတိုင်းကြီးအစိတ်ဘွေမဟီကို။ အခြေတည်အစည်မပျက်။ ဒုတိယအချက် သာသနာတော်သက် သည်ကို ဆက်လက်၍ မှတ်သားကြပါစေကုန်သတည်း။

ယခင်ကပြခဲ့သော ၉ တိုင်း ၉ ဌာနအဝင်အပါ။ သုဝဏ္ဏဘုမ္မိတိုင်းဟူသည်ကား။ မြန်မာဒေသ။ သုနာ ပရန္တတိုင်းကြီး၏အစိတ်အဝင်အပါ။ မြန်မာပြည်အောက်ပိုင်းတလျှိုင်း ၃ ရပ်ဟု ဆိုအပ်သော။ ကုသိမမဏ္ဍ လ။ ဟံသာဝတီမဏ္ဍလ။ ခုတ္တမမဏ္ဍလ။ သုံးဌာနပြည့်စုံ။ မွန်ဒေသရပ်ဌာနတွင်။ ပုသိမ်တိုက်ကို။ ကုသိမမဏ္ဍလ အမည်။ ဥက္ကလာပတိုက်ကိုဟံသာဝတီမဏ္ဍလအမည်။ သုဝဏ္ဏဘုမ္မိခေါ်သထုံတိုက်ကို ခုတ္တမမဏ္ဍလအမည်။ ဤသို့မွန်တလျှိုင်း ၃ ရပ်ဟူသည်။ အောက်မြန်မာပြည်အတွင်းသို့ သက်ဝင်ကျရောက်လေသည် ဖြစ်သော ကြောင့်။ သောဏမထေရ်။ ဥက္ကရထေရ် ၂ ပါးတို့သည်။ သုဝဏ္ဏဘုမ္မိတိုင်း သထုံပြည်သို့ သာသနာပြုကြ ရောက်တော်မူလာကြသော။ သာသနာနှစ် ၂၃၅ နှစ်ကပင်လျှင်။ အောက်မြန်မာပြည်အဝင်။ ခုတ္တမမဏ္ဍလဟု ဆိုအပ်သော သုဝဏ္ဏဘုမ္မိတိုင်းသထုံပြည်မှ။ သာသနာတော်ရောက်လာသက်လာကြောင်းကို ထင်ရှားသိ သာဘို့ရာ။ မကျဉ်းမကျယ်အဓိပ္ပါယ်ကို။ အလွယ်တူ၍သို့မှတ်ရာ၏။

သုဝဏ္ဏဘူမိဂဇီဝနာ။ သောဏုတ္တရာမဟိဒ္ဓိကာ။ ဝိသာစေ နိဗ္ဗမိတွာန။ ဗြဟ္မာဇာလမဒေသယျ။ ။
 သိမ်းကြီးဖွင့်လွှာ။ ပါရာဇိကဏ်အဋ္ဌကထာ၏။ မြန်မာအနက်သော်ကား။ ။ ဗဟိဒ္ဓိကာ။ တန်ခိုးရောင်ဝါ။
 ဂုဏ်တော်ဖြင့်။ လွန်စွာကြီးတော်မူပါပေကုန်ထသော။ သောဏုတ္တရာ။ သောဏမထေရ်။ ဥတ္တရမထေရ်။ အ
 မည်ထင်ပေ။ ။ တိုင်းလုံးကျော်သော။ ကိုယ်တော်မြတ်ကြီးနှစ်ပါးတို့သည်။ သုဝဏ္ဏဘူမိ။ သုဒဗ္ဗပူရတဖို့။ သ
 ထုံတဝ။ ဂေဠုမတ္တိကတခြား။ ဟိုက်ကုလားမြို့တလီ။ အမည်ထွေထွေ။ သုဝဏ္ဏဘူမိခေါ်သော သထုံပြည်သို့။
 ဂဇီဝနာ။ ခဏကြာကြာရောက်တော်မူလာ၍။ ဝိသာစေ။ လူသားစားကြ။ ။ ဘီလူးသဘက်တို့ကို။ နိဗ္ဗမိတွာန။
 မနုဿိဟရောင်။ တူအောင်ဖန်ဆင်း။ ဘီလူးတသင်းတို့ကို။ နှိပ်နင်းချောက်ချန်းတော်မူကြပြီး၍။ ဗြဟ္မဇာလ။
 အဝိဇ္ဇာနှင့်တကွထွေး၍။ ခိုက်ကွန်ရှက်သို့။ ချိပ်ဆက်မပါ။ ပုံတူသော ဗြဟ္မဇာလသုတ်တော်မြက်ကို။
 အဒေသယျ။ ချီမြီသာယာ။ နှုတ်ရွှေလွှာဖြင့်။ ကောင်းစွာမိန့်တော်မူလေကုန်၏။

အဓိပ္ပါယ်အမြဲကား။ ။ တရံရောအခါ။ သုဝဏ္ဏဘူမိတိုင်းသထုံပြည်မှာ။ ရေစောင့်ဘီလူးဘေးနှိပ်
 စက်၍ ပျက်လုကမန်းရှိနေသည်တွင် သောဏမထေရ် ဥတ္တရမထေရ် ၂ ပါးတို့သည် သာသနာပြု အံ့သော
 ဌာ။ ထိုသုဝဏ္ဏဘူမိတိုင်းသထုံပြည်သို့ကြွချီဆိုက်တော်မူလာသည်နှင့်။ အခွင့်ကြိုက်ကြံရွယ်လျက်ဆိုသည်မှာ။
 အလုံးစုံငါးရာမျှလောက်ကုန်သော ရေစောင့်ဘီလူးတသင်းတို့သည်။ မင်းနှုတ်စသော ပြည်သူပြည်သား
 တို့၏အိမ်၌ဘူးမြင်စဖြစ်ကုန်သော သုဝဏ္ဏဘူမိတို့ကို။ ယူသယ်ဝါးစားသောက်အံ့သောဌာ။ သမုဒ္ဒရာဘွေ။ ရေထဲ
 မှထွက်လာ၍။ သထုံပြည်အတွင်းသို့။ ချင်းနင်းဝင်ရောက်လာကြလတ်သော။ မင်းနှင့်တကွသော လူအပေါင်း
 တို့သည်။ သောင်းသောင်းအုပ်အား။ ပုန်းလျှိုးကြရာတွင်။ အရှင်မြတ် ၂ ပါးတို့သ်မြင်၍။ ထက်ဝန်းကျင်ရှိသမျှ
 ဘီလူးတို့ကို။ ရှောင်သွားထွက်ပြေးစေခြင်းငှာ။ ကြောက်မက်ဘွယ်ရှိသော ဦးခေါင်းတလုံးတွင် ကိုယ်နှစ်ခုရှိ
 သောမနုဿိဟခြင်္သေ့ အဟန်ဖန်ဆင်းတော်မူပြီးမှရေစောင့်ဘီလူးအပေါင်းတို့အားလိုက်လံတစ်ဆီးကိုက်
 သက်ကြမည်ပြရာ။ များစွာသော ဘီလူးအပေါင်းတို့သည် လွန်စွာကြောက်ရွံ့တုန်လှုပ်လျက်။ ထွက်ပြေးတိမ်း
 ရှောင်ကြရာတွင်။ ထိုအရှင် ၂ ပါးတို့သည်။ နောက်ကိုတဖန် ဘီလူးတို့မလာစေခြင်းငှာ။ ပဒိုက်တော် အခံအ
 တားများကို ပြတော်မူကြလေကုန်၏။ ထိုအခါစည်းဝေးရောက်လာကုန်သော ပရိသတ်အပေါင်းတို့အား။
 ဗြဟ္မဇာလသုတ်ကိုဟောတော်မူသောအဆုံး၌။ ခြောက်သောင်း မျှလောက်ကုန်သောသူတို့သည်။ မင်္ဂလီ
 ရကြလေကုန်၏။ သုံးထောင်ငါးရာမျှလောက်ကုန်သော ယောက်ျားတို့သည် ရဟန်းပြုကြလေကုန်၏။ မင်း
 သားမင်းမျိုးမှ ရဟန်းပြုကြလေသည်ကား။ တထောင်ငါးရာမျှလောက်ပင်ရှိလေသတည်း။

ထိုအခါမှစ၍ဘူးမြင်ကုန်သောသုဝဏ္ဏဘူမိတို့ကို။ သောဏသတို့သား။ ဥတ္တရသတို့သားဟူသောအမည်
 ကိုမှည့်ကြလေကုန်၏။ ဘူးမြင်စဖြစ်သောသုဝဏ္ဏဘူမိတို့ကို ဘီလူးသဘက်တို့မနှောင့်ရှက် မနှိပ်စက်စေခြင်းငှာ။
 မထေရ်မြတ် ၂ ပါးတို့ဖန်ဆင်းအပ်သောမနုဿိဟရုပ်ကို ထန်းရွက်၊ ပေရွက်တို့မှအေး၍။ ဦးခေါင်းထက်တွင်
 ဆွဲထားကြလေကုန်၏။ ။ ထိုမထေရ် ၂ ပါးတို့၏ ရုပ်ပုံကို ကျောက်ရုပ်တုပြီးလျှင်။ သထုံမြို့အရှေ့တောင်
 တောင်ထိပ်ပေါ်၌စိုက်ထားသည်ကို။ ယခုတိုင်အောင်ရှိလေသေး၏။ ဤသို့လျှင် ရာမညဒေသအောက်မြန်မာ
 တိုင်း။ တလိုင်း၊ ခုရပ်အဝင်။ သုဝဏ္ဏဘူမိသထုံပြည်မှာ။ တရားပရိနိဗ္ဗာန်စံလွန်သည်နောက်။ သာသနာနှင့်ပေါင်း
 ၂၃၅ နှစ်ကပင်လျှင်။ သောဏမထေရ် ဥတ္တရမထေရ်တို့ကိုအကြောင်းပြု၍။ အောက်မြန်မာပြည်သို့သာသနာ
 ရောက်လာသက်လာကြောင်းကိုလည်းထင်ရှားသိသာလှပေသည်။

ငင်းပြင်လည်း။ တရားရှင်ဝါတော်- ရှစ်ဝါရစက။ ဂဝံပဘိမထေရ်ပဉ္စလျောက်သောကြောင့်။ သထုံ
 ပြည်သို့ကြွလာ၍များစွာသောသူတို့အား။ တရားဟောလျှင်သရဏဂုံပဉ္စသီတည်ကြလေကြောင်းနှင့်သာသ
 နာလင်္ကာရတမ်းမှာဆိုသည်။ ဤမှနောက်ကိုလည်း။ အောက်မြန်မာပြည်ဘက် ရာမညဒေသ၊ သုဝဏ္ဏဘူမိ
 တိုင်းသထုံပြည်သို့ သာသနာရောက်လာ သက်လာသည်မှာ များစွာရှိလေသေး၏။ အလိုရှိလှသာသနာ
 လင်္ကာရတမ်းမှာယူလေ။ ။ ဤကား အောက်မြန်မာပြည်သို့ သာသနာရောက်လာကြောင်း အကျဉ်း
 စကားမြွက်တည်း။

ဤသို့လျှင် ကျွန်ုပ်တို့နေရာ မြန်မာပြည်၏ အလယ်ပိုင်း၊ သုနာပရံ တမ္ပဒီပတိုင်းကြီးက တချက်။ အောက်မြန်မာပြည်အဝင်။ ရာမညဒေသ။ ကုသိမမဏ္ဍလ။ ဟံသာဝတီမဏ္ဍလ။ မုတ္တမမဏ္ဍလဟု ဆိုအပ်သော သုဝဏ္ဏဘုမ္မိတိုင်း သထုံပြည်ကတချက်။ မြန်မာပြည်အထက်ပိုင်း ရှမ်းယွန်းယောနက။ ဇင်းမယ် ကမ္ပောဇ ဟုဆိုအပ်သောအထက်မြန်မာပြည် ရှမ်းတို့ဒေသကတချက်အားဖြင့်။ သုံးချောင်းသုံးဝါ။ သုံးဌာနတို့က ဆက်လက်ရောက်လာကြသဖြင့်။ နောက်ကိုတဖန် ရှင်မဟာဗုဒ္ဓဇောသသီဟိုဠ်ကျွန်းသို့ ကူးသွားပြီးလျှင်။ ပေထက် အကွာရာတင်ထားသော ပိဋကတ်သုံးပုံမျှားကိုရေးကူးယူဆောင်ခဲ့ပြီးမှ။ သထုံ-ပုဂံအဆက်ဆက်သော သာသနာပြုမင်းတို့ရှိရာနိုင်ငံသို့ ရွှေပြေးငါးကူးခပ်ရောက်လာသဖြင့်။ သီဟိုဠ်သံဃာနှင့် သထုံ-ပုဂံ စသော သံဃာ။ အထက်အညာ ရှမ်းယွန်းတို့နေရာရှိ သံဃာချင်းချင်း ရောနှောပေါင်းစပ်ကြသဖြင့်။ ဘုရားရှင်သာသနာဤကျွန်ုပ်တို့နေရာ မြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော်ကြီးအတွင်းဝယ်။ ထွန်းလင်းတောက်ပလျက် ရှိနေသည်ကို။ ယခုတိုင်တွေ့ကြို သိမြင်ကြရပါပေသည်။ ။ အကျယ်ကိုသာသနာလင်္ကာရစာတမ်းမှာယူလေ။

ဤကား သာသနာဝံသကထာစကား အကျဉ်းချုပ်ပြီး၏။

ရာဇဝံသကထာစာတမ်း။

ဤယခုရေးသားလတံ့သော ရာဇဝံသကထာ စာတမ်း၌ ရှိသော စကားစုသည်။ မှန်နန်းရာဇဝင်တော်ကြီး၌။ အပရေဝါဒ-ကေစဝါဒတို့ကိုယ်ရှားလျက်။ သမာနဝါဒစကားစုကိုသာ အကျဉ်းချုပ်ကောက်နုတ်ရေးသားသည်ဟူ၍ မှတ်ယူ နှလုံးဒိုက်တော်မူကြပါလေကုန်။ ။ အထက်ကိုလားသော် ရှမ်းကိုးဆယ်ကိုးစော်ဘွား ခရိုင်နိုင်ငံသတ်မှတ်။ အောက်ရပ်အစွန်း။ မွန်တို-မွန်စ-မွန်ညအစဉ်။ ရာမညတိုင်း။ ဝဇလ်သုံးရပ်အလယ်စပ်ဒေသ။ သုနာပရန္တပတ်ပိုင်း။ တိုင်းကြီးပြည်ကြီး။ ထီးဆောင်း မင်းကောင်းမင်းမြတ်တို့၏ ပျော်မှတ်နေထိုင်ရာ။ ဤကျွန်ုပ်တို့ မြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော်အဝန်းတွင်။ ဖြစ်ထွန်းပေါ်ပေါက် ရောက်တော်မူလာကြပေကုန်သော။ မြန်မာလူမျိုးအစဉ်။ ဥဒ္ဓိစ္စသာကီဝင်အစ။ မြန်မာပြည်အောက်ပိုင်းသို့ ကျအောင်။ အကျဉ်းသင်္ချေပစကားဖြင့်။ ရေးသားဘော်ထုတ်ပါအံ့သတည်း။

ရှေးလွန်လေပြီးသောအခါ။ ကျွန်ုပ်တို့မြတ်စွာဘုရားမပွင့်မှီ အတန်ကြာက။ အနောက် မဇ္ဈိမဒေသအရပ်တွင်။ ကောသလပဉ္စလရာဇ်မင်းကြီးနှင့်။ ဒေဝဒဟ-ကောလိယ ကပ္ပိလဝတ်သာကီဝင်မင်းအများတို့သည်သွေးကညာတောင်းဆိုရာအချက်စကားနှင့်။ မင်းအများစစ်ထိုးကြလတ်သော်။ ကပ္ပိလဝတ်သာကီဝင်မင်းတို့က စစ်ရှုံးသဖြင့်။ ကောသလပဉ္စလရာဇ်မင်းတို့က အောင်မြင်လေရာ။ ထိုအခါတွင်။ အဘိရာဇာအမည်ရှိသော ကပ္ပိလဝတ်သာကီဝင်မင်းကြီးသည်။ များစွာသောစစ်သည်မို ဗ်ပါ အပေါင်းခြံရံလျက်။ ဤမြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော်ကြီး၏အထက်စပ်။ သင်္ကဿဒဋ္ဌမည်သောတကောင်းပြည်ကြီးကို တည်ထောင်ဖန်ဆင်းနေထိုင်တော်မူလေ၏။ တရံရောအခါ။ အဘိရာဇာမင်းကြီးနတ်ရွာစံကံတော်ကုန်လတ်သော်။ သားတော်ကြီး။ ကံရာဇာကြီးမင်းနှင့် ညီကံရာဇာငယ်ညီနောင်နှစ်ပါးတို့သည်။ အဘ၏အမွေဖြစ်သောထီးနန်းကိုလုကြရာ။ အမတ်ကြီးများတို့၏စကားဖြင့်။ မင်းသားညီနောင် နှစ်ပါးတို့ စစ်မထိုးကြပါလင့်။ ကြီးမားသော အလှူမဏ္ဍပ်ကိုဆောက်၍ အလှူငြိမ်းသူ မင်းပြုစတမ်းဟု ကတိကဝတ်ထားပြီးမှ တရားကုသိုလ်စစ်ကိုသာ ထိုးတော်မူကြပါဟုဆိုအပ်သောအမတ်ကြီးတို့၏စကားဖြင့်။ ကြီးမားသော အလှူမဏ္ဍပ်ကိုဆောက်ကြလတ်သော်။ ညီငယ်ကအလှူငြိမ်း၍။ အစ်ကိုကြီးကရှုံးလေရာတွင်မှ။ အစ်ကိုကြီးဖြစ်သူ ကံရာဇာကြီးမင်းသည်။ မိမိ၏စစ်သည်မိုလ်ပါအလုံးအရင်းကိုယူ၍အောက်ရောဝတီမြစ်ကြောသို့စုလျှောဆုတ်ခွါခဲ့လေရာ။ ရောဝတီမြစ်မှတဖန်။ သံလာဝတီခေါ်သောချင်းတွင်းမြစ်ညာသို့ဆန်တက်ခဲ့ပြီးလျှင်။ ကလေးသောင်ထွင်တောင်ညိုကို။ ရာဇဂြိုဟ်မြို့ဟုသမုတ်လျက်။ ခြောက်လတိုင်တိုင်ဗိုလ်ရှင်နေတော်သောအခါ။ မြန်မာပြည်အလယ်ရပ်ထံ။ သုနာပရန္တတိုင်းနေလူ။ ဂမ်းယံသက်တို့က။ ကံရာဇာကြီးမင်းထံမှာ။ မင်းလောင်းမင်းလျှာတောင်းရာတွင်။ သားတော်မုဒုစိတ္တသားငယ်ကို ပြုကမ်းယံ-သက်တို့နေရာ။ မြန်မာပြည်အလယ်ရပ်။ သုနာပရန္တတိုင်းအရပ်မှာ မင်းပြုတော်မူစေ၏။

ကံရာဇာကြီးမင်းသည်။ ကလေးတောင်ညို။ ရာဇဂြိုဟ်မှ ဆုတ်ခွာပြီးလျှင်။ ဂစ္ဆပနဒိမြစ်၏အရှေ့ဘက်တွင်။ ကျောက်ပန်းတောင်းမြို့ကိုတည်ထောင်၍။ ၇၄ နှစ် စံနေတော်မူသည်။ ။ ထိုမှတဖန်။ ခညဝတီရခိုင်ကို သိမ်းယူတော်မူပြန်သည်။ ။ ဤကားအနောက် အိန္ဒိယမဇ္ဈိမဒေသ။ ကပ္ပိလသင်္ကာကီဝင်။ အဘိရာဇာမင်းကြီး၏ သားတော်။ ကံရာဇာကြီးမင်းသည်။ မြန်မာပြည်အောက်ပိုင်း။ ကလေးတောင်ညို ရာဇဂြိုဟ်။ ထိုမှကျောက်ပန်းတောင်း။ ခညဝတီသို့ကူးပြောင်းလျက်။ သင်္ကာကီဝင်မြန်မာလူမျိုးဆက်လာသည်ကိုဆိုသောစကားပြီး၏။

ထိုအဘိရာဇာမင်းကြီး၏သားတော် ကံရာဇာငယ်မှာမူကား။ အဘမင်းကြီးစံနေတော်မူရာ။ မြန်မာပြည် အထက်ပိုင်း။ သင်္ကာသရဋ္ဌမည်သော တကောင်းပြည်ကြီး၌။ အမြဲစိုးစံတော်မူလေသည်။ ။ ထိုတကောင်းအရပ်တွင် အဘိရာဇာမင်းကြီးကအစ။ သားတော်ကံရာဇာငယ်။ ၎င်း၏သားတော် ဇမ္ဗုဒီပရာဇာ။ ပုတ္တနုပုတ္တစိုးဆက်ခံစံနေထိုင်ကြသဖြင့်။ အဆုံးဖြစ်သော ဘိန္နကရာဇမင်းကြီး၏ လက်ထက်သို့ကျအောင်။ သင်္ကာကီဝင်မင်းပေါင်း။ တကောင်းနန်းရိုး။ ၃ ကျပ် ၃ ယောက်သို့အကျတွင်။ ဂန္ဓာလရာဇတိုင်း။ စိန်တိုင်းက။ တရုပ်လူမျိုးများလာ၍။ နှောင့်ရှက်ဖျက်ဆီးကြရာတွင်။ သင်္ကာသရဋ္ဌမည်သော တကောင်းပြည် ပျက်စီးသွားခဲ့သော်။ ဘိန္နကရာဇမင်းကြီးထွက်ပြေးလျှင်။ မာန်လည်ချောင်းဝတွင်။ ကံတော်ကုန်ရှာလေ၏။

ထိုအခါသင်္ကာကီဝင်လူမျိုးတို့သည်သုံးစုသုံးကွဲ။ ကွဲသွားလေသဖြင့်။ တစုသောသူတို့မှာ။ မြန်မာပြည်အရှေ့ပိုင်း။ ကမ္ဘောဇတိုင်း၏အရှေ့ဖျက်နာတတန်း။ ရှမ်းကိုးဆယ်ကိုးခရိုင်၌ရှမ်းလူမျိုးများဖြစ်သွားကြလေကုန်၏။ ထိုအခါမှစ၍။ ရှမ်းကိုးဆယ် ကိုးခရိုင်၌နေသောလူမျိုးတို့ကို ဘိန္နကရာဇမင်းကြီးဟုတွင်လေ၏။ ထိုသို့စုအနက်။ တစုသောသင်္ကာကီဝင်လူမျိုးသည်။ ဧရာဝတီမြစ်ရိုးအလိုက် စုနုဆင်းလာကြပြီးလျှင်။ မြန်မာပြည်အလယ်ပိုင်းမှာ။ ရှေးအခါကဆိုက်ရောက်တော်မူနှင့်ကြကုန်သော ကံရာဇာကြီးမင်း၏သားတော်မုဒုမိတ္တမင်းသားတို့နေသောအရပ်။ ပြု-ကမ်းယံ-သက်တို့နှင့်အတူ။ သုနာပရန္တတိုင်းအတွင်းမှာ။ သင်္ကာကီဝင်မြန်မာလူမျိုးများ ဖြစ်သွားကြလေကုန်၏။ တစုသောသင်္ကာကီဝင်တို့မှာ။ ဘိန္နကရာဇမင်းကြီးသေဆုံးရာ။ မာန်လည်မြို့အရပ်တွင်။ မိဖုရားကြီးနာဂဆိန်တို့နှင့်အတူတကွ ကျန်ရစ်ကြလေကုန်၏။ ဤကား ပဌမသင်္ကာကီဝင် အဘိရာဇာမင်းကြီး၏သားတော်။ ကံရာဇာငယ်တို့မှာ။ အန္တယ်မပျက်။ စဉ်ကာဆက်သဖြင့်။ အထက်ရှမ်းပြည်မှာတစု။ မာန်လည်မြို့မှာတစု။ မြန်မာပြည်အလယ်စပ် သုနာပရန္တတိုင်း အရပ်မှာတစု။ ၃ စုရှက်ထွေး။ ကလေး ရာဇဂြိုဟ်။ ထိုမှကျောက်ပန်းတောင်း။ ခညဝတီရခိုင်သို့ကူးပြောင်းလျက်။ တကောင်းနန်းရိုး။ သင်္ကာကီဝင်မင်းမျိုးသည်။ ဤကျွန်ုပ်တို့နေရာ။ မြန်မာပြည်အတွင်းသို့။ သက်ဆင်းရောက်လာကြသောပဌမအချက်စကားပြီး၏။

နောက်ကိုတဖန်။ မြန်မာပြည်သို့သင်္ကာကီဝင်မင်းမျိုးများရောက်လာဘက်စပ်ဟန်ကားဤသို့တည်း။ ။ ဘုရားမပွင့်မှီအတန်ကြာကဆိုက်ရောက်လာသော အဘိရာဇာမင်းကြီး၏သားတော်ကြီးငယ်။ အသွယ်သွယ်တို့သည်။ မြန်မာနယ်တိုင်းပြည်အတွင်း၌။ သက်ဆင်းပြန်ပွား။ သားမြေးအညွန့်။ အခွန်စဉ်လာ။ ပေါက်ပွားလျက်ရှိနေရာတွင်။ တဖြာနောက်ထပ်။ ရောက်လာအပ်သော သင်္ကာကီဝင်မင်းမျိုးတို့မှာ။ ဤကျွန်ုပ်တို့ဘုရားရှင်၏လက်ထက်တွင်။ သာဝတ္ထိပြည် ပဿေနဒီကောသလမင်းကြီးက။ ဘုရားရှင်နှင့် ဆွေမျိုးတော်စပ်ချင်သောကြောင့်။ ကပ္ပိလဝတ်ပြည် သင်္ကာကီဝင်မင်းများတို့အထံမှာ။ သွီးကညာတောင်းဆိုခဲ့ပြန်ရာ။ မဟာနိသင်္ကာကီဝင်မင်းကြီး၏ကျွန်မဖြစ်သောဝါသဘာတ္တိယာကိုပေးအပ်လိုက်လေရာ။ သားတော်ဝိဇ္ဇုဉ္ဇာမင်းသားကိုဘွားပြီးနောက်။ အချိန်အရွယ်သို့ရောက်ခဲ့လျှင်။ သင်္ကာကီဝင်ဆွေတော်မျိုးတော်တို့အထံသို့။ ဝိဇ္ဇုဉ္ဇာဘရောက်၍သွားရာ။ ပြန်သောအခါ၌။ ဝိဇ္ဇုဉ္ဇာ၏နေထိုင်ရာအရပ်ကို။ ခွားနီချည်နှင့်ဆေးကြရာတွင်မှ။ ဝိဇ္ဇုဉ္ဇာဘလည်း။ ငါကားကျွန်မသားအမှန်ဖြစ်သည်ဟုသိရလေသဖြင့်။ သင်္ကာကီဝင်မင်းအများတို့အား။ ခုန်ပြီးထားပြီးလျှင်။ နို့စို့သူငယ်မျှမကျွင်း။ သင်္ကာကီဝင်မင်းတို့ကို။ အကုန်သတ်မည်ဟု တိုက်ခိုက်ဖျက်ဆီးလေရာ။ သင်္ကာကီဝင်မင်းအများတို့သည်။ ရောက်မိရောက်ရာ။ ထွက်ပြေးခဲ့ရှာကြသော်။ ခဇရာဇာအမည်ရှိသော သင်္ကာကီဝင်မင်းသည်။ မိမိအလုံးအရင်းနှင့်တကွ။ ရွှေပြောင်းထွက်ပြေးလာခဲ့ကြသဖြင့်။ ရှေးဦးစွာဘောရိယတိုင်းတည်ထောင်ကြလေခြင်း။ ယင်းကမှတဖန်။ ပြောင်းခဲ့ပြန်၍။ သင်းတွဲပြည်ကိုတည်ထောင်ခြင်း။ ယင်းကတဖန် ပြောင်းခဲ့ပြန်၍။ ယမန်အခါက။ မာန်

လည်မြို့အရပ်တွင် ရှိနေနှင့်ကြကုန်သော နာဂဆိန်မိဖုရားကြီးတို့နှင့် တွေ့ကြုံပေါင်းဆုံကြမိသဖြင့်။မင်းမိဖုရား ၂ ပါးစုံဘက်ကြပြီးနောက်။ အညာအရပ်၌ ပုဂံပြည်ကိုတည်ထောင်နေထိုင်ကြပြီးမှ။နောက်ကိုတဖန်။ပြောင်းကြပြန်၍။ရှေးအထက်က အဘိရာဇာမင်းကြီးတို့စံနေရာ။သင်္ကသရဋ္ဌတိုင်းသို့ရောက်လေလျှင်။ ထိုနေရာကို ပဉ္စမတကောင်းဟုသမုတ်ကြပြီးမှ။ (သတိုးဇေယျဒီပဇေရာဇာ) ဟူသောဘွဲ့ကိုခံပြီးလျှင်။ နန်းစံစိုးအုပ်တော် မူလေသည်။

ထို (သတိုးဇေယျဒီပဇေရာဇာ) မင်းကြီးမှစ၍။မင်းပေါင်းတကျိပ် ၇ ယောက်အဆုံး။ သတိုးမဟာရာဇာမင်းကြီးလက်ထက်သို့ရောက်လတ်သောအခါ။သာသနာတော်နှစ်ပေါင်း ၄၀ ပြည့်နှစ်ဖြစ်သည်။ထိုသတိုးမဟာရာဇာမင်းကြီးမှ။သားတော်မရှိသောကြောင့်။မိဖုရားကြီးကိန္နရီဒေဝီ၏မောင်တော်။ယောက်ဖဖြစ်သူ ခေပဒူတကို အိမ်ရှေ့အရာ၌ထားတော်မူလေ၏။ထိုအခါမြန်မာပြည်အလယ်စပ်။ပြုတို့နေရာ။သုနာပရန္တအရပ်တွင်။ကံရာဇာကြီးမင်းသားတော်။မုဒုစိတ္တမင်းသားမှ။နှယ်လာစဉ်ဆက် ဆင်းသက်ခဲ့သော။ သကျဒောကီဝင် တမ္ဘူလမင်းကြီးကို။ဓညပတိရခိုင်က ယူဆောင်သွားလေသဖြင့်။ထိုမင်း၏မိဖုရားကြီးနန်းခမ်းမှာကာ။မိမိအခြွေအရံနှင့်တကွ။သကျအင်းသို့ရွှေ့ပြောင်းနေလေ၏။

သာသနာနှစ်ပေါင်း ၄၀ ပြည့်နှစ်တွင်။ အထက်တကောင်းပြည်ကြီးကို အုပ်စိုးတော်မူသော သတိုးမဟာရာဇာမင်းကြီး၏လက်ထက်၌။ တဆဲ့နှစ်တောင်အမြင့်ရှိသော တောဝက်ကြီးတကောင်သည်။ တိုင်းစွန့်ပြည်နားကို နှောင့်ရှက်ဖျက်ဆီးနေသောကြောင့်။ သတိုးမဟာရာဇာမင်းကြီး။ မိဖုရားကိန္နရီဒေဝီ၏မောင်တော်အရင်းဖြစ်သူအိမ်ရှေ့မင်းကြီးခေပဒူတသည်။ထိုဝက်ကြီးကိုလိုက်လံတမ်းဆီးခဲ့လေရာ။ ရှမ်းပြည်တောင်ရိုးတလျှောက်တိုင် အောင်ထွက်ပြေးခဲ့ပြီးမှ။ခရီးအစဉ်အတိုင်းပြေးသွားလျက်။ အနောက်တောင်ထောင့် အရပ်သို့ရောက်လျှင်။ရာဇဝတီမြစ်ကိုကူးသွားလေ၏။ထိုသို့ကူးသွားသောအရပ်၌ဝက်၏ဝမ်းပျင်းကိုမျှချေမစွတ်သောကြောင့်။ ယခုတိုင်အောင် ထိုအရပ်ကို ဝက်မစွတ်အရပ်ဟု တွင်လေသည်။ထိုဝက်မစွတ်အရပ်မှ ပြေးခဲ့ပြန်လျှင်။သရေခေတ္တရာမြို့တည်ရာအနီး။ဝက်ထိုးကျွန်းသို့ရောက်လျှင်။ဝက်ကြီးကို ထိုးမိဘမ်းမိသောကြောင့်။ဝက်ထိုးကျွန်းအရပ်ဟု ယခုတိုင်အောင် တွင်လေကုန်၏။

ထိုအိမ်ရှေ့မင်းကြီးလည်း ဝက်ကိုဘမ်းမိယိုးမိလျှင်။ထိတ်လန့်ခြင်းသံဝေဂသည်ဖြစ်ခဲ့လေရကား။ထိုအရပ်၌ပင်လျှင်။ရသေ့ရဟန်းပြု၍။ ကမ္မဋ္ဌာန်းကို စီးဖြန်းအားထုတ်လေလျှင်။ လောကီချာန်အဘိညာဏ်ကိုရလေကုန်၏။ ထိုရသေ့ကြီးနေ့စဉ်ကျင်ငယ်စွန့်သော ကျောက်ခွက်၌ရှိသော ကျင်ငယ်ရေကို သမင်မတကောင်လာ၍သောက်ဖန်များလျှင်။ သမင်မဝမ်း၌။ ဘောဒါနိသတ္တိသွီးကို ပဋိသန္ဓေနေလှာရလေ၏။ ထိုဘောဒါနိကို သမင်မကဘွားမြင်၍။ သမင်ပြေးခလသောအခါ။ ရသေ့ကြီးယူ၍ မွေးထားသဖြင့်။ ငါ၏သွီးမှန်လျှင်။ ငါ၏လက်ညှိုးမှန်ထွက်စေဟု။ သစ္စာမိဋ္ဌာန်ပြုလျက်။ လက်ညှိုးမှထွက်သောနှို့ရည်ကို။ ဘောဒါနိအား တိုက်ကျွေးမွေးမြူလျက်။သတ္တိသွီး၏အသက် ၁၇နှစ်သို့ရောက်သည်တိုင်အောင်။ဘူးသီးတလုံး၏မျက်နှာကိုအနည်းငယ်မျှအပေါက်ဖောက်ပြီးမှ။ကုန်းတလင်းဟူသောသောင်စပ်မှာနေ့စဉ်ရေခပ်နေစေပြီးလျှင်။ နေဝင်ချိန်သို့ရောက်မှ။အဘာရသေ့ကြီးထံ။ ကျောင်းတော်သို့ပြန်လာလေ၏။

ဤသို့အားဖြင့် အထက်တကောင်းနန်းရိုး။ သတိုးမဟာရာဇာသာကီဝင်မင်းကြီး၏ ယောက်ဖတော်အိမ်ရှေ့မင်းကြီး။ဝက်ကိုလိုက်၍ဘမ်းဆီးမိရာ။အောက်အရပ်ဒေသ။ သရေခေတ္တရာပြည်အနီး။ ဝက်ထိုးကျွန်းကြီးဝယ်။သွီးငယ်ဘောဒါနိအတူတကွ။ရသေ့ပြုလုပ်၍နေထိုင်ခိုက်တွင်။ အထက်တကောင်းပြည်ကြီးကိုအုပ်စိုးသော သတိုးမဟာရာဇာမင်း၏မိဖုရားကိန္နရီဒေဝီမှ။သာသနာနှစ် သက္ကရာဇ် ၄၀ ပြည့်နှစ်တွင်။စုလသမ္ဘဝ။မဟာသမ္ဘဝ။မျက်မမြင်ညီနောင် ၂ ပါး။အမြွှာဘွားသဖြင့်။ မင်းသားညီနောင်နှစ်ပါး တဆယ်တိုးနှစ်အရွယ်သို့ရောက်သောအခါ။ဘောင်နှင့်တပ်ပြီးမှ။စားချေရကွာစုံလင်စွာထည့်လိုက်၍။ အောက်ပိုင်းအရပ်မြေ။ ဧရာဝတီမြစ်ကျော့သို့။မျှောလိုက်လေလျှင်။စစ်ကိုင်းအရပ်သို့ ရောက်သဖြင့်။စစ်ပင်ကြီးအကိုင်းမှာ ဘောင်မြို့တွယ်

လျက်နေရာကို။ ယခုတိုင်အောင် စစ်ကိုင်းဟုတွင်လေ၏။ ထိုစစ်ကိုင်းတွင်စောင့်နေသော။ စန္ဒမုခိဘီလူးမသည်။ မင်းသားညီနောင်တို့စားသောက်သော မသိုးထမင်းမသိုးဟင်းများကို။ နေ့စဉ်ဝင်၍ စားဖန်များလေသော်။ ညီနောင် ၂ ပါး။ မစားလောက်ကြဘဲ။ မဝဘဲရှိနေကြရာတွင်။ လက်ကိုစမ်း၍ ဘမ်းကြလတ်သော်။ ဘီလူးမ၏လက်ကိုဘမ်းမိသဖြင့်။ သန်လျက်နှင့် ခုတ်ဖြတ်မည်ပြုကြရာ။ ဘီလူးမကလည်း။ အကျွန်ုပ်၏လက်ကို မခုတ်မဖြတ်ပါလင့်။ အကျွန်ုပ်သည် မှန်သောသစ္စာကိုဆို၍။ အသင်မင်းသားညီနောင် ၂ ပါးတို့၏မျက်စိကို မြင်အောင်ကုစားပါမည်ဆို၍။ စကုအရပ်မှစ၍ ဆေးကုလေလျှင်။ ရွာလင်းဟူသောအရပ်သို့ရောက်မှ မျက်စိလင်းသောကြောင့်။ ထိုအရပ်ကို စကုဟုခေါ်ဆိုကြလေ၏။ မျက်စိလင်းရာအရပ်ကိုလည်း။ ရွာလင်းဟူ၍ တွင်လေကုန်၏။ စကုကစ၍ကုလျှင်။ စလင်းသို့ရောက်မှ လင်း၏ဟူသောစကားကို မှန်နန်းကပယ်သည်။

သို့၍လျှင် ရွာလင်းသို့ရောက်သောအခါ။ မျက်စိမြင်ကြသဖြင့်။ မိုးကားအဖုံး။ မြေကားအထဲဟုဆိုသောမင်းသားတို့စကားအရကြောင့်။ ယခုတိုင် မိုးဖုံးမြေထဲဟု တွင်လေသည်။ ထိုမိုးဖုံးမြေထဲအရပ်မှ။ ဘောင်ကိုမျှောကြပြန်လတ်သော်။ ကုန်းတလင်းဟူသောအရပ်၌ ဘောင်ကို ဆိုက်ထားခဲ့ပြီး။ ကမ်းပေါ်သို့တက်၍ ဂျောက်သွားကြလေလျှင်။ ယခင်က အိမ်ရှေ့မင်းကြီး ရသေ့ပြုလုပ်၍ နေနှင့်သောအရပ်တွင်။ ဘေးဒါရီရေခပ်သော သောင်စပ်သို့ဆိုက်ရောက်ခဲ့ကြလေရာ။ ဘေးဒါရီ၏ဘူးကိုမြင်၍။ အသင်၏ဘူးကား။ ဘူးလုံးနားမထွင်းသေး၍။ ရေမဝင်နိုင်ရှိခဲ့သည်ဟုပြောဆိုအပ်သော မင်းသားတို့စကားကြောင့်။ ယခုတိုင်အောင်။ ဘူးလုံးနားမထွင်းဟူသောစကားထင်ရှားဖြစ်လာလေ၏။ ဤဘူးကို ယခုငါတို့နားထွင်း၍ပေးမည်ဟု ဘူးကိုသန်လျက်နှင့် ခွဲလိုက်လေရာ။ ဘူးကိုလျင်စွာရေခွံနှစ်၍ ရေပြည့်သောအခါ။ ကျောင်းတော်သို့ ပြန်ရောက်လေသော်။ ဆရာတော်ရသေ့ကြီးက။ ဘေးဒါရီ၏ဘူးသည်။ ရေပြည့်လွယ်ကြောင်း။ ဘူးကျယ်ကြောင်းကို မေးမြန်းစစ်ဆေးရာတွင်။ မင်းသားညီနောင် ၂ ယောက်တို့အကြောင်းကိုကြားသိသဖြင့်။ လျင်စွာခေါ်စေ၍။ ရသေ့ကြီးမေးမြန်းခဲ့ရာ။ အစ်မတော်ကိန္နရီဒေဝီမှမွေးဘွားသော မိမိတူရင်းများကိုသိလေရာတွင်။ မဟာသမ္ဘဝမင်းသားကြီးကို။ သာသနာသက္ကရာဇ် ၆၀ ပြည့်နှစ်တွင်။ ဘေးဒါရီနှင့် ထိမ်းမြားလက်ထပ်တော်မူပြီး။ နောက်တရံရောအခါ။ အိမ်ရှေ့မင်းကြီးဖြစ်သောရသေ့ကြီးသည်။ မင်းတို့၏ရာဇမာယာ၌ လွန်စွာတတ်ကျွမ်းလိမ္မာ သောကြောင့်။ ရှေးအထက်က။ သကျအင်းအရပ်တွင် ရွာတည်၍နေနှင့်ကြသော သကျသာကီဝင်။ တမ္ဘူလမိဖုရားကြီး နန်းခမ်းကို။ တူတော်အရင်းဖြစ်သော မဟာသမ္ဘဝမင်းသားကြီးနှင့် အစုအစပ်ဖြစ်အောင် တိုက်တွန်း ပြောဟော၍။ မိဖုရားကြီးနန်းခမ်းကို သိမ်းပိုက်စေလျက်။ ထိုသကျအင်းအရပ်တွင် မင်းပြုတော်မူလေစေ၏။ ညီတော်စူလသမ္ဘဝမင်းသားကိုလည်း အိမ်ရှေ့ပေးတော်မူ၏။ မဟာသမ္ဘဝမင်းကြီးမိဖုရားကား။ သကျ သာကီဝင် ပြုမိဖုရားကြီးနန်းခမ်းနှင့် ဘေးဒါရီတို့ပါးမိဖုရားနှစ်ပါးဖြစ်လေ၏။ ပြုမိဖုရားကြီးနန်းခမ်းမှ။ သွေးတော်မယ်စန္ဒီကိုဘွားမြင်လျက်။ များမကြာခင်။ အနိစ္စရောက်တော်မူရှာလေ၏။ ဘေးဒါရီမိဖုရား၌။ ဒုတ္တပေါင်မင်းပဋိသန္ဓေနေလာ၍။ ၃ လရှိသောအခါ။ မဟာသမ္ဘဝမင်းကြီးအနိစ္စရောက်တော်မူလေ၏။ မဟာသမ္ဘဝမင်းအနိစ္စရောက်လျှင်။ ညီဖြစ်သူ စူလသမ္ဘဝမင်းသားသည်။ မရီးတော်ဘေးဒါရီကို တဖန်ထပ်၍ မိဖုရားမြှောက်ပြီးလျှင်။ အစ်ကိုကြီးအရာကို ဆက်ခံစိုးစံတော်မူလေ၏။

ဘေးဒါရီကို မိဖုရားကြီးမြှောက်သောအခါ။ စူလသမ္ဘဝမင်း အိမ်ရှေ့ထားစဉ်က အလုပ်အကျွေးဖြစ်သော စန္ဒမုခိဘီလူးမသည်။ ဝမ်းနည်းသောကြောင့်။ သို့စူလသမ္ဘဝနှင့် ရသေ့သားငယ်မိသမီးကို ယူသွားပြီး။ ပုပ္ပါးအရပ်တွင် ရွာတည်နေထိုင်လေကုန်၏။ ထိုမဟာသမ္ဘဝမင်းကြီးကား။ ဘုရားမရှိနောက်။ သာသနာနှစ်ပေါင်း ၆၀ ပြည့်နှစ်တွင် မင်းအဖြစ်သို့ရောက်၍။ ၆ နှစ်နန်းစံပြီးလျှင်။ အနိစ္စရောက်တော်မူလေ၏။ မဟာသမ္ဘဝမင်း။ အနိစ္စရောက်လျှင်။ ညီစူလသမ္ဘဝမင်းဆက်ခံ၍။ နန်းစံ ၃၅ နှစ်တွင်တဖန် အနိစ္စရောက်တော်မူပြန်လေ၏။ မဟာသမ္ဘဝမင်း အနိစ္စရောက်လိုသော်။ တော် ၇ ရက်လည်းလေ၏။ စူလသမ္ဘဝမင်း အနိစ္စရောက်လိုသော်။ ၇ ရက်တိုင်တိုင် ညဉ့်ကဲ့သို့မိုက်လေ၏။ မင်းသားညီနောင်နှစ်ယောက်စလုံးပင် တနင်္လာသားတည်း။ ထိုမဟာသမ္ဘဝမင်းကြီးနှင့်။ စူလသမ္ဘဝမင်းနှစ်ယောက်လုံးပင်။ ဘေးဒါရီကို မိဖုရားမြှောက်ကြရာတွင်။ ဘွားမြင်သောကြောင့်။ ဒွိတပေါင်မင်းဟု တွင်လေသတည်း။

ထိုဒွတ္တပေါင်မင်းကို။ ဂဝံပတော့ရသော၊ သိကြား၊ နဂါး၊ ဂဠုန်၊ စန္ဒီ၊ ပါရမီသွား။ ဤသူခြောက်ယောက်
တို့။ စောင့်မကြည့်ရှုပြီးလျှင်။ အချင်းတယူဇနာ။ အဝန်းအားဖြင့် ၃ ယူဇနာရှိသော သရေခေတ္တရာပြည်ကို။
ရွှေနန်း-ပြအိုး-ကျုံး-မြို့ရိုးစသော မြို့၏အင်္ဂါရပ်စပ်ပြီးနှင့်ထင်ရှားပြည့်စုံစွာ။ တာဝတိံသာ။ မဟာသုဒဿန
မြို့နန်းနှင့်အလားတူစွာ။ သရေခေတ္တရာပြည်ကြီးကို။ ဘုရားမရှိသည့်နောက်။ နှစ်ပေါင်း ၁၀၁ ရောက်သောအ
ခါ။ သိကြားစသော သူမွန်ခြောက်ယောက်တို့ စောင့်ရှောက်ကြည့်ရှု တည်ထောင်ဖန်ဆင်းလျက်။ ဒွတ္တပေါင်
မင်းကြီးကို ပေးရစ်ကြလိမ့်မည်ဟု။ ဖိုးဦးတောင်ထိပ်ပေါ်ကနေ၍။ ဘုရားများဒိတ်တော်ရှိသည်အတိုင်း။ ဘည်
ထောင်ဘန်ဆင်းတော်မူသည်။

ထိုဒွတ္တပေါင်မင်းကြီးကို။ သိကြားမင်းက။ အရိန္ဒမာလုန်စကြာနှင့်တကွ။ နာလာဝိရိဆင်။ ဝေလာဟက
သိန္ဓောမြင်းစသော စကြာမင်းတို့၏အစီးအနင်း အဆောင်အရွက် အနွန်ဆက်ခံရာ။ ဝှီးခပ်အပ်သောခေါင်း
လောင်စည်ကြီး။ အမှုတော်ထမ်းငနီပါး။ ငရဲကျားတို့နှင့်တကွ။ အလွန်တရာ ကြီးကျယ်ခန်းနားသော။ စကြာ
မင်းကောင်းမင်းမြတ်တို့၏သုံးဆောင်ရာ အခမ်းအနားတို့ကို သိကြားမင်းကဆက်လာခြင်း။ နဂါးမင်းက သွီး
တော်ဘေစန္ဒီနှင့်တကွ။ ရွှေလှေ ရွှေလောင်းများကို ဆက်သလာခြင်း။ ထိုမှတပါး များစွာကုန်သော အသုံးအ
ဆောင်တို့ကိုလည်း။ ဂဝံပတော့ရသော၊ သိကြား၊ နဂါး၊ ဂဠုန် စသော သူခြောက်ယောက်တို့သည်။ စောင့်
ရှောက်ကြည့်ရှု စောင့်မကြသည်ဖြစ်၍။ နဂါး၊ ဂဠုန်၊ အသူရာပြည်တိုင်အောင်။ အစိုးရတော်မူသော ဒွတ္တပေါင်
မင်းကြီးသည်။ သာသနာတော် ၁၀၁ နှစ်တွင်။ သရေခေတ္တရာပြည်ကြီး၌။ မင်းပြုတော်မူလျက်။ နေ့စဉ်မပြတ်။
သုံးထောင်မျှလောက်သော ရဟန္တာတို့ကို။ ကိုးကွယ်လှူဒါန်းတော်မူခြင်း။ တထောင်မျှလောက်ရဟန္တာတို့
ကို ရွှေနန်းတော်ကြီးအတွင်း။ ဆွမ်းပြုစုတော်မူခြင်း။ ထိုရဟန္တာသုံးထောင်တို့နှင့် တိုင်ပင်တော်မူလျက်။ အပါ
ယဂတိပုပ္ဖိယံစသည်ဖြင့်။ ဂါထာအဦးတပ်သော ဓမ္မသတ်ကျမ်းကြီးကို ပြုစုတော်မူခြင်း။ ဘုရားရှင်၏ဓာတ်
တော်အစစ်တို့ကို။ ဌာပနာသွင်းထားပြီး။ ဆုတောင်းပြည့်စသော ကောင်းမှုတော်ဘုရားကြီး တဆယ်တဆူ
ကို တည်တော်မူခြင်း။ ဤသို့စသဖြင့်ချီးမွမ်းတော်မူကာမနာမကုန်နိုင်အောင်။ ဘုန်းတန်းခိုးအာနုဘော်ကြီးလှသော
ဒွတ္တပေါင်မင်းမြတ်သည်။ သတိတော်ဉာဏ်ယဉ်။ နှလုံးသွင်းနေရာမကျ။ မပြုထိုက် မပြုအပ်သော အဓမ္မတ
ရား။ မစားမသောက်အပ်သော အဆိပ်တုံးဥပမာ။ အသက်မွေးမှုမစင်ကြယ်ရာသော သံဃိကဝတ္ထုကံ မြေဆီ
မြေခွန်မျိုး။ မဆိုးမတယောက်လူထားသော ငါးပါယ်မျှလောက်ရှိ မြေခွန်ယာခွန်ကို။ ကောက်ခံစားရသည့်
အတွက်နှင့် အရိန္ဒမာ။ လှန်စကြာတို့ စေခိုင်းရာသို့မသွား။ ခေါင်းလောင်းစည်ကြီးများလည်း တီးခတ်၍မမည်
ပေ။ ရွှေလှေ။ ရွှေလောင်းများကိုလည်း။ နဂါးတို့ကပြန်၍ သိမ်း။ ကတိမ်းကပါးတရား လွှင့်စင်။ ဥဏှလုံမှ ရှင်
တော်များလည်းကွယ်ပျောက်။ ကသောက်ကရောက်ဖြစ်သွားရှာလေသော ဒွတ္တပေါင်မင်းကြီး၏ အမူအရာ
ကို။ ထောက်ရှုသက်သေထားသဖြင့်။ မတရားအဓမ္မအမှုမျိုးကို ကြီးစား၍ရှောင်ကြဉ်ကြပါကုန်ဟူလို။

ထိုသရေခေတ္တရာမြို့ကြီးကိုတည်ထောင်စိုးစံတော်မူသော ဒွတ္တပေါင်မင်းကြီးမှာ။ ခမည်းတော်မဟာ
သမ္ဘဝမင်းကြီး၏မိဖုရားသကျသက်ဝင်ပြုမိဖုရားကြီးနန်းခမ်းကဘွားမြင်တော်မူသောအတူမကွဲနှစ်မတော်
စန္ဒာဒေဝီမိဖုရားကြီးနှင့်တကွ။ နဂါးသွီးဘေစန္ဒီတို့ပါ။ မိဖုရားနှစ်ယောက်ရှိသည်။ နဂါးသွီးဘေစန္ဒီမှာ သား
သွီးမရှိ။ စန္ဒာဒေဝီမိဖုရားကြီးက။ ဒွတ္တရံမင်းသားကို ဘွားမြင်တော်မူသည်။ ထိုဒွတ္တပေါင်မင်းကြီးသည်။ သက်
တော် ၁၀၅ နှစ်ရှိသောအခါ။ သာသနာနှစ် ၁၇၁ ခုနှစ်တွင်။ နဂါးတို့ယူဆောင်သွားသဖြင့် သေဆုံးပျက်စီး
ရှာလေ၏။

အထူးသတိထားရန် စကားတချက်မှာ။ ဤဒွတ္တပေါင်မင်းကြီးသက်ထက်။ မြန်မာပြည် အောက်စပ်
သရေခေတ္တရာပြည်ကြီးဝယ်။ ဒွတ္တပေါင်မင်းမြတ်သည် ဘုရားရှင် သာသနာကို လွန်စွာ ကြည်ညိုရှုကာ။ ရ
ဟန္တာသုံးထောင်တို့နှင့်တိုင်ပင်၍။ ဓမ္မသတ်ကျမ်းများကိုပြုသည်ဟုဆိုအပ်သော ဤရာဇဝင်စကားကိုထောက်
၍ငြင်း။ နေ့စဉ်ရဟန္တာတထောင်ကို ဆွမ်းလှူသည်ဟူသောစကားကို ဆင်ခြင်လျှင်။ ဘုရားမရှိသည့်နောက်
သာသနာနှစ် ၁၀၁ နှစ်လောက်က။ ဤမြန်မာပြည်သို့ သာသနာရောက်လေပြီ။ ဘုရားရှင်ဝံတော် ၂၀ ကျော်

ကလည်း။ သုနာပရန္တတိုင်း လယ်ကင်းကျောင်းတော်ရာ။ ဝါဏီဇကါမရွာ။ ဤကျွန်ုပ်တို့ မြန်မာနိုင်ငံဒေသ၌။ သာသနာ ရောက်သင့်ရောက်ထိုက်သော အချို့အ ချို့သောမြန်မာနိုင်ငံအစိတ်အဝက်တို့၌။ သာသနာတော် ရောက်လာသက်သာလေပြီဟု ယခင်က ရေးစီခဲ့သော သာသနာဝံသကထာ စာတမ်းရှိ စကားများသည်။ လွန်စွာ သင့်မြတ်လေတော့သည်။ (ပုဂံပြည်ကို ရှင်အရဟံကြွလာမှ။ သာသနာတော် ဤမြန်မာနိုင်ငံသို့စ၍ ရောက်သည်ဟုမမှတ်ရာ။)

ဤသရေခေတ္တရာ ပြည်ကြီးကား။ ကကုသန်ဘုရားလက်ထက်တော်၌။ ပဋ္ဌာနပတိဟုတွင်၏။ ကော ဏဂုံဘုရားလက်ထက် ပုဏ္ဏတိဟုတွင်၏။ ကဿပဘုရားလက် ထက်ပုဏ္ဏဟုတွင်၏။ ယခုရှင်ဂေါတမဘုရား လက်ထက် သရေခေတ္တရာဟု တွင်၏။ တကောင်းမင်း ယောက်ဖတော် ရှင်ချသေ့ကြီးကို အကြောင်းပြု၍ လည်း နောက်မှ ချသေ့ပြည်တွင်သည်။ ဤသို့လျှင် ထိုသရေခေတ္တရာပြည်ကြီး၌။ ဋ္ဌတ္တပေါင်းမင်းကြီး အနိစ္စ ရောက်တော်မူသောနှစ် ၁၇၁ ခုနှစ်မှစ၍။ ဋ္ဌတ္တပေါင်းမင်း၏သားတော် ဋ္ဌတ္တရမင်း ဆက်ခံစိုးစံတော်မူသည် မှ။ သီရိရာဇမင်းတိုင်အောင် တကောင်းမင်းဆက် ၉ ဆက်တိုင်တိုင် ဆက်လက်စိုးစံတော်မူကြသည်။ " မှတ်ရန် အတိုကောက်လင်္ကာ။ ။ (ဋ္ဌတ္တပေါင်း၊ ဋ္ဌတ္တရံ၊ ရန်ပေါင်း၊ ရန်မန်၊ ရတုခမ်းလောင်း၊ လက်ခိုင်၊ သီရိခမ်း။ သီရိရာဇ။ တွက်ခါစ။ မင်းဖြစ်ကိုးယောက် အသက်တည်း။) ဋ္ဌတ္တပေါင်းမင်းကစလျှင်။ ကိုးယောက် ဆက်မိသည်။ ထိုသရေခေတ္တရာပြည်ကြီးဝယ် ဦးစွာအစပဌမ ဋ္ဌတ္တပေါင်း တည်ထောင်ဖန်ဆင်း။ မင်းပေါင်း ကိုးယောက်။ လွန်ခဲ့မြောက်သော်။ နောက်ကိုပိုင်းခြား။ တကောင်းမင်းမျိုးပြတ်သွား၍။ ငတပါးမင်းပြုတော် မူပြန်သည်။

ငတပါးမင်းဖြစ်သော အကြောင်းကား။ ။ တရံရောအခါ။ သရေခေတ္တရာပြည်၌နေသော သူတ ယောက်သည်။ မိမိသားငယ်ကို ဘုန်းတော်ကြီးတပါး အထံမှာ အပ်နှံပြီးလျှင်။ မောင်ရှင်သာမဏေပြုလုပ် နေစေကုန်၏။ ထိုအခါတွင် ဆရာဘုန်းတော်ကြီး၏ကျောင်း၌ မွေးထားသော ကြက်ဘကြီးတကောင်သည်။ ငါ၏ဦးခေါင်းစားလျှင်။ ငတပါးမင်းဖြစ်လတ္တံ့။ ဤကဲ့သို့စသည်ဖြင့် တွန်တန်များသော ကြက်ကြီး၏အသံကို။ ဘုန်းတော်ကြီးနှင့်တကွ မောင်ရှင်သာမဏေငယ်တို့ ကြားကြလတ်သော်။ ဘုန်းတော်ကြီးက မောင်ရှင်သာ မဏေ။ ဤယခုတွန်သော ကြက်ကြီးကို ချက်ပြုတ်၍။ ငါအား အသင်ကပ်ရမည်ဟု မိန့်တော်မူသည့်အတိုင်း။ ကြက်ကြီးကို ချက်ပြုတ်စီမံလျက်။ ဦးခေါင်းကို ဆယ်ယူစားပြီးမှ။ အသားကိုသာ ဆရာဘုန်းတော်ကြီးအား ကပ်လှူလေ၏။ ထိုသို့မောင်ရှင်သာမဏေသည်။ ကြက်၏ဦးခေါင်းကို စားမိသည် အဖြစ်ကို။ ဆရာဘုန်းတော် ကြီးသိသဖြင့်။ လူဝတ်လဲစေပြီးလျှင်။ ယခုပင် ကြက်ကြီးတွန်သံမှန် မမှန်ကို သိရစေမည်ဟု။ ငတပါးကို ဆရာ ဘုန်းတော်ကြီးက ခေါ်ပြီးလျှင်။ အမတ်စစ်သူကြီးအထံမှာ အပ်နှံထားသဖြင့်။ စစ်သူကြီး အမတ်တို့က။ သီရိ ရာဇမင်းကြီးထံသို့ ခေါ်သွားလျှင် မင်းကြီးက။ ထိုငတပါးကို သားတော်အရာ၌ထား၍ မွေးစားပြီးလျှင်။ အိမ် ရှေ့အရာကို သနားတော်မူလေ၏။

သီရိရာဇမင်းကြီး မရှိနောက်။ သရေခေတ္တရာပြည်မှ။ ငတပါး မင်းအဖြစ်သို့ ရောက်လေ၏။ ဤသို့ လျှင် သရေခေတ္တရာပြည်မှ။ ဘပါးသော သူတယောက်သည် မင်းဝင်၍ပြုသောကြောင့်။ ကြက်ဦးခေါင်းစား ငတပါးမင်းဟုတွင်လေ၏။ ထိုငတပါးမင်း လက်ထက်၌ကား။ သီဟိုဠ်ကျွန်းတွင် ပိဋကတ်သုံးပုံကို ချာန္တာ ငါးရာတို့နှင့်တိုင်ပင်၍ ပေထက်အက္ခရာတင်သော ဝနုဂါမဏီမင်းကြီးလက်ထက်နှင့် ပြိုင်ဆိုင်သဖြင့်။ သာသ နာ ၄၅၀ ပြည့်ဟု မှတ်ရာ၏။ ထိုငတပါး အနိစ္စရောက်၍သွားခဲ့လျှင်။ သာသနာတော် ၄၇၄ ခုနှစ်မှစ၍။ ငတ ပါးသားတော် ပါမိရန်မင်း ဆက်လက်စိုးစံသဖြင့်။ ငတပါးမင်းမျိုးတို့သည်။ သားတော်-ညီတော် စသည် ဆက်ခံလာကြသော မင်းပေါင်းကား။ အဆုံးဖြစ်သောဘိဇ္ဇမင်းတိုင်အောင် ၁၃ ယောက်ဆက်စပ်မိကြသည်။

သူတသနပုဂ္ဂိုလ်တို့ အထူးသတိထားရန်တချက်မှာ။ ။ မှန်နန်းရာဇဝင်ကြီး ၂၀၅ နံပါတ်တွင် ပါပြီရန်မင်းလက်ထက်။ မဇ္ဈိမဒေသတိုက် သာဂလမြို့ဝယ် ဌာနာဂသိန်နှင့် မိလိန္ဒမင်းကြီးတို့ အမေးအဖြေပြု

တော်မူကြသည်ဟုဆိုသည်။ ။မောင်းထောင် မဟာဓမ္မသင်္ကြံရေးသော သာသနာ လင်္ကာရ စာတမ်း ၇၆ နံပါတ်တွင်။ ။ယောနကာနံ သာသနာမ နဂရံဟု မိလိန္ဒပညာအဋ္ဌကထာကိုထောက်၍ရှမ်းယွန်းလူမျိုးတို့နေသော ကမ္ဘောဇတိုင်း အဝင်အပေါ်။ သာသနာမိန္ဒာ နှင့် နာဂသိန်နှင့် မိလိန္ဒမင်းကြီးများ အမေးအဖြေ ပြုလုပ်ကြသည်ဟုဆိုသည်။ ထိုစကားနှစ်ရပ်ကို သုတေသနပုဂ္ဂိုလ်တို့ စဉ်းစားဆင်ခြင်တော်မူကြပါကုန်။ ။ ဤကား မှာထားချက်။

ထိုသရေခေတ္တရာပြည်မှာ။ တကောင်းမင်းမျိုး ပြတ်သွားပြီးနောက်။ ငတပီးမင်းကအစ။ ဘိဇ္ဇမင်း တိုင်အောင် မင်းပေါင်း ၁၃ ယောက်တို့အမည်ကား။ ။ငတပီး။ ပါပိရန်။ ခန်မုက္ခ။ ခန်သိင်္ခ။ မုဉ္ဇလိန္ဒ။ ဘေရိန္ဒ။ မုဉ္ဇလ။ ပုဏ္ဏ။ သာဓ။ သာသိ။ ကန္ဓ။ ကံတက်။ ဘိဇ္ဇရှက်။ မင်းဆက်တကျိပ် ၃ ယောက်တည်း။ ။ ထိုမင်းတကျိပ်သုံးယောက်တို့တွင်။ နောက်ဆုံးဖြစ်သော ဘိဇ္ဇမင်းအနိစ္စရောက်ခဲ့လျှင်။ သုမုန္တရီ အမည်ရှိသော မင်းသည် ဆက်လက်မင်းပြုတော်မူသတည်း။ ထိုသုမုန္တရီမင်းသည် သာသနာနှစ် သက္ကရာဇ် ၆၁၇ ခုနှစ်တွင် မင်းဖြစ်တော်မူ၍။ ၁၃ နှစ်ရှိသောအခါ အနိစ္စရောက်တော်မူလေ၏။ ။ထိုမင်းအနိစ္စရောက်သောနှစ်တွင်။ သိကြားနတ်မင်းသည်။ မဟာလူကပုဏ္ဏားအိုကြီးအသွင် ဘန်ဆင်း၍ ဘုရားနိဗ္ဗာန်ယူသော နှစ်ကမ္ဘာ၍။ ရှင်မဟာကဿပနှင့် အဇာတသတ်မင်းတရားတိုင်ပင်၍ထားခဲ့သော။ သက္ကရာဇ်နှစ်ပေါင်း ၆၂၄ နှစ်ရှိပြီးဖြစ်သည်ကို သိကြားမင်းက။ သာသနာတော်ဖြိုကိန်း ရောက်ပြီဟု။ လောကနန္ဒာ ကျောက်စကားအရပ်၌။ ဒေါဒေါရဿဟု ၆၂၂ ကိုဖြိုပြီးလျှင် ၂ ဂဏန်းကို အကြွင်းပြုသဖြင့်။ ကျောက်ဖျာတွင် ရေးသားထားခဲ့လေသည်။ ဒေါဒေါရဿကိန်းကား။ အရှည်သက္ကရာဇ် အကြွင်း ၂ ကို ဆပညကိန်း အတိုသက္ကရာဇ်ဟု နှစ်မျိုးကွဲသွားလေသည်။ ၆၂၂ ချေပြီးနောက်။ သက္ကရာဇ်အတို ၂ ခုကိုသာ ဆက်လက်တိုးပွားမှတ်သားရာ၏။ နောက်ကိုလည်း ခမ်းဆပညကိန်း အတိုသက္ကရာဇ် ၅၆၀ ပြည့်လျှင်။ ပုပ္ဖါးစောရဟန်းလက်ထက်၌ တဘန် ချေလေဦးမည်ဟု မှတ်သားနှင့်ရာ၏။

ထိုသုမုန္တရီမင်းမရှိနောက်ကို သားတော်အတိတ်ြာမင်း ဆက်ခံစိုးစံ ပြန်လေသည်။ ။ထိုအတိတ်ြာမင်းကား။ အလွန်ယုတ်မာသော မင်းဖြစ်လေသောကြောင့်။ တနေ့သောအခါ မယ်တော်မိဖုရားကြီးကို ပြစ်မှားတော့မည်ဟု မယ်တော်အထံသို့သွားရာ။ ကြက်သရေတိုက်တံခါးသည် ငိတ်တားဆီးနေသဖြင့် အလွန်တရာ အရှက်ရလေရကား။ ပြန်နှစ်၍ဆုတ်ခဲ့လေရာ။ ယုတ်မာလှစွာသော အဓမ္မရာဂ အကုသိုလ်ဗလဝအား ကြီးသည့်အတွက်။ ချက်ခြင်း တကိုယ်လုံးယားယံပြီးလျှင်။ အမွေးဖွားရယား ပေါက်ပြီးလျှင် မျောက်ကြီးအတိ ဖြစ်သွားရှာလေတော့သည်။ ။ဤအတိတ်ြာမင်းခံင်ကို။ ပြစ်မှားလိုသော စိတ်အကြံကြောင့်။ ဧကန်မျောက်ဖြစ်သော အကြောင်းကို ကြားသိကြလေသော သူတော်ကောင်း အများတို့သည်။ မပြစ်မှားထိုက်သော ဆရာသမား မိဘများကို ပြစ်မှားလွန်ကျူးခြင်းမှ ရှောင်ကြဉ်အပ်လှပေတော့သည်။ ။ဥပဒေ။

ထိုအတိတ်ြာမင်း မရှိနောက်ကို ညီတော် သုပညာနဂရဆိန္ဒမင်း ဆက်လက် မင်းပြုတော်မူပြန်လေသည်။ ထိုသုပညာနဂရဆိန္ဒမင်းသည်။ တရီရောအခါ။ ကမ်းယံပြည်က သောင်းကျန်း ပုန်ကန်သဖြင့်။ ကမ်းယံပြည်ကို စစ်ချီသွားပြီးနောက်။ သူပုန်များကို ငြိမ်ဝပ်စေပြီးမှ။ မိမိတိုင်းပြည် သရေခေတ္တရာသို့ပြန်တော့မည် ရှိရာတွင်။ အရပ်တော် ၂၀ တောင်ခန့် ရွှေချိန်ပိဿာ ကုဋေဆယ်ရာမျှမက အလွန်ကြီးမားလှသော။ အရိမေတ္တေယျဘုရားရှင်နှင့် သဗ္ဗာန်တူသော ရွှေဆင်းတုကြီးတဆူကို တွေ့မြင်၍။ အလွန်တရာ သဒ္ဓါကြည်ညိုခြင်း အားကြီးလေရကား။ မိမိပြည်သို့ မပြန်နိုင်ဘဲရှိနေရာ။ မှူးမတ်အများ။ ရဲမက်သားတို့က။ ထိုဘုရားရုပ်တုတော်ကြီးကို။ ဖိုကျင်ထိုးခါ ဖျက်ဆီးပြီးလျှင်။ နှစ်ကျိပ်ရှစ်ဆူ ဘုရားငယ်သွန်းလောင်း၍။ ကုန်သမျှ ရွှေတို့ကို။ ရဲမက်သားများ ဝေယျာကြပြီးနောက်။ နှစ်ကျိပ်ရှစ်ဆူ ရုပ်တုတော်ကို။ သုပညာနဂရဆိန္ဒမင်းကြီးအား ဆက်ကြရာတွင်။ မင်းကြီးလည်း။ စိတ်နှလုံးသေသောသို့သဖြင့်။ သရေခေတ္တရာပြည်ကြီးသို့ ပြန်လည်တော်မူခဲ့လေသောအခါ။ ဘုရားရှင်၏ရုပ်ပွား။ ကိုယ်တော်စားကို။ ဖျက်ပြားအောင် ပြုလုပ်၍။ မသုံးစွဲထိုက်။ မစားထိုက်သော ဗုဒ္ဓသန္တက ဘုရားပဋည်းရွှေများကို ပြည်သူပြည်သားတို့ သုံးစားကြသည်အတွက်နှင့်။ ဂဝံပတေ။ ရ

သေ့။ သိကြားစသော သူမွန်သူမြတ် ခြောက်ယောက်တို့ စောင့်ရှောက်တည်ထား ဘန်ဆင်း၍ပေးအပ်သော သရေခေတ္တရာတပြည်လုံး ဖုံးကွယ်ဆူပွက်။ လူယက်သောင်းကျန်း ခိုးသူထားမြို့ မုဒိမ်းတန္တူ။ စသည်ဘေးရန် တပြည်လုံးအု၍ ညီခိုက်တွင်း။ ပြည်ထဲရှင်မင်းကြီးလည်း။ ဘမ်းဆီးနှောင်ချုပ်။ ထိန်းခါအုပ်သော်လည်း အုပ် ထိန်း၍မရ။ ထိုသို့သော အခါသမယတွင်။ ကြီးလှသော လေပွေကြီးထ၍ အလာတွင်။ မိန်းမတယောက်၏ စကောသည်။ လေကျောသင့်ရာ လွင့်၍ပါခဲ့သော်။ ငါစကောပါ။ ငါစကောပါဟု။ အခါခါအော်ဟစ်သော အသံကြောင့်။ ဆူညံသောသော။ ငါစကောစစ်သည် ရောက်လာပြီဟု။ တညီတညာ ကြွေးကျော်ခါဖြင့်။ သရေခေတ္တရာပြည်ကြီးသည်။ ပျက်စီးခြင်းသို့ ရောက်ရှာလေတော့သည်။

ထိုအခါသုပညာနဂရဆိန္ဒမင်းကြီးမမာတော်မူ၍။ အတိုသက္ကရာဇ် ၁၆ ခုနှစ်။ နန်းစံ ၁၁ နှစ်။ အသက် တော် ၂၀ တွင် အနိစ္စရောက်တော်မူရှာလေ၏။ ထိုသရေခေတ္တရာပြည်ကို။ တည်ထောင်ရင်းဖြစ်သူ ဒုတ္တပေါင် မင်းကအစ။ နောက်ဆုံးဖြစ်သော သုပညာနဂရဆိန္ဒမင်းသို့ တိုင်ရောက်အောင်။ မင်းပေါင်း ၃၅ ယောက်။ မြို့သက် ၆၃၀ နှစ်ရှိလျှင် သရေခေတ္တရာပြည်ကြီးပျက်စီးရှာလေ၏။ သာသနာနှစ် ၁၀၀ ကစ၍တည်သည်။ ၆၃၀ နှစ်သို့ရောက်လျှင်ပျက်ခန်း။ ထိုသရေခေတ္တရာပြည်ပျက်၍သွားလျှင်။ ပြုတစု။ ကမ်းယံတစု။ မြန်မာတစု အားဖြင့် သံစုသုံးကွဲ ပျက်စီး၍သွားပြီးနောက်။ လူသုံးမျိုးဖြစ်ခဲ့ရာတွင်။ ပြုနှင့်ကမ်းယံ။ တဖန်အချင်းချင်း။ စစ် ထိုးကြပြန်သောကြောင့် နှစ်စု။ သုံးစု ကွဲသွားပြီးလျှင်။ အသီးအသီးသောလူမျိုးတို့သည် ညောင်ဦး။ နဂါးဘို။ နဂါးကျစ်စသောရွာကြီး ၁၉ ရွာကို တည်ထောင်နေကြရာ။ သမုဒ္ဒရာဇ်မင်းကြီးသည် ထို ၁၉ ရွာသားတို့ကို အုပ်ချုပ်လျက် ယုန်လွှတ်ကျွန်းအရပ်တွင် မင်းပြုတော်မူလေ၏။

ထိုနောက်တစ် ပုဂံပြည် တည်အံ့သောအကြောင်းကို ဤသို့မှတ်ဦးရာ၏။ ။ ထိုသမုဒ္ဒရာဇ်မင်း ကြီးကို ဘုရားရှင်ဗျာဒိပ်ထားတော်မူခဲ့သည်မှာ။ ငါဘုရားမရှိနောက်။ သာသနာနှစ်ပေါင်း ၆၅၁ နှစ်တွင်။ အရိမဒ္ဒနာမည်သော ပေါက်ပြည်ကြီးကို သမုဒ္ဒရာဇ်မင်းကြီးတည်လတ်။ ထိုပေါက်ပြည်၏အရှေ့မျက်နှာက ဝက်ကြီးတကောင် အခြံအရံငါးရာနှင့်မင်းမူလတ်။ တောင်မျက်နှာက ကျားကြီးတကောင်အခြံအရံငါးရာနှင့် မင်းမူလတ်။ မြောက်မျက်နှာက ရှူးပျံတကောင် အခြံအရံငါးရာနှင့်မင်းမူလတ်။ အနောက်မျက်နှာက ငှက်ကြီး တကောင် အခြံအရံငါးရာနှင့်မင်းမူလတ်။ ထိုဝက်ကြီး၊ ငှက်ကြီး၊ ကျားကြီး၊ ရှူးပျံတို့ကို။ ဘုန်းတန်ခိုးကြီးသော ပြုစောထီးမင်းသည် ခွင်းသတ်လတ်ဟု ဗျာဒိပ်ထားတော်မူခဲ့သည့်အတိုင်း။ ပုဂံပြည်ကို သမုဒ္ဒရာဇ်မင်းကြီး သည်။ သက္ကရာဇ် ၂၉ ခုနှစ်တွင် တည်ထောင်စံနေတော်မူလေသည်။

ထိုအခါ မြို့၏ထက်ဝန်းကျင်၌ရှိသော ဝက်ကြီး၊ ငှက်ကြီး၊ ကျားကြီး၊ ရှူးပျံတို့ကို။ အစာကျွေးမွေးလျက် နေနှင့်ရသည်ကား ၁၂ နှစ်တိုင်တိုင် ကြာလေကုန်၏။ ထို ၁၂ နှစ်အတွင်း၌ နေ့စဉ်မပြတ်။ ဝက်ကြီးကို ထမင်း အိုးအလုံး ၆၀။ ဖရုံသီး လည်းကူးစီး၊ ဖွန့်လည်းကူးစီးတို့ကို အမြဲပေးရ၏။ ငှက်ကြီးကိုလည်း နေ့စဉ်သတို့သွီး ကညာ တယောက်တယောက်စီအတွက်ကျ။ ၇ ရက်တကြိမ် ၇ ယောက် ပေးရကျွေးရ၏။ ကျားကြီး၊ ရှူးပျံ တို့ကိုလည်း။ ထိုသူတို့ကြိုက်နှစ်သက်တတ်သော အမဲဟင်းလျာစသည် ကျွေးမွေးရ၏။ ထိုသို့ကျွေးမွေးနေရာ။ ၁၂ နှစ်ကြာလတ်သော်။ ဘုရားဗျာဒိပ်ရှိသည်အတိုင်း။ ဘုန်းတန်ခိုးကြီးသော ပြုစောထီးမင်းမှာ။ အထက် တ ကောင်းနန်းရှိ။ နေနတ်မျိုး။ အာဒိစ္စရာဇာမည်သော မင်းကြီး၏သားတော်အစစ်ဖြစ်၍။ ရှေးအထက်ကျော် ကပင်လျှင်။ တကောင်းပြည်ကြီး ပျက်စီးသွားစဉ်အခါ။ မာန်လည်မြို့မှာ ပြည်ရွာမငြိမ်မသက်ဖြစ်၍။ အာဒိစ္စ ရာဇာမင်းကြီးထွက်သွား။ မထင်ရှားသောအသွင်ဖြင့်။ ဥယျာဉ်စိုက်ပျိုးလုပ်ကိုင်စားသောက်နေထိုင်ရာ။ မိမိ၏ မိဖုရားကြီးသည် ကိုယ်ဝန်အရင့်အမာနှင့်။ ဥယျာဉ်ပါး၌ရှိသော နဂါးတွင်းလိုက်ခေါင်း၌နေသောနဂါးတို့ကို အရိုအသေပူဇော်သည့်အတွက်။ နဂါးတို့က စောင့်ရှောက် မစခါ။ ကာလကြာလတ်သော်။ မိဖုရားကြီးဝမ်းနိုး။ ပြုစောထီးမင်းကို ထိုဥယျာဉ်တွင် ဘွားမြင်လျက်။ အစဉ်သဖြင့် ကြီးပြင်းသည်တိုင်အောင်။ နဂါးတို့ စောင့် ရှောက်ကြည့်ရှုစေခြင်း။ ထိုဥယျာဉ်ပါးရှိ ရသေ့ကြီးကလည်း စောင့်ရှောက်ကြည့်ရှုလျက်။ တဆယ်ရှစ်ပါး သောအာတတ်များကို တတ်မြောက်အောင်သင်သဖြင့်။ အစဉ်ကြီးပွား၍လာသောအခါ။ ဆရာတော်ရသေ့

ကြီးက ပြုစောထီးမင်းသား အောက်အရပ်သို့ အသင်သွားချေ။ပုဂံပြည်တွင် အသင်မင်းဖြစ်လံ့ဟု မိန့်တော်မူတိုင်း၊ဆရာရှင်နှင့် မိခင်ဘခင်တို့ကိုရှိခိုးလျက်။အထက်မာန်လည်အရပ်မှ ထွက်ခွါခဲ့သဖြင့်၊ အောက်ပုဂံပြည်သို့ဆိုက်ရောက်လေလျှင်၊ထိုပုဂံပြည်တွင် ပြုအံ့လင်မယားတို့က သားဟူသောအမှတ်ဖြင့် မွေးစားထားကြလေရာတွင်၊ပြုစောထီးမင်းသားဟုအမည်တွင်သောမင်းမြတ်သည်။တနေ့သ၌ မိမိတွင်ရှိသောလက်နက်တို့ကိုစွဲကိုင်လျက် တောသို့သွားရာ၊ပုဂံပြည်၏အရပ်လေးမျက်နှာ၌ရှိနေသော တိရစ္ဆာန်လေးဦးတို့အား။သိကြားနတ်မင်းပေးလိုက်သော လေးစတော်နှင့်ခွင်းသတ်၍ သေကြေပျက်စီးရာတွင်မှ၊ထိုအကြောင်းကို သမုဒ္ဒရာဇ်မင်းကြီး ကြားတော်မူလေလျှင်၊လွန်စွာအားရနှစ်သက်တော်မူသည်ဖြစ်ရကား။ သွီးတော်စန္ဒာဒေဝီနှင့်ထိမ်းမြားတော်မူ၍၊အိမ်ရှေ့အရာကို ပေးသနားတော်မူလေ၏။

ထိုကြောင့် သျှော်ကားသုံးထောင်နှူးခေါ်ကများဆရာပညာရှိသည်။ ။ငှက်ဘီလူးနှင့်၊စားကြူးဆီခဲ။ဝက်ထီးရဲကို၊အောင်ပွဲခင်းလတ်။အရိမဗ်ဝယ်။ပစ်သတ်နေမျိုး။ရန်ညွန့်ချိုးသည် ဟူ၍လည်းကောင်း။ ။ကြီးလှငှက်ဆင်။အောင်မြင်ဝက်ထီး။ သတ်လိုက်ပြီးမှ။ပြန်ချီးမိုလ်ပါ။စောနရာကို။များစွာပုံယဉ်။ ရွှေနန်းတင်၏ဟူ၍လည်းကောင်း စပ်ဆိုသည်မှာ။ပက်နှင့်ငှက်ကိုသာသတ်သည်။ ကျားနှင့်ရှူးပျံကို မသတ်ပါတကားဟု မဆိုရာ၊အဘယ်ကြောင့်နည်းဟူမူ၊အာဒိဒိပကအစဖြစ်သော ဝက်နှင့်ငှက်ကိုဆိုလျှင်၊အဆုံးဖြစ်သော ကျားနှင့်ရှူးပျံတို့လည်း ပါဝင်လေတော့သည်။

ဤသို့လျှင်အာဒိဝံသ—မဟာသမတမင်း၏သားမြေးနောက်စပ်။ ပြုစောထီးမင်းမြတ်သည်။ သမုဒ္ဒရာဇ်မင်းကြီး၏ သွီးတော်—သီရိစန္ဒာဒေဝီနှင့် ထိမ်းမြား၍ အိမ်ရှေ့အရာကိုရသည်မှ ၃ နှစ်မြောက်သောအခါ။ သမုဒ္ဒရာဇ်မင်းကြီးအနိစ္စရောက်တော်မူလေ၏။ ထိုသို့ပင်ရောက်တော်မူတော်လည်း။ ပြုစောထီးမင်းသည်။မိမိမင်းမပြုသေးဘဲ။ ဆရာဖြစ်သူ ရသေ့ကြောင်ကို မင်းပြုစေ၏။ ထိုရသေ့ကြောင်လည်း။ တကောင်းနန်းရိုး နေနတ်မျိုးပင်ဖြစ်လေသည်။ ရသေ့ကြောင် အနိစ္စရောက်မှ။ ပြုစောထီးဆက်လက်မင်းပြုလေသည်။ ထိုပြုစောထီးမင်းကို။ ဗြဟ္မာ၊သိကြား။ နဂါးစသောသူတို့ စောင့်ရှောက်လျက်။ထီးနန်းတင်ကြပြီးမှ။ နဂါးမင်းက သွီးတော်ဗုဒ္ဓန္တတိဒေဝီနှင့်တကွ။နဂါးလုလင်ပျို ၁၀၊စားတော်ကဲ။ဝတ်လဲဆက်ဆံတော်အပ် စသော နဂါးမငယ်တို့ပါ ဆက်သလာသည်။ သိကြားမင်းကလည်း။ ဆင်ပျံ။ မြင်းပျံ။ အရိန္ဒမာ လှံစကြာစသော မင်းခမ်းမင်းနား အသုံးအဆောင်များစွာတို့ကိုဆက်သလာသည်။ ထိုပြုစောထီးမင်းသည်။ပုဂံပြည်မှာမင်းပြုသောအခါ များလှစွာသော စေတီပုထိုး၊ဥမင်း၊လိုဏ်ခေါင်း၊ဂူ၊ကျောင်း၊ပြာသာဒ်၊စရပ်၊တန်ဆောင်းစသည်တို့ကိုလည်း ဆောက်လုပ်လှူဒါန်းတော် မူလေကုန်၏။ ဂဝိပတေ့၊ရသေ့။သိကြား စသောသူတို့နှင့်ဟိုင်ပင်လျက်။အတ္ထေသုဓမ္မသုတ္တေသုစသော ကျမ်းဦးဂါထာတပ်သော ဓမ္မသတ်ကျမ်းများကိုလည်း ပြုစုစီမံတော်မူလေ၏။

ဤသို့စသည်ဖြင့် ချီးမွမ်း၍မကုန်နိုင်အောင် ဘုန်းတန်ခိုး အာနုဘော်ကြီးလှသော ပြုစောထီးမင်းသည်။အသက်တော် ၁၁၀။ နန်းစည်းစိမ် ၅၅ နှစ်၊ အတိတ်သက္ကရာဇ် ၁၆၄ ခုနှစ်မှာ အနိစ္စရောက်တော်မူ၍။သားတော်ထီးယဉ်မင်းဆက်ခံစိုးစံတော်မူပြန်သည်။ ထိုယားတော် ထီးယဉ်မင်းလည်း။ အိမ်နိမ့် ၅၀။ နန်းစည်းစိမ် ၅၇ နှစ်။သက်တော် ၁၀၇ နှစ်မှာ အနိစ္စရောက်တော်မူပြန်၏။ ထိုထီးယဉ်မင်း အနိစ္စရောက်တော်မူပြန်လျှင်။ သားတော် ယဉ်ပိုက်မင်း မင်းပြုတော်မူပြန်လေ၏။ ထိုယဉ်ပိုက်မင်း ရွှေနန်းတက်သည်မှ ၄ နှစ်မြောက်တွင်။သာသနာနှစ် ၄၄၇။သက္ကရာဇ် ၂၁၆ ခုနှစ်တွင် ကုမာသီဝမင်းကြီး၏သွီးတော် ဟေမမာလာနှင့်။ ဥဇ္ဇေနီပြည်ရှင်မင်းကြီး၏ သားတော် ဒန္တကုမ္မာမင်းသားတို့ စွယ်တော်ကို ယူဆောင်လာ၍။ သီဟိုဠ်ကျွန်းသို့ စွယ်တော်မြတ် ရောက်လာလေသည်။

ထိုယဉ်ပိုက်မင်းအနိစ္စရောက်ပြန်လျှင်။ သားတော်ပိုက်သေဉ်လည်မင်းပြုတော်မူပြန်၏။ထိုပိုက်သေဉ်လည် အနိစ္စရောက်တော်မူပြန်လျှင်။ သားတော် သေဉ်လည်ကြောင် မင်းပြုတော်မူပြန်၏။ ထိုသေဉ်လည်

ကြောင်မင်း လက်ထက်တွင်။ အထက်အညာတကောင်းပြည်က။ ပန်းဘဲသူကြီးသားဖြစ်သူ မောင်တင့်တယ်
 တို့မောင်နှစ်မကို တကောင်းမင်းကြီးအမျက်ထွက်တော်မူသဖြင့် စကားပင်မှာချည်နှောင်ပြီးမှ။ ဖိုကျင်ထိုးလေ
 ရာ။ နှစ်မငယ်လည်းမီးပုံတွင်းသို့ ခုန်ဆင်းသည်နှင့်။ မောင်နှစ်မ ၂ ယောက်စလုံးသေဆုံးကြပြီးလျှင်။ ထိုစကား
 ပင်တွင် မဟာဂီရိနတ်မောင်နှစ်မ ဖြစ်နေကြသဖြင့်။ စကားပင်သို့ ဝင်ရောက်လာသော သူများကို ဘမ်းစား
 နှိပ်စက်လေသည်တွင်မှ။ ထိုစကားပင်ကို အမြစ်ပါတူးလှဲ၍။ ဧရာဝတီမြစ်ထဲသို့ မျောလိုက်ကြရာ။ အောက်
 ပုဂံသို့ ဆိုက်ရောက်လာသဖြင့်။ စကားပင်ကို ဆယ်ယူကြပြီးနောက်။ နတ်မောင်နှစ်မ အရပ် ထုလုပ်၍ ပုပ္ဖ
 တောင်မှာ ထားကြပြီးလျှင်။ ပြည်သူ ပြည်သား အပေါင်းတို့သည်။ တနှစ် တကြိမ် မဟာဂီရိနတ်ပွဲလုပ်၍
 ပူဇော်ကြလေသည်။

ထိုသော့လည်ကြောင်မင်းကြီး မရှိနောက်ကို သားတော် ကြောင်ဦးရစ်မင်းသည် အတို သက္ကရာဇ်
 ၃၁၉ ခုနှစ်မှာ ဆက်လက် မင်းပြုပြန်လေသည်။ ။ ထိုကြောင်ဦးရစ်မင်း နန်းတက်၍ ၁၅ နှစ်ရှိသောအခါ။
 အရှည်သက္ကရာဇ် ၉၄၆။ အတိုသက္ကရာဇ် ၃၂၄ ခုတွင်။ သီဟိုဠ်ကျွန်းကို အစိုးရသော မဟာနန်းမင်းကြီးလက်
 ထက်။ မဇ္ဈိမဒေသတိုက်။ ဗုဒ္ဓဇောသရွာသား အရှင်ဗုဒ္ဓဇောသမထေရ်မြတ်သည်။ သီဟိုဠ်ကျွန်းသို့ ကူးသွား
 ပြီးလျှင်။ ယခင်ဝဇ္ဇဂါမဏိမင်းကြီး လက်ထက်က။ ရဟန္တာငါး ၃၁။ ပေထက်အကွာရာတွင်၍။ မလယဒေသအ
 ရပ် အာလောကလိုက်ကုဉ်သွင်းထားအပ်သော ပိဋကတ်သုံးပုံများကို သိကြားနတ်မင်းဆက်သလ္လအိန်းအပ်
 သော ကညစ်စကြာဖြင့် ကောင်းစွာချွေးကူးခဲ့ပြီးမှ။ ရာမညဒေသတိုင်း။ သုဝဏ္ဏဘုမ္မိသထုံပြည်သို့ ယူဆောင်
 လာခဲ့သဖြင့်။ ပိဋကတ်ပေစာ။ အကွာရာအများ ဘုရားရှင်၏နတ်ကပါဉ်တော်တို့သည်။ သထုံပြည်သို့ ရှေးဦးစွာ
 ရောက်လာလေလျှင်။ ယခင်အထက်ကျော်က သာသနာပြု ရောက်တော်မူလာနှင့်ကြကုန်သော သောဏ
 ထေရ်။ ဥက္ကရထေရ်တို့၏ တပည့်ဖြစ်ကုန်သော အနောမဒသီအစရှိကုန်သော သာသနာပြု မထေရ်ကြီးတို့
 သည်လည်းကောင်း။ သုနာပဒန္တတိုင်း မြန်မာပြည်။ မွန်ပြည်။ ရခိုင်ပြည်။ ရှမ်းပြည်။ ယွန်းပြည်။ လင်းဇင်းပြည်။
 သောက္ကတပြည် ။ သည်တို့၍။ သီဟင်းသုံး နေထိုင်တော်မူနှင့်ကြကုန်သော သံဃာတော် မထေရ်ကြီးတို့ အ
 သီးသီး ကြုံရောက်တော်မူလာကြ၍။ ပိဋကတ်ပေစာ အကွာရာအများကို ဆရာ အစဉ်အဆက် ဆောင်ရွက်
 မှတ်သားသင်ကြားတော်မူကြသဖြင့်။ ယခုထက်တိုင်အောင် ဘုရားရှင်သာသနာ လွန်စွာ စည်ကားလေ
 သတည်း။ ဤပိဋကတ်ပေစာအကွာရာအများတို့သည် နောင်သောအခါ။ သထုံမင်းမန္တဟာထံမှ ပုဂံပြည် အ
 နော်ရထာမင်းစောထံသို့ ရောက်၍။ တဆင့်တဆင့် ပျံ့ပွားပြီးလျှင်။ စစ်ကိုင်း။ ပင်းယ။ အင်းဝစသော အ
 ထက် အထက်နိုင်ငံသို့ ဆက်ဆံ ရောက်လာကြလေသတည်း။

ထိုကြောင့် ကြောင်ဦးရစ်မင်း မရှိနောက်ကို။ သားတော် သည်းထံမင်းကစ၍။ သားစဉ် မြေးဆက်
 ရှေ့နောက်ရှက်ခါ စိုးအုပ်လာကြသော မင်းတို့အမည်ကား။ (၁) ကြောင်ဦးရစ်။ (၂) သည်းထံ။ (၃) သိုက်
 တိုင်။ (၄) သော့လည်ကြောင်ငယ်။ (၅) ခမ်းလောင်း။ (၆) ခမ်းလပ်။ (၇) ထွန်တိုက်။ (၈) ထွန်ပြင်။
 (၉) ထွန်ချစ်။ ဆက်ခံလစ်။ မင်းဖြစ် ၉ ယောက် အစဉ်တည်း။

ထိုမှနောက်ကို။ ထွန်ချစ်မင်း၏မိဖုရားကြီးဆရာ သင်္ဃရာဇာခေါ်။ ပုပ္ဖစောရဟန်းခေတ္တခဏဆက်
 လက်၍ မင်းပြုသည်အခိုက်တွင်။ ထွန်ချစ်မင်း၏လားတော် ရွှေအုန်းသီးမှာ။ ထွက်ပြေး တိဇးရှောင်နေရရှာ
 လေ၏။ နောက်ကိုပုပ္ဖစောရဟန်းမင်းသည်။ နေမင်းမျိုး အရိုးအစဉ်မဟုတ်သောကြောင့်။ မဟာဂီရိနတ်များ
 က။ စကားမပြောဘဲနေရာတွင်မှ ထွန်ချစ်မင်း၏သားတော် ရွှေအုန်းသီးကို ခုအောင်ရှာ၍ ပုပ္ဖစောရဟန်း
 ၏သီးတော်နှင့် ထိမ်းမြားလျက်။ အိမ်ရွှေအရာကို ပေးတော်မူ၏။ ထိုပုပ္ဖစောရဟန်းမင်းနန်းတက်၍ ၂ နှစ်
 ရှိသောအခါ။ ခဆပဉ္စ ကိန်းကြီး၍ ၅၆၀ ကို ဖြိုပြီးလျှင်။ ပသျှဆိခြက်နန်းဟုအတိုသက္ကရာဇ် ၂ ခုကိုသာ ထား
 ပြန်လေ၏။ ။ ထိုပုပ္ဖစောရဟန်းမင်းအနိစ္စရောက်လျှင်။ သမက်ဖြစ်သူ။ ရွှေအုန်းသီးမင်းပြုပြန်သည်။ ရွှေ
 အုန်းသီးမရှိနောက်ကို။ ညီတော်ပိတ်သုံမင်း ဆက်ခံသည်။ ပိတ်သုံမင်း မရှိနောက်ကို။ သားတော် ပိတ်
 တောင်းမင်း ဆက်ခံသည်။ ပိတ်တောင်းမင်းမရှိနောက်ကို။ ညီတော် ငခွေး ဆက်ခံပြန်သည်။ ထို ငခွေးမရှိ
 နောက်ကို။ နေနတ်ရိုးမင်းမျိုးမဟုတ်သော မြင်းကျွေးမင်းသည် မင်းပြုပြန်သည်။

မြင်းကျွေးမင်းအကြောင်းမှာ။ ။ကုက္ကိုတောင်ပရွှံသားဖြစ်သော သူကြွယ်ကြီးတယောက်သည်။ မိမိအိမ်၌အစေခံမြင်သော မိန်းမတယောက်ကို ယာဇင်းစောင့်ခိုင်းလိုက်ရာ။တော၌နေလေ့ရှိသော ဘီလူး တယောက်နှင့် သိမ်းပိုက်ကြသောကြောင့် လူသတ်လေသည်။ သူငယ်မြင်းကျွေးမင်းသည်။ ငယ်ရွယ် စဉ်အခါကပင်လူသတ်သော ဘီလူးတစ်ကောင်ကို ထမ်းနေသူဖြစ်၍၊ တနေသောအခါ မင်းကြီး နှင့်အတူတူ တောသွားလာနေစဉ် မင်းအဖြစ်သို့ရောက်လေသောကြောင့်၊ မြင်း ကျွေးမင်းဟုအမည်တွင်လေသည်။ ထို မြင်းကျွေးမင်းကား။ ဘီလူးနှင့် လူမိန်းမ သင့်မြတ်ရာတွင် ရမလသော သားဖြစ်ခြင်းကြောင့်။ အလွန်ကြမ်းကြုတ်ခက်ထန်လေသည်။

၎င်းမြင်းကျွေးမင်းမရှိနောက်ကို၊ အမတ်ကြီးများက နေမျိုးမင်းစစ်ကိုချအောင်ရှာလျက်။ အတိုသတ္တ ရာဇ် ၈၀ ခုနှစ်မှာ သိမ်မင်းကို နန်းဘုန်း မင်းမြှောက်ကြလေသည်။ ထိုသိမ်မင်း မရှိနောက်ကို၊ သားစဉ်မြေး ဆက်။ ရှေ့နောက်ရှက်၍၊ ဆက်လက်စိုးစံကြသောမင်းပေါင်းတို့သည် တကိုယ်တိုင်တိုင်ဆက်လက်မိပြန်သည်။ ထိုတကိုယ်တို့၏အမည်ကား။ (၁) သိမ်၊ (၂) သိန်းခွန်း၊ (၃) ရွှေလောင်း၊ (၄) ထွန်ထွင်း၊ (၅) ရွှေမှောက် (၆) မွန်လယ်၊ (၇) စောခင်နှစ်၊ (၈) ခဲလူ၊ (၉) ပျဉ်ပျား၊ (၁၀) ကားတန်နက်၊ ဆင်းကာရှက်၊ မင်၊ ဆက်တက်ပုံနေမျိုးတည်း။ ထိုတကိုယ်တို့တွင်၊ ပျဉ်ပျားမင်းလက်ထက်၌၊ ပုဂံမြို့ကိုထပ်၍တည်ပြန်သည်။ တောင်တွင်းကြီးမြို့ကိုလည်း၊ ရမ္မာဝတီဟုသမုတ်၍ မြို့တည်၏။ ထိုပျဉ်ပျားမင်း အနိစ္စရောက်ပြန်လျှင်၊ သား တော်တန်နက် မင်းပြုတော်မူပြန်လေ၏။ ထိုတန်နက်မင်းကား မြင်းကိုအလွန်ချစ်တတ်သောကြောင့်၊ ညဉ့်အ ခါမြင်းတင်းကုတ်သို့သွားရာတွင်၊ စလေငွေ့လုပ်ကြ၍ အနိစ္စရောက်ပြီးနောက်၊ စလေငွေ့သည်၊ ၂၆၈ ခု နှစ်မှာ ဆက်လက်မင်းပြုလေသည်။

ငွေ့အကြောင်းကား။ ။နေနတ်မျိုးဖြစ်သော သိန်းခွန်မင်း၏မြေး စလေငွေ့သည်။ အမိအဘ တို့ ဆင်းရဲနွမ်းပါးလှသဖြင့်၊ ငွေ့ကို စလေမြို့ရှိသူကြွယ်ကြီးတဦးထံမှာ မိဘတို့က ရောင်းစားကြသဖြင့်၊ သူ ကြွယ်ကြီးက၊ ငွေ့ကို လေ့ထိုးထည့်လိုက်သောအခါ၊ လေ့ကြီးတစင်းနှင့် ပုဂံပြည်သို့ လာရောက်ခဲ့လေရာ။ ခရီးအကြား၌၊ အိပ်မက်မြင်သည်မှာ။ မိမိအုအလုံးတို့သည် ပုဂံပြည်ကို ချစ်ပတ်လျက်နေသည်ဟု မြင်မက် သောအိပ်မက်ကို စဉ်းစားလျက်။ လေ့ကိုမျှောပြီးမှ၊ ဝါးနှင့်ရေထဲသို့ ထိုးလိုက်လေရာ၊ ရွှေလင်ပန်းများစွာဖြီ တွယ်၍ပါသော်လည်း၊ တွန်းခါလှန်ချ အားမရသေးဘဲ၊ လေ့ကိုအစဉ်အတိုင်းမျှောလျက်၊ ပုဂံသို့ဆိုက်ရောက် လျှင် ချက်ခြင်းတခဏ ပုရောဟိတ်အိမ်သို့သွားလျက်၊ အိပ်မက်များကို ပြောကြားမေးမြန်းလေရာ။ ပုရော ဟိတ်ပုဂ္ဂိုလ်တို့က၊ ပုဂံပြည်မှာမကြာခင် အသင်မင်းဖြစ်လိမ့်မည်ဟု ပြောဆိုလိုက်ရာတွင်မှ၊ မိမိနေရာစလေ သို့ ပြန်လာပြီးနောက်၊ သူကြွယ်ကြီးအိမ်မှ ထွက်ပြေးခဲ့၍၊ တန်နက်မင်းကြီးအထံမှာ မြင်းတော်ခံအရာနှင့် ပင်၍ ခစားအမှုထမ်း နေလေ၏။

တရံရောအခါ၊ မြင်းတင်းကုတ်သို့ထွက်လာသော တန်နက်မင်းကြီးကို၊ စလေငွေ့သည် မြင်းချေးစွန့် သော တွင်းကြီးထဲသို့ တွန်းချသတ်ဖြတ်လျက်၊ ငွေ့ မင်းအဖြစ်သို့ ရောက်လေ၏။ ။ထိုစလေငွေ့ကား။ နန်းစံ ၉ နှစ်၊ အသက်တော် ၅၉ နှစ်တွင် အနိစ္စရောက်ကော်မူ၏။ သားတော်သိန်းခိုမင်း ဆက်ခံပြန်လေ သည်။ ။ထိုသိန်းခိုမင်းသည်၊ တရံရောအား ချီတက်သွင်း အတူတကွ တောကစားသွားကြရာတွင်၊ တောင်သူကြီးတယောက်၏ သခွားသီးကို ဆွတ်စားမိသဖြင့်၊ တောင်သူကြီး ရှိုက်နှက်ရာတွင် အနိစ္စရောက် တော်မူလေ၏။ မြင်းခံဖြစ်သူကလည်း၊ ငါ၏ အရှင်မင်းကြီးကို အသင်သတ်၍ ပစ်သည်အတွက်။ အသင် မင်းပြုရမည်ဟု ဆိုပြီးမှ၊ ထိုတောင်သူကြီးကို မြင်းနှင့်တင်ယူလာပြီးမှ၊ မိဖုရားကြီးနှင့် တိုင်ပင်ကြပြီးလျှင်၊ ထိုတောင်သူကြီးကို၊ မင်းမြှောက် ကြလေကုန်၏။ မှူးကြီး မတ်ရာ သေနာပတိ စသော သူတို့သည်၊ ထို တောင်သူကြီးမင်းကို မြင်၍ ငါတို့အရှင် သိန်းခိုမင်း မဟုတ်ပါတကားဟု ဆိုသောသူကို၊ တံခါးမှတ်တွင် ထားသော ကျောက်ရုပ်တို့ ထ၍ထောင်းရိုက်ကြသဖြင့်၊ တစုံတယောက်သော သူမျှ၊ ငါတို့အရှင် မဟုတ်ပါ တကားဟု မဆိုဝံ့ကြရှာလေကုန်။

ဤသို့လျှင် သိန်းခိုမင်းမရှိနောက် ညောင်ဦးစောရဟန်းခေါ် တောင်သူကြီးမင်းအဖြစ်သို့ သက္ကရာဇ် ၂၉၃ ခုနှစ်မှာရောက်လတ်သည်ရှိသော်။ ထိုတောင်သူကြီးမင်းလက်ထက်။ နဂါးရုပ်ကိုပြုလုပ်ကိုးကွယ်ခြင်း။ ထိုမှတပါး သရေခေတ္တရာပြည် သထုံပြည်တို့မှာ စည်းခုံပုထိုးရှိသည်ကို အကြောင်းပြု၍ အယူမှားကြသော အရည်းကြီးတို့နှင့် တိုင်ပင်လျက်။ ပုထိုးကြီးတလုံး။ ပုထိုးငယ်တလုံး။ ပုထိုးသားများတလုံး။ သင်လည်ပုထိုးတလုံး။ စိတ်တည်ပုထိုးတလုံး။ ဤပုထိုးကြီး ငါးလုံးကို တည်လျက်။ ထိုပုထိုးငါးလုံးတွင်။ နတ်ရုပ်လည်းမဟုတ်။ ဘုရားရုပ်လည်းမမည် လုပ်ပြီးလျှင်။ ညွန့်နက် ထမင်းသေဇာတင်၍ ကိုးကွယ်ခြင်းကို ပြသောကြောင့်။ နတ်တော်ကျောင့်တကာ။ မင်းချမ်းသာဟူ၍လည်း တွင်၏။ ထိုအခါ၌ မြတ်စွာဘုရား သာသနာတော်သည်။ တနေ့တခြား ဆုတ်ယုတ် ပြန်သဖြင့်။ မင်းနှင့်တကွသော သူတို့သည်။ အရည်းကြီးတို့၏ အယူကိုသာလျှင် ယူသူ များကြလေကုန်၏။

ထိုအခါ ရှေးအထက်ကျော်က စလေငွေ့သည်။ တန်နက်မင်းကြီးကို လုပ်ကြံစဉ်အခါ။ 'ထွက်ပြေးခဲ့ရသော တန်နက်မိဖုရားကြီးသည်။ ကျောင်းမြို့အရပ်တွင် သားကိုဘွားမြင်သဖြင့်။ ကျောင်းမြို့မင်းဟု ခေါ်သောကွမ်းဆော်မင်းသည်။ ကွမ်းဆော်အဖြစ်နှင့် ညောင်ဦးစောရဟန်းမင်းတောင်သူကြီးထံအမှုထမ်းလျက် နေရရှာလေ၏။ ထိုအခါတွင် ကွမ်းဆော်မင်း လမ်းစာရိက္ခာထမင်းထုပ်ကိုယူ၍ ကွမ်းဆော်သွားခိုက်တွင်။ ခရီးအကြား၌ စောင်ချမ်းပင်၌ နားနေလျက်။ ထမင်းထုပ်ကိုဖြေစားပြီးမှ။ နတ်များကို အမျှပေးဝေရာတွင်။ သိကြားမင်းက နတ်မြင်းကိုစီး၍။ မင်းမြောက်တန်ဆာ စုံလင်စွာနှင့်။ ကွမ်းဆော်မင်းအား ဆက်သလာသည်ကို ကွမ်းဆော်မင်းလည်း။ သိကြားပေးသော နတ်မြင်းကိုစီးလျက်။ ပုဂံပြည်တွင်းသို့ ဝင်သွားရာ။ ရှေးအထက်ကပင်လျှင် မင်းလောင်းဆိုက်လာလတုံဟု။ ကြေညာရင်းရှိသည်အတိုင်း။ ထိုကွမ်းဆော်မင်းကို လူအများမြင်ကြ၍။ မင်းလောင်းဆိုက်လာပြီဟု ဟစ်အော်ကြွေးကြော်သံကို တောင်သူကြီးမင်းကြားတုံလျှင်။ ငါ့ရှိလျက်ကို အဘယ်ကမင်းလောင်းလာရမည်နည်းဟုကြိမ်းဝါးစဉ်အခါ။ ကုသိုလ်ကုန်လျှင် ဘုံပါပျောက်သကဲ့သို့။ ကျောက်ရုပ်အများ။ နန်းတော်ကြီးမှတ်တံခါးက ဘွားကနဲထ၍။ တောင်သူကြီးကို ထောင်းထုရိုက်နှက်။ နန်းတော်ထက်က။ ချက်ခြင်းဆွဲချသဖြင့်။ အနိစ္စ ရောက်ရရှာလေတော့သတည်း။ ထိုအခါ ကွမ်းဆော်မင်းကို။ မှူးမတ်အများဘို့က နန်းတင်မြှောက်ကြလေသည်။ ။ ကွမ်းဆော်မင်းသည် အတိုသက္ကရာဇ် ၃၂၆ ခုနှစ်မှာ။ အထွဋ်အမြတ်သို့ရောက်သည်ဟု မှတ်ရာ၏။

ထိုကွမ်းဆော်မင်းသည်။ မင်းအဖြစ်သို့ရောက်လေလျှင်။ ရှေးယခင် တောင်သူကြီးမင်းလက်ထက်က ရှိနှင့်သောမိဖုရားညီအစ်မ ၃ ယောက်တို့တွင်။ အကြီးဆုံးဖြစ်သော တောင်နန်းမတော်မိဖုရားကြီးဝမ်း၌။ ကျီစိုးမင်းပဋိသန္ဓေကိုးလ။ အလယ်နန်းမတော်မိဖုရားတွင်။ စုက္ကတေးမင်းပဋိသန္ဓေ ၆ လ။ မြောက်နန်းမတော်မိဖုရားတွင်။ ပဋိသန္ဓေမရှိသေးဘဲ။ ဤမိဖုရားကြီး ၃ ယောက်တို့ကို။ ကွမ်းဆော်မင်းကြီးက ဆက်လက်၍မိဖုရားမြှောက်လေသည်။ သို့အတွက်ကြောင့်။ ကျီစိုးမင်းကို တောင်နန်းမတော်ကြီးက ဘွားမြင်သည်။ စုက္ကတေးမင်းကို အလယ်နန်းမတော်ကြီးကဘွားမြင်သည်။ မြောက်နန်းမတော်ကြီးက။ အနော်ရထာမင်းစောကို ဘွားမြင်သည်။ ကျီစိုးမင်း။ စုက္ကတေးတို့ကား။ အထက်သား ၂ ယောက်ဖြစ်လေသည်။ အနော်ရထာမင်းစောသာလျှင်။ ကွမ်းဆော်မင်း၏သားရင်းဖြစ်လေသည်။

ဤသို့လျှင်ကွမ်းဆော်မင်းသည်။ မင်းအဖြစ်သို့ရောက်သည်မှ။ ရွှေနန်းစည်းစိမ် ၂၂။ အသက်တော် ၈၀ ရှယ်သို့ရောက်လျှင်။ ကျီစိုးနှင့် စုက္ကတေးတို့က ကြီးမားလာကြလတ်သော်။ ကျောင်းတော်ကြီး ဆောက်လုပ်၍။ ကျောင်းရေစက်ချထွက်တော်မူပါဟု ကွမ်းဆော်မင်းကြီးကို လျှောက်ထားရာ။ ကျောင်းရေစက်ချ အတွက်တွင်။ အတင်းအဓမ္မခြိမ်းချောက်လျက် ရဟန်းပြုလုပ်စေကုန်၏။ ကွမ်းဆော်မင်းကြီးလည်း။ အိမ်စွမ်းရှိသည်နှင့် သား ၂ ယောက်တို့၏စကားကို မပယ်ရှားဘဲ ရဟန်းပြုလုပ်၍။ ထိုကျောင်း၌ပင်လျှင် သီတင်းသုံးနေထိုင်တော်မူလေ၏။ ထိုအခါကျီစိုးမင်း မင်းပြုတော်မူ၍။ ဗန္ဓုကျီဆယ်ရွာသို့ သမင်ပစ်တောကစား ထွက်သွားရာတွင်။ မုဆိုးတယောက်က။ ကျီစိုးမင်းကို သမင်ဟူသောအမှတ်နှင့် လေးနှင့်ခွင်းရာတွင်။ ကျီစိုးမင်းအနိစ္စ ရောက်ရှာလေ၏။

ကျိရိုးမင်းအနိစ္စရောက်ခဲ့လျှင်။ ညီတော်စုက္ကတေးမင်းပြုပြန်လေ၏။ စုက္ကတေးမင်းပြု၍ များမကြာခင်။ အနော်ရထာမင်းစော၏ မယ်တော်ကို မိဖုရားမြှောက်မည် အကြံနှင့်။ ညီဖြစ်သူ အနော်ရထာစောကို အခစားလာရာတွင်။ စုက္ကတေးက ညီသားနောင်မယ်ဟု ခေါ်ဆိုသည်များကို။ ခမည်းတော်ရဟန်းဖြစ်သူ ကွမ်းဆော်မင်းကြီးကိုပြောကြား လျှောက်ထားခဲ့လျှင်။ အမောင်၏ မယ်တော်ကို မိဖုရားမြှောက်လို၍ ဤအတိုင်း ခေါ်ဆိုသည်ဟု ရဟန်းကြီးကွမ်းဆော်က ပြောကြားလိုက်ရာ။ လွန်စွာ အမျက်ထွက်သဖြင့်။ နောင်တော်ကြီး စုက္ကတေးနှင့်ကျွန်တော်မျိုး စစ်ထိုးတော့မည်ဟုဆို၍ ခမည်းတော်အထံမှာရှိသော လက်နက်နှင့်တကွ မြင်းပျံများကို တောင်းလေ၏။ ကွမ်းဆော်မင်းရဟန်းကြီးကလည်း အရှိန္ဒမာ လုံစကြာနှင့်တကွ။ နဝရတ်လက်စွပ်ကို ပေးအပ်လိုက်ပြီးလျှင်။ ငါစီးသော မြင်းမှာမူကား။ ငါနန်းက ကျစဉ်အခါ ပုပ္ပါးအချပ်မှာ ထွက်မြေးရှိနေလေသည်။ ဤလက်စွပ်ကိုပြု၍ ဘမ်းလေတော့ဟု ပြောဆိုသွန်သင်၍ လွှတ်လိုက်လေ၏။

ထိုအခါ အနော်ရထာမင်းစောသည်။ နောင်တော် စုက္ကတေးနှင့် တယောက်အချင်းချင်း စစ်ထိုးကြမည်ဟု ချိန်းချက်ပြီးကာလ။ စီးချင်းထိုးကြလတ်သော်။ အနော်ရထာမင်းစောက ထိုးလိုက်သောလှံချက်သည်။ နောင်တော် စုက္ကတေး၏ကိုယ်ကိုဖောက်ထွင်းလျက်။ မြင်းကပါငြိတွယ်ပါသွားသဖြင့်။ တခုသောမြစ်နားတွင်အနိစ္စရောက်တော်မူလေ၏။ ထိုကြောင့် ထိုအချပ်ကို (မြင်းကပါအချပ်) ဟုယခုတိုင်တွင်ရှိလေသည်။ အနော်ရထာစော မယ်တော်လည်း။ ငါ့သားတော်က လှံနှင့်ထိုး၍ တူတော် စုက္ကတေး အနိစ္စရောက်ပြီဟု ကြားလျှင်။ ထမီချင်ဝတ်မျှမကပ်ဘဲ။ ပုတ္တလင် ပုတ္တလင်ဟု ခေါ်ဆိုမြည်တမ်းသည်ကို အစွဲပြု၍။ ထိုအချပ်တွင် ဘုရားတည်ပြီးလျှင် (ပုတ္တလင်ဘုရား) ဟု တွင်လေ၏။

ဤသို့လျှင် စုက္ကတေးအနိစ္စရောက်လျှင် အနော်ရထာမင်းစောလည်း။ ခမည်းတော် အထံသို့သွား၍ မင်းပြုတော်မူပါဦးဟု လျှောက်သော်လည်း။ မပြုလိုပြီ ပြောဆိုရာတွင်။ ဘာခင်ကို ရဟန်းမင်းကြီး အရာကိုချီးမြှင့်တော်မူ၍။ အနော်ရထာစောသည်။ ၃၇၉ ခု။ ပြာသိုလပြည့်ကျော် ၈ ခက်။ တနင်္လာနေ့တွင် မင်းပြုတော်မူလျက်။ နောင်တော်ကို လှံနှင့် ထိုးသတ်မိသောအပြစ်မှ ကြေစေခြင်းငှါ။ သိကြားလာ၍ အိပ်မက်ပေးသည့်အတိုင်း။ များစွာကုန်သော ဂူ၊ ကျောင်း၊ ပြာသာဒ်၊ စရပ်၊ ဥမင်၊ ဦးယျာဉ်၊ ကန်၊ ချောင်း၊ ဆယ်မြောင်း၊ တံတားစသည်တို့ကို ပြုပြင်စီရင်လျက်။ နောင်တော် စုက္ကတေးတို့အား အမျှပေးဝေနေ၏။ ထိုအနော်ရထာစောမင်းမှာ စောလူးမယ်တော်မိဖုရားမှတပါး။ အခြားသောမိဖုရားတယောက် တင်မြှောက်လိုသေးသည်ဟု ဆိုအပ်သောအမိန့်တော်မြတ်အတိုင်း။ ရာဇတမန်အမတ်က ကျန်စစ်သား၏မယ်တော်ဖြစ်သူ။ ပဉ္စကလျာဏီမင်းသွီးကိုလည်း အနောက်မဇ္ဈိမဒေသတိုက်။ ဝေသာလီပြည်မှ။ သံသေဒဇမျိုးနွယ်ဖြစ်သော မင်းသွီးကိုယူဆောင်လျက်။ အနော်ရထာစောကို ဆက်လေသည်။ အနော်ရထာစောလည်း။ ထိုဝေသာလီမင်းသွီးကိုလမ်းခရီးတွင်။ တခုသောတောင်အုပ်က တည်းခို၍အဆက်ခံပြီးလျှင်။ နေပြည်တော်သို့ပြန်တော်မူသည်ကို အစွဲပြု၍။ ထိုအချပ်ကို (မင်းပြန်တောင်) ဟု တွင်လေသည်။

နေပြည်ရောက်သောကာလ။ ရာဇတမန်အမတ်က မိမိနှင့်ခရီးအကြားတွင် ပြစ်မှားလွန်ကျူးခဲ့သော အပြစ်ကို သိမည်စိုးသောကြောင့်။ မင်းမျိုးအစစ်မဟုတ်ပါ။ မွေးစားသောသွီးဖြစ်ပါသည်ဟု လိမ်လည်၍ လျှောက်ထားရာတွင်။ ပဉ္စကလျာဏီမင်းသွီးကို မိဖုရားအရာမှ ပယ်ရှားတော်မူ၍။ ပရိမ္မအမတ်ကို လွှဲအပ်ပြီးလျှင်။ ထိုပရိမ္မအချပ်၌ ခေတ္တနေထိုင်ခိုက်တွင် ကျန်စစ်သား ပဋိသန္ဓေအရင့်အမာ ရှိသောအခါ၌။ ကြီးစွာသော တော်ငလျင်များ လှုပ်သည်အတွက်။ ဟူးရာဖြူဟူးရာညို လျှောက်ထားချက်အရ မင်းစလောင်းပေါ်မည်ကို စိုးရိမ်လှ၍။ မိန်းမကိုယ်ဝန်ဆောင်ရှိသူမျှကို ရှာဘွေလျက် သတ်ဖြတ်သည့်အခါ။ နဂါးတို့ စောင့်ရှောက်ဝှက်ထားရာတွင်။ ကျန်ရစ်ခဲ့သော မင်းသားဖြစ်ခြင်းကြောင့် ကျန်စစ်သားဟူသော အမည်။ ပရိမ္မအချပ်တွင် မွေးဘူးသောကြောင့် ပရိမ္မစစ်သားဟူသော အမည်။ မောင်ရင်သာမဏ အဖြစ်၌ ရွှေကရားနှင့်ချော့ကို ထည့်၍တိုက်ရာ။ ရွှေကရားလန်သွားသဖြင့် အာခံတွင်းက စက်ရောင်ထွက်လာရာတွင်မှ မင်းသားဖြစ်မှန်းကိုသိသဖြင့် ကရားလန်စစ်သားဟူသော အမည်။ ထီးလှိုင်ရွာသူကြီး၏ အရှင် ဖြစ်လေသောကြောင့်။

ထီးသိုင်းရှင်စစ်သားဟူသော အမည်၊ ဤသို့စသဖြင့် စွဲလမ်းရာရာ များစွာသော အမည်ရှိသော ကျန်စစ်သား မင်းသားကို မယ်တော်ပဉ္စကလျာဏီမင်းသွီးသည်။ ပရိမ္မအရပ်တွင် ဘုရားမြင်ပြီးနောက်။ လူလားမြောက်၍။ မောင်ရင်သာမဏေ အဖြစ်သို့ ရောက်ခဲ့ရာ။ ရွှေကရားနှင့် ရေကို တိုက်ရာတွင်မှ အာခံတွင်းက စက်ရောင် တောက်။ ဘုန်းကြီးသော ကျန်စစ်သားမင်းကို အနော်ရထာမင်းစောက။ မိမိသားရင်း ချစ်ခြင်းပြင်းစွာ ရှိခဲ့ရာ တွင် လူဝတ်လဲစေပြီး။ အပါးတော်တွင်ခစားလျက် အမှုတော် ထမ်းစေတော်မူလေ၏။

ဟိုကျန်စစ်သားမင်းသား၏ အထံမှာ။ မြင်းမူနယ်သား ငထွေးရှူးဆိုသူ လူစွမ်းကောင်း တယောက်။ ညောင်ဦးအရပ်က ညောင်ဦးဘီးဆိုသော လူစွမ်းကောင်း တယောက်။ ပုပ္ပါးတောင်ခြေ အရပ်က။ ငလုံး လက်ဖယ်ဆိုသော လူစွမ်းကောင်း တယောက်။ ဤလူစွမ်းကောင်း ၃ ယောက်တို့ကို သားတော်ကျန်စစ် သား၏ အထံ၌။ အမြဲခစား၍ အမှုတော်ထမ်းစေ၏။

တရံရောအခါ လက်ထုတ်ဆိုသောရွာအရပ်၌။ ကကြိုးအစုံအလင်နှင့် မြင်းလေးစီးရှိသည်ကို အနော် ရထာမင်းစော သတင်းကြားသောကြောင့်။ ကျန်စစ်သားနှင့်တကွ ငထွေးရှူး။ ငလုံးသက်ဖယ်။ ညောင်ဦးဘီး ဟူသောလူစွမ်းကောင်းလေးယောက်ကို အဘမ်းစေခိုင်းသဖြင့်။ သွား၍ဘမ်းကြလျှင်။ နတ်မြင်းလေးစီးကို။ တယောက်တစီးစီ ရကြလေကုန်၏။ အနော်ရထာမင်းမှာ သိကြားမင်းကပေးသောနတ်မြင်းကား ကလျှို့က လက်လှ။ ကျန်စစ်သား၏မြင်းကား နှလုံးခွေးကောင်း။ ငလုံးလက်ဖယ်၏ မြင်းကား လေမိုဗုံးယင်ကောင်။ ငထွေးရှူး၏မြင်းကား နှလုံးလျင်တိုင်။ ညောင်ဦးဘီး၏မြင်းကား နှလုံးအတုမရှိ။ ဤကားနတ်မြင်းငါးစီး၏ အမည်တည်း။ ဤသို့လျှင် အနော်ရထာမင်းစော မင်းဖြစ်၍ လေးနှစ်ရှိလျှင်။ ခမည်းတော်ကြောင်းမြှမ်းကြီး အနိစ္စရောက်တော်မူလေ၏။ သက္ကရာဇ် ၂၂၉ ခုတွင် အနော်ရထာမင်းစော မင်းဖြစ်သည်ဟုမှတ်ရာ၏။ အ ဤယံကို မှန်နန်းရာဇဝင်မှာယူလေ။

ထိုအနော်ရထာမင်းစော လက်ထက်။ မြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော်ကြီးသို့။ သာသနာတော်ရောက်ပါပြင်းသော် လည်း။ ပုဂါရာမခေါ်သော ပုဂံပြည်မှာ သာသနာတော် အမြဲမတည်မထွန်းသေး၍။ ချေးမင်းအဆက်ဆက် ကိုသည်။ သမထီးအရပ်၌နေသောအရည်းကြီး ၃ ကျိပ်တို့၏ တပည့်မြှောက်သောင်း တိတ္ထိကြီးများစကား ဖြင့် အယူမှားကြပြီးလျှင်။ သားပျိုသွီးပျိုထိုင်းမြားစဉ်အခါ။ အရည်းကြီးရဟန်းတို့ထံ။ တညဉ့်သိပ်စေ၍။ ပန်း ဦးဆွတ်ပြီးနောက်မှ အိမ်သို့ပြန်၍လွတ်လိုက်ကြလေသည်။ ဤကဲ့သို့သောအမှုအရာကို အနော်ရထာမင်းကြီး ရှိရှာစက်ဆုတ်တော်မူလှသည်ဖြစ်၍။ မှန်ကန်သောအယူကိုသာ တောင့်တတော်မူခိုက်တွင်။ ရှင်အရဟံဆိုက် ရောက်တော်မူလာလေ၏။

အကြောင်းကား။ ။ ရှင်အရဟံအမည်ရှိသောရဟန္တာအရှင်မြတ်သည်။ တရံရောအခါ။ ဒိဗ္ဗစက္ခုဖြင့် ကြည့်ရှုဆင်ခြင်တော်မူလတ်သော်။ မြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော်ကြီးအတွင်းမှ။ ဘုရားရှင် ပါတော် ၂၀ ကျော်ကသာ သာသနာတော် သက်စ ရောက်စပြုပြန်ပြီးနောက်။ ကိုးတိုင်းကိုးဌာနသို့ သာသနာပြုစေလွှတ်ပြန်ရာ။ သုဝဏ္ဏ ဘုံ။ သထုံယောနက။ သုနုပဒန္တ။ တိုင်းမတိုင်းသီးခြားကြီးရွာကြီးအသီးသီးတို့၌။ ရဟန္တာကြီးရဟန္တာငယ်။ ရွာ နယ်တလျှောက်။ ကြွရောက်ဟောကြား။ သုတ်ဝိနည်းတရားအဘိဓမ္မာ ဘုရားရှင်သာသနာသည်။ ဤမြန်မာ နိုင်ငံသို့အမှန်ရှိနှင့်ရောက်နှင့်ပြင်းသော်လည်း။ လွန်စွာမစည်ကား။ မပြန့်ပွားသေးသောအခြင်းအရာကြောင့်။ အနော်ရထာမင်းစော ပိုင်စံရာ။ ပုဂံပြည်မှာ အရည်းကြီးရဟန်း။ တိတ္ထိကြမ်းတို့ ဟောကြားအပ်သော အ ဓမ္မတရားကြောင့်။ အယူမှားခါနေကြပါသည်ကို။ ရှင်အရဟံ ရဟန္တာ မြင်တော်မူရာတွင်မှ။ ကြွလာတော် မူပြီးလျှင်။ မြို့တော်နှင့်မနီးမဝေး တောအုပ်ကြီးတခု၌။ သီတင်းသုံးနေထိုင်တော်မူရာ။ တောလည်သွားသော မုဆိုးသားတယောက်တွေ့မြင်သဖြင့်။ ရှင်အရဟံကို လူရိုင်းလူထူးအထင်နှင့် ခေါ်ဝင်ယူဆောင်ရွက်ခဲ့ရာ။ အနော်ရထာမင်းကြီး၏နန်းတော်သို့ဝင်ရောက်သဖြင့်။ ဘုန်းတောက်သည့်အနော်ရထာ။ ရဟန္တာဖြစ်မှန်းကို သိလေရာတွင်။ ကောင်းစွာပူဇော်။ အလှူတော်အသီးသီးတို့ကို။ လှူဒါန်းပြီးကာလ။ လျှောက်ထားမေးမြန်း

အပ်သမျှ။ ဗုဒ္ဓဘာသာ သာသနာဝင် လူမျိုးတို့၏အယူဝါဒ။ ဗုဒ္ဓဝံသအစဉ်အလာကို။ ရဟန္တာရှင်အရဟံ သည်၊ အနော်ရထာမင်းမြတ်အင်း ဟောကြားပြီးလျှင်။ ဘုရားရှင်၏ဖြစ်ပုံ ပျက်ပုံ၊ ဂုဏ်တော်၏အကျိုး၊ တန်ခိုးကြီးမား၊ ဗုဒ္ဓဝံသအစဉ်စကားနှင့် ဘုရားနိဗ္ဗာန်ယူပြီးနောက်။ ဓာတ်တော်စွယ်တော်မြတ်ရောက်ပုံတည်ပုံ။ အလုံးစုံသော ပဌမ-ဒုတိယ တတိယ သင်္ဂါယန-တင်ဟန်။ ပေထက်အကွာရာတင်ပုံ။ ရဟန္တာမြတ်တို့၏တပည့်အစဉ်အဆက်နှင့်တကွ ရှင်ဗုဒ္ဓစောသ ရဟန္တာသီဟိုဠ်ကျွန်းသို့ ကူးသွား၍ ပိဋကတ်တော်များကို ယူဆောင်လျက်။ ယခုထပ်ပြည် မနုဟာမင်း၏လက်တွင် ပိဋကတ်သုံးပုံရှိလေကြောင်း။ ရုံးပေါင်းမလပ်။ အရပ်ရပ်သောတရားစကားများကို ဟောကြားညွှန်ပြ။ အနော်ရထာမင်းစောနာခံရသည်တွင်မှ။ အားရဝမ်းသာလွန်စွာကြည်ညို၍ ထိုအရှင်အရဟံကိုယ်တော်မြတ် အား။ အရညကင်တင်ရလောက်သော တောအရပ်တွင် ကျောင်းတော်မြတ်ဆောက်လုပ်လှူဒါန်းကိုးကွယ်၍၊ မတင့်တယ်မလျောက်ပတ်သော တိတ္ထိကြီးအရည်းကြီး လူမျိုးခြောက်သောင်းတို့ကိုလည်း လုပ်ဘဲလဲစေပြီး။ အဲမောင်း လှံကိုင်း၊ ဆင်ချေးကြီး၊ မြင်းချေးကြီး၊ မကောင်းသောနေရာ၌ အသုံးပြု အမှုထမ်းစေခိုင်းတော်မူသည်။

ထိုအခါ အနော်ရထာမင်းစောအထံ။ အမှုထမ်းဝင်ရောက်လာသော သူရဲကောင်းကုလားညီနောင် ၂ ယောက်တို့အကြောင်းကား။ ။ ဘရံရောအခါ သထုံပြည်မှာ။ သင်္ဘောပျက်သွားရာမှ။ ပျဉ်ချပ်တစ်စီး၍ ဆိုက်လာသော ကုလားညီနောင်နှစ်ယောက်တို့သည်။ သထုံမင်းဆရာတော်ဘုန်းကြီးအထံသို့ဝင်၍ စားနေထိုင်ကြလေကုန်၏။ ဘရံရောအခါဘုန်းတော်ကြီးသည်။ ကုလားညီနောင်နှစ်ယောက်တို့နှင့်အတူတူ တောလယ်သွားရာတွင်။ ဝိဇ္ဇာခိုင်စောင့်ကိုကောင် အသေတစ်ခုကိုရရှိ၍။ တပည့်တို့။ ဤစောင့်ကိုကောင်ကို ယူဆောင်ခဲ့ကြ။ ထိုသူ၏အသားကိုဖုတ်ကင်၍ စားရလျှင်။ အလုံးစုံသောသိဒ္ဓိမျိုးကိုပြီးစေနိုင်သည်ဟု မိန့်ဆိုအပ်သော ဘုန်းတော်ကြီး၏စကားဖြင့်။ မပုပ်မသိုးသေးဘဲ အမွှာနုရသရက်သီးနံ့ကဲ့သို့ မွှေးကြိုင်သော။ လူတို့၏ ၂ လသားလောက်ခန့်ပမာဏရှိသော။ စောင့်ကိုကောင်ကို ကုလားညီနောင်တို့ ထမ်းဆောင် ယူလာကြသဖြင့်။ ကျောင်းတော်သို့ရောက်လျှင်။ သထုံမင်း၏ဆရာတော်သည်။ နန်းတော်သို့ကြွသွားခိုက်တွင်။ ဖုတ်ကင် စားသောက်နှင့်ကြသောကြောင့်။ ခုန်ပေါက်ပြေးလွှား။ ပေါ့ပါးလျင်မြန်။ စွမ်းအန်ပလွန်နှင့်ကြသဖြင့်။ ကျောင်းလှေခါးရင်း ခင်းထားအပ်သော ကုလားညီနောင်နှစ်ယောက်တို့၏အသားကိုလှေရှားပစ်လွှင့်ကြသည်ကို။ ဘုန်းတော်ကြီး နန်းတော်မှ ပြန်လာရာတွင်။ ထိုသူနှစ်ယောက်တို့၏ အမှုအရာများကိုမြင်၍။ စောင့်ကိုကောင်ကို ဖုတ်ကင်စားသောက်ကြလေပြီဟု သိသောကြောင့်။ ဆိုတ်ဆိုတ်သာလျှင် နေတော်မူ၏။

ထိုအကြောင်းကို သထုံမင်းမနုဟာသိသဖြင့် ဘမ်းဆီးလတ်သော်။ အစ်ကိုကြီးမှာမူကား။ မယားအိမ်တွင် အိပ်ပျော်၍နေခိုက်ဖြစ်သောကြောင့် ဘမ်းဒိဋ္ဌာလေ၏။ ညီငယ်မူကား ထွက်ပြေးတိမ်းရှောင်ခါ။ အနော်ရထာမင်းကြီးထံမှာ အမှုထမ်းလေရာတွင်မှ။ ပုပ္ဖ-အရပ်သို့ ပန်းခူးသွားရာ။ ဘီလူးမတယောက်နှင့် သင့်မြတ်ကြသဖြင့်။ ထိုဘီလူးမကမွေးဘွားသော သားနှစ်ယောက်ကို။ ရွှေဖျင်းကြီး၊ ရွှေဖျင်းငယ်ဟူသော အမည်ကိုမှည့်၍။ အနော်ရထာမင်းစောထံမှာ အမှုတော်ကို ထမ်းစေတော်မူ၏။ ။ သေလေပြီးသော အစ်ကိုကြီး၏ အရိုးအသားတို့ကို။ သထုံမင်းဆရာတော် အမိန့်ရှိတိုင်း။ မြို့၏ထက်ဝန်းကျင် မြို့ဝံထင်းသဖြင့်။ သူတပါးတို့ မဖျက်ဆီး မအောင်နိုင်ရှိလေကုန်၏။

ထိုအခါ အနော်ရထာမင်းမြတ်သည်။ ရှင်အရဟံ ဟောကြားတော်မူအပ်သော တရားတော်မြတ်ကို။ လွန်စွာ ကြည်ညိုသဖြင့်။ ရှင်အရဟံ၏အထံသို့ ဆည်းကပ်၍ မေးမြန်းလျှောက်ထားအပ်သမျှ။ သာသနာတော်နှင့် စပ်လျဉ်းသော စကားများကိုလျှောက်ထားပြန်ရာ။ ရှင်အရဟံမထေရ်မြတ်က အမိန့်ရှိတော်မူသည်မှာ။ တကာတော်မင်းကြီး။ ရှေးအထက်သီဟိုဠ်ကျွန်း မလယဒေသအရပ်မှာ။ ရဟန္တာငါးရာ ပေထက်အကွာရာ တင်၍ထားခဲ့သော။ သုတ်ဝိနည်းအတိဓမ္မာတို့ကို ရှင်မဟာဗုဒ္ဓစောသသွား၍ ကူးယူခဲ့ပြီးလျှင်။ သထုံပြည်ရှင် မနုဟာမင်းကြီး၏ အထံမှာ။ ပိဋကတ်တော်အစုံ ၃၀ မျှခန့် ရှိသည်ဟု။ ရှင်အရဟံက ပြောကြားရာတွင်။ အနော်ရထာ မင်းစောလည်း။ ထိုပိဋကတ်သုံးပုံ အစုံ ၃၀ အနက် တစ်မျှလောက်သော ဓမ္မက္ခန္ဓာကို ငါတို့အား ဝေငှ မျှတပါဟု။ သထုံမင်း၏အထံသို့ လက်ဆောင်ပဏ္ဏာနှင့် တကွ။ သံတမန် စေလွှတ်တော်မူလိုက်လေကုန်၏။

သထုံမင်းမနုဟာလည်း။မဘွယ်ရာသော စကားဖြင့်။ပိဋကတ်သုံးပုံကို သင်တို့မင်းအား အဘယ်သို့ ပေးလိမ့်မည်နည်းဟု။ မခြေမင်။ ဒေါသထန်လျက် သံတမန်အမတ်များကို။ပြောဆို၍ လွှတ်လိုက်လေရာ။အ နော်ရထာမင်းကြီးလည်း။ ထိုသံတမန်တို့က လျှောက်ထားသော စကားများကို ကြာ လေလျှင်။လွန်စွာ အ မျက်ထွက်သည် ဖြစ်ခဲ့လေရကား။ များစွာသောစစ်သည် ဗိုလ်ပါအပေါင်းခြံရံလျက်။ ကုန်စင်သား။ ငထွေး ရှူး။ ငလုံးလက်ဖယ်။ ညောင်ဦးဘီး။ ဤလူစွမ်းကောင်း လေးယောက်တို့ကို ရှေးဦးတည်ပြီးလျှင်။ သထုံပြည် ကို သိမ်းယူအံ့သောငှာ၊ ချီတက်၍ လာလေသော်။ သထုံမင်းမနုဟာလည်း။ လွန်စွာ ကြောက်ရွံ့တုန်လှုပ် လျက်။ မြို့တံခါးကိုပိတ်ပြီးလျှင် မြို့တွင်းကခုန်လျက် နေနှင့်လေ၏။

အနော်ရထာမင်းမြတ်သည် ရေကြောင်း ကုန်းကြောင်း စစ်သည်တော်အပေါင်း လူစွမ်းကောင် အများတို့နှင့်တကွ။ သထုံမြို့ကြီးကို တိုက်ခိုက်ထိုးဝင်ကြသော်လည်း။ ယခင်က ကုလားလုလင်၏ အရိုးများ ကို။ ဆေးဝေးပယောဂ စီရင်မြှုပ်ထားသောကြောင့်။ မြို့တွင်းသို့ မဝင်နိုင်ဘဲရှိနေကြရာ။မိမိအထံတွင် အမှု ထမ်း ဝင်ရောက်လာသော ကုလားလုလင်ငယ်ကို မေးမြန်း စစ်ဆေးမှ။ အရေးအကြောင်းကို အကုန်သိရ သဖြင့်။ မြို့သေးထောင့်၌ မြှုပ်ထားသော ကုလားလုလင်၏ အရိုးအသားများကို ပယ်ရှား ဖော်ယူပြီးလျှင်။ သမုဒ္ဒရာပင်လယ် ရေဝယ်မြွေ၍ ပစ်ချလိုက်ပြီးနောက်။ သထုံမြို့ကြီး အတွင်းသို့ ဝင်ရောက်ကြသဖြင့်။ မနု ဟာမင်းကြီးနှင့် တကွ။သား မယား အစုံ။သထုံမြို့တွင်း၌။ ဆင် မြင်း ဗိုလ်ပါအလုံး။သိမ်းကြီး ယူဝင်ကြသည် ပြစ်။ သထုံမင်းအဆက်ဆက် ကိုးကွယ်အပ်သော ဓာတ်တော်မွေတော်တို့နှင့် တကွ။ပိဋကတ်တော်အစုံ ၃၀ တို့ကို။ဆင်ဖြူ ၃၂ စီးတို့နှင့် တင်ပြီးလျှင်။ ခုဟန္တာထေရ်အဖွဲ့၌ သင်္ဃာတော် အများတို့ကိုလည်း စကားသာ ယာ လျှောက်ထားခါဖြင့်။ အရိမဒ္ဒနာပြည်နိုင်ငံသို့။ သာသနာပြု ကြွရောက်တော်မူကြပါ ဘုရားဟု။ ရိုသေ စွာ လျှောက်ထားပြီးမှ။ တိုင်းသားပြည်သူ ကြက်ကြက်ဆူမျှ။ ဗိုလ်လူပုလင်းတို့နှင့် တကွ။ အရိမဒ္ဒနာပြည်အ တွင်း ချက်ခြင်းပြန်လည် ဝင်ရောက်တော်မူလာ၍။များစွာသော သရီရဓာတ်။ မွေတော်မြတ်တို့ကို။ ခုတနာ အတိပြီးသော ပတ္တမြားကျူတ်၌ထည့်သွင်းလျက်။ ဦးခေါင်းရင်းမှာ အမြဲထားပြီးလျှင် မပြတ်ကိုးကွယ်တော် မူခြင်း။ပိဋကတ်သုံးပုံအစုံ ၃၀ တို့ကိုလည်း။ ရွှေနန်းပြာသာဒ်ပေါ်တွင်တင်ထား၍။ ခုဟန္တာအရိယာသင်္ဃာ တော်အများတို့က သင်ကြား ပို့ချရလေကုန်၏။

သထုံမင်းမနုဟာကိုလည်း။ မြင်းကပါအရပ်၌ အလုပ်အကျွေးတို့နှင့်တကွ ထားလေကုန်၏။ ထိုသ ထုံမင်းမနုဟာသည်။ စကားပြောသောအခါ ခံတွင်းမှ အရောင်အလင်းစက်တို့သည် ပြောင်ပြောင်ဝင်းဝင်း ထွက်လေကုန်၏။ အနော်ရထာမင်းစောကို။ မနုဟာမင်းက ရှိခိုးချသောအခါ။ လွန်စွာ ကြောက်ရွံ့တုန်လှုပ် လျက် ကြက်သီးမွေးသွင်း ထတော်မူလေ၏။ ထိုတန်ခိုးကို ညံ့စေခြင်းငှာ။ မနောလင်ပန်းနှင့် ဘုရားရှင်ဓာတ် တော်များအထံတွင် ဆွမ်းတော်တင်ပြီးနောက်မှ။ မနုဟာမင်းကို ကျွေးလေ၏။ မနုဟာမင်းလည်း။ ဆွမ်း တော်တင်ကြွင်း ထမင်းဟင်းကို ပွဲတော်တည်ဘန် များသဖြင့်။ အာခံတွင်းမှထွက်သော စက်ရောင်ကွယ် ပျောက်။ ဘုန်းတန်ခိုးအာနုဘော် နည်းခြင်းသို့ ရောက်လေ၏။ ထိုအခါတွင်မှ စိတ်နှလုံးချ သံဝေဂဖြင့်။ သံ သရာဝယ် ကျင်လည်ရသမျှ။ သူတပါးကငါ့ကို နိုင်သည့်ကိုယ် မဖြစ်ပါလို့ဟု ဆုကိုပန်ယူပြီးမှ။ ဘုရားရှင် နိဗ္ဗာန် စံလွန်တော်မူဟန်။ ရှင်ပင်ပေါင်းလဲ တဆူကို တည်ထားတော်မူ၍။ ထိုဘုရားကို ယခုတိုင်အောင် မနုဟာဟု တွင်လေ၏။

ဤမျှလောက်သော စကားအစဉ်ဖြင့်။ သုတေသနပုဂ္ဂိုလ်တို့ အလိုရှိအပ်သော မြန်မာပြည်အောက် ပိုင်း ရာဇဝင်အကျဉ်းချုပ် စကားစုတို့သည် ပါဝင်လေပြီဖြစ်၍။ ဖြတ်သိမ်းတန့်ရပ် လိုက်ရလေတော့သည်။



မင်္ဂလာရောင်ရှိန်။ ပြောင်မိမိန်သား။တောင်သိန္ဓရ။ မြေအစုတ်။ မွေထုလက်ျာ။ ကျွန်းချက်နှာဝယ်။
မဏ္ဍလာအောင်ခန်း။မြို့တော်မန်းနှင့်။ ရှက်သန်းပိုက်ခါ။ ဟိုင်းဇေယျာ၏။ဒိသာမြောက်စပ်။ ဟိုင်းပူးနတ်တို့။
ပျော်မှတ်ပုံသေ။ သောင်းချပ်မြေဝယ်။ ပုဗ္ဗမြေရိတ်။ရှေးအတိတ်ကာ။ပေးဟိက်ဩဘာ။ထောမနာဖြင့်။သော
ကာဓမ္မ။ ရာဇိန္ဒတို့။ ဗုဒ္ဓမြတ်စွာ။ ဓာတ်မဟာကို။မှတ်ခါတည်စိုက်။ ရွှေတောင်တိုက်တွင်။သမိုက်ထုတ်ပြော။
လေးမုဋ္ဌောဟု။ဗုဒ္ဓေါဖိန္ဒေ။ ကိန်းဝပ်ပေသား။ ပုဗ္ဗရွှေနောက်။ တောင်နှင့်မြောက်ဝယ်။ အံ့လောက်ခြံရံ။ ဂူ
ကန်လေးဆင့်။ ကုန်းရေးမြင့်နှင့်။ရှေးမင့်ကောင်းမှု။ အကြောင်းပြုလျက်။ပေါင်းစုပြုသွယ်။ ထို့အလယ်တွင်။မြို့
နှယ်ခင်းပြေး။မင်းနဝဒေးတို့။ ရှေးကဘုန်းဟုံ။ ဇာတိလှိုင်းသား။ ဂုဏ်အနုဉ္စ။ ဩဘာရဖြင့်။လဝဏဂီရိ။ပြည့်နား
ရှိလျက်။သီရိကြက်သရေ။ရွှေတောင်မြေဝယ်။ အခြေဇာတိ။ဘွားရာရှိသား။ဓမ္မကရင်။ဂုဏ်ထူးထင်ပြီး။ နာမင်
မောက်လျှမ်း။ ဆရာရှမ်းတည့်။ စာတမ်းခင်းလွှာ။ သတင်းစာကို။ သေချာဘတ်ခိုက်။ ထောင်နားစိုက်လွှင်။
မကိုဋ်သယမ္ဘ။ ထင်မှန်ကူတို့။ ပြန့်ကြဲမိန့်ဘော်။ သာသနာတော်သည်။ မြန်ပေါ်တိုင်းအောက်။ ဘယ်သို့
ရောက်ဟု။စုံထောက်စောဒနာ။ အတ္ထောလာနှင့်။ ရာဇာမင်းခမ်း။ဝံသသမ်းတွင်။အောက်တန်းခေါ်ရာ။ နော်
ရထာတို့။စိုးရာပိုင်စံ။ပြည်ပုဂံက။သိမ်းပြန်ယူခါ။ မနုဟာကို။ မိုလ်ပါအလုံး။ နိုင်ထက်ကြီး၍။ ချိန်အုံးအောင်
မြင်။ပွဲကြီးယင်လျက်။ ဤတွင်အောက်ပိုင်း။ ရာဇာဂိုဏ်းသို့။ ဖြတ်ပိုင်းကြပုံ။ ရေးပါကုန်ဟု။ လုံးစုံသုတ။
သေနတို့။ရှေ့မြအကွရာ။ သတင်းစာ၌။သွင်းခါဘော်ပြ။ ကြော်ငြာရဖြင့်။ ဋ္ဌာနအဂ္ဂံ။ဘူနက်သံက။ အဟံအာ
စရိ။စာအရှိဖြင့်။ပါဠိမဘက်။မိပ္ပါယ်သက်နှင့်။ အမြွက်သင်္ခေ။ စီကုံးပေသား။ လေးထွေခန္ဓ။ ဗုဒ္ဓဝံသနှင့်။တကွ
သံဂိ။ပေါင်းရှိတင်ရာ။ သာသနာလမ်း။ ရာဇခမ်းကို။ ရောပြုမ်းသိမ်းချုပ်။ မိပ္ပါယ်အုပ်၍။ ကောက်နှုတ်စီခါ။
ရေးလိုက်ပါသည်။ ။ပညာဥာဏ်နှင့်ညှိနှိုင်းသော။

ဆရာကြီး ဦးရှမ်း၊
ဆားတောင်ရွာ၊
စစ်ကိုင်းဒီဇင်ဘာ၊

FOLK TALES OF ARAKAN.

II.—ENFORCED GREATNESS

Once upon a time there lived a very poor middle aged couple on the outskirts of a great and magnificent city. Early in the morning the man used to set out to the city and return home in the evening with a few odd annas earned by picking up small jobs in the warehouses of wealthy merchants. One fine morning, being lazier than usual, he remained in bed with his eyes closed though fully awake, and furtively watched the proceedings of his wife during her toilette. When she was completely satisfied with her performance the man pretended to wake up as though from a deep sleep and addressed his wife, "you know, my dear, of late I have been feeling that some strange power has been granted to me by the gracious *nats* who preside over our destinies. To illustrate my point, you saw just now that I was fast asleep, and yet, would you believe it, I knew exactly what you were doing a little while ago from the time you rose from your bed up till the present moment," and proceeded to tell her all she did at her toilette. As may be imagined, his wife was quite astonished at this feat, and womanlike, she began to see in this power the means to a profitable living.

Just about this time the kingdom became greatly distracted by a series of daring thefts which took place both by day and night. All efforts made by the authorities to capture the culprits proved useless. At length the king became seriously alarmed for the safety of his treasures, and in order to afford better protection he redoubled the guards round the palace. But in spite of all this precaution the thieves entered the palace one night and succeeded in carrying away a large quantity of gold, silver and precious stones.

On the following morning the King issued a proclamation to the effect that a thousand gold mohurs would be given as a reward to the person who could either capture the thieves or restore the stolen property. So without consulting her husband in whom she had absolute faith, she went off to the palace and informed the king that her husband was a great astrologer and that it would be quite easy for him to find the lost treasures. The king's heart was filled with gladness on receiving this information. He told the good woman that if her husband could do all that she promised, further honours and rewards would be heaped upon him.

When the woman returned home she joyfully related to her husband the details of her interview with the king. "What have you done, you silly fool?" shouted the man with mingled astonishment and alarm. "The other day when I spoke to you about my powers I was merely imposing upon you. I am neither an astrologer nor a diviner. It will be impossible for me to find the lost property. By your silly act you have not only brought disgrace upon us but you have also imperilled our lives. I don't care what happens to you; I only know that I am going to commit suicide this very day."

So saying he left the house and entered a dense forest with the intention of cutting a stout creeper with which to hang himself. After he got what he wanted he climbed up a big tree to tie one end of the creeper to a branch. But while he was engaged in this act the notorious thieves came to the foot of the very tree on which he was perched and proceeded to divide the treasures which they stole from the palace. The man on the top remained absolutely still and eagerly listened to all that was going on down below. Apparently the division was not quite satisfactory to every one, and as a result a terrible dispute arose among them. For long hours they argued and abused each other without being able to come to a settlement. At length seeing that the sun was already declining they agreed to bury the treasure at the foot of the tree and to return on the morrow for a further discussion relative to their respective shares.

As soon as they left the place the poor man came down from the tree and ran home as fast as he could. "My dear wife," I know exactly where the treasures are to be found. If you make haste and come along with me I shall be able to remove the whole lot to our house." So they hastened together with baskets on their heads and reached the spot when darkness had properly set in. They then dug up the treasures as quickly as they could and conveyed them home.

On the following day they went to the palace and restored the lost treasures to the king. Greatly overjoyed at his good fortune the king praised the man and marvelled at his rare knowledge. In addition to the reward which he received, the man was forthwith appointed the chief astrologer to the King with a handsome salary which placed him beyond the dreams of avarice.

While in the enjoyment of such honours and rewards the astrologer one day thought to himself, "So far I have been fortunate. My luck has been phenomenally good. Everybody takes me to be a great man, though actually I am not. I wonder for how long my luck will befriend me?" From that time forward his mind became uneasy. He often sat up in bed at nights dreading the future which should bring about his exposure and disgrace. Every day he spoke to his wife about his false position and the peril that threatened him. He saw that it would be utter folly and madness to make a clean breast of everything as he had already committed himself too far. So he decided to say nothing for the present but to await a favourable opportunity of extricating himself from the awkward situation.

If so happened that one day the king received a letter from the ruler of a distant country which stated that he had heard about the famous astrologer. But that somehow he did not quite believe all that was said concerning the wisdom and knowledge of the man. By way of testing his real powers would he, the king, enter into a bet? If acceptable, he said he would send him a gourd fruit by his Envoys, and if his astrologer could say how many seeds it contained, he was willing to forfeit his kingdom provided he (the former) did the same in the event of his protégé going wrong in

his calculations. Having absolute faith in his astrologer the king forthwith sent a reply to the letter accepting the bet.

For many days after this the poor astrologer thought very hard how he should act in the matter. He knew that the gourd fruit usually contained thousands of seeds and that to attempt a guess would be worse than useless. Being fully convinced that the day of reckoning had at last arrived, he determined to run away and hide himself in some obscure corner rather than face the disgrace of a public exposure. So the next thing he did was to procure a boat. He then loaded it with food for many days and quietly left the shores of the city.

The following day as he was nearing the mouth of the river, a foreign vessel came sailing up under a full spread of canvas. He saw from a distance that the sailors, having nothing particular to do, sat in a group and were engaged in pleasant conversation. As he came alongside the vessel he heard a man remark to the others, "Somehow I feel quite certain that our King will lose the bet. Don't you fellows know that this country possess an astrologer who is infallible in his calculations? He is reputed to possess the combined sight of a thousand *devas*. To such a one the single seed, lying hidden within this gourd we now convey with us, will not prove an obstacle of any serious difficulty. You may therefore rest assured that he will find it out in a very short time."

When the man heard these words he felt very glad and blessed his good luck for having freed him once again from a dangerous situation. Instead, therefore, of continuing his journey, he swung his boat round and made for home, happy in the possession of his freshly acquired knowledge. On his arrival he related everything to his wife who shed tears of joy on hearing the good news.

Early next day, hearing that the king was about to grant an audience to the foreign Envoys, the royal astrologer went to the palace. The courtiers were very glad to see him turn up, for so great was their confidence in him that they felt that their country was quite safe and that the chances were in favour of their acquiring a new kingdom. When the king entered the Hall of Audience he invited the astrologer to sit on his right while the others sat in front of him with their faces almost touching the floor. Then the real proceedings began.

First of all presents were exchanged and complimentary speeches were delivered on both sides. When these ceremonies were over the Chief Envoy addressed the king in the following terms, "Oh Mighty Monarch! The real object of our journey to your most beautiful country has already formed the subject of correspondence between your Majesty and my king. I will not therefore tire you by its recital all over again. My master commands me to show you this gourd and to ask you to say how many seeds exactly it contains. If what you say be correct his kingdom passes into your possession; but on the other hand should you be wrong your kingdom becomes the property of my master."

Hearing these words the king smiled and turning to the astrologer near him, said, "My dear *saya*, it is unnecessary for me to tell you what

you have got to do. Consult your stars and tell us how many seeds the fruit contains. You already know how generous I have been to you in the past. And now at this crisis, if you are able to assist me in winning a kingdom, my reward to you shall be such as to make you rejoice for all the remaining days of your life." "Your Majesty," replied the astrologer, "everything I have, including my life, belongs to you. By your will I am able to live, and by your will I must also die. In the present case my calculations point to one answer only, and therefore I have no hesitation in saying that this gourd contains one seed only."

Accustomed to seeing gourds with thousands of seeds, the king turned pale when he heard the astrologer's answer. But still having complete faith in him, with effort he restrained himself from further questioning him. The gourd was then placed upon a gold plate and was cut open in the presence of all those present. To the astonishment of everybody there was but a single seed as was said by the astrologer. The foreign Envoy congratulated the king on having won his bet and on the possession of so valuable a servant. He then returned home with a heavy heart bearing the news of his sovereign's ruin and his country's misfortune.

As to the astrologer his fame spread far and wide. All sorts of honours and rewards were heaped upon him. He was even granted the unique privilege of entering or leaving any part of the palace at all hours, just as his own inclinations directed him. Yet in spite of all these things he was not happy. He knew he was an imposter who stood in imminent danger of being found out. He was more than satisfied with the reputation he had made and the riches he had acquired. He did not desire any more of these things. His greatest ambition now was to find a graceful way of escape from his false position.

So he thus spoke to his wife one day, "My dear wife, so far I have had most wonderful luck. It has enabled me to escape two great dangers with honour to myself. But how long will this luck stand by me? Something tells me that I shall be found out on the third occasion. What I propose to do next is this. Listen carefully so that you may carry out my instructions without a hitch. Tomorrow while I am at the palace with the king you must set fire to our house. Being of thatch and bamboo it will not take long to be consumed. You must then come running to the palace to inform me about it and at the same time you must keep on repeating these words 'the Astrological Tables are gone.' I will then do the rest."

On the following day while the king was holding a grand Durbar in the Hall of Audience, a great commotion was heard outside the gates. On enquiry the king was informed that the astrologer's wife had come to inform her husband that their house was burnt down and that everything of value, including the most precious astrological tables by which her husband made his wonderful predictions, had been consumed by the fire. Hearing these words the astrologer pretended to be terribly affected. He struck his forehead with the palm of his hand and for a long time he

remained silent and motionless with grief. Then turning to the king he said, "May it please your Majesty I am now utterly ruined. For had it been my riches alone that perished in the fire I should not have minded so much. They could have been easily replaced. But now since these precious tables are gone it is impossible to procure a similar set from anywhere else. I hope I have served your Majesty faithfully and to your satisfaction in the past; but I grieve to say I shall not be in a position to give you the same service in the future. I beseech you therefore to release me from the present responsible position, for I shall no longer be useful to you. But in recognition of my past humble services if your Majesty, in your great goodness of heart, can see fit to grant me a small pension for the rest of my life I shall have cause to consider myself exceptionally favoured."

The king was very sad to hear of his favourite's misfortune. And as there was nothing else to be said or done in the matter he ordered a beautiful building to be erected on the site of the house that was burnt down. Next he filled it with a large retinue of servants and other equipments such as horses, carriages and so forth. Then the whole thing was made over to the astrologer with the command that for the rest of his life he was to draw from the Royal Treasury no less a sum than ten thousand gold mohurs a month.

As may be imagined the lucky astrologer was more than satisfied with the arrangements and inwardly congratulated himself upon his good fortune which once more enabled him to escape from a dangerous situation. Thus some men are born great, some achieve greatness; but there are also others who have greatness forced upon them, and it is to this third and last class that our hero the pretentious astrologer belongs.

SAN SHWE BU.

BANDULA—A BURMESE SOLDIER.

BY

MAJOR C. M. ENRIQUEZ,

Divisional Recruiting Officer, Burma.

The raising of Burmese units has led to much interesting speculation as to the value of the Burman as a soldier. Except on one occasion, when the Burma Sappers and Miners distinguished themselves at the Tigris crossing, the late war unfortunately affords no opportunities for judging them in the actual crisis of battle. The student of history cannot be in any doubt as to the courage and élan which for centuries have won the Burmese pre-eminence in the Indo-Chinese peninsula. But the public memory is proverbially short. It is almost forgotten that formerly the Burmese were regarded as born soldiers, that they lived in an atmosphere of constant warfare, and that they usually won. The collapse of the Army in 1884 without striking a blow, and the failure of half-hearted attempts at various times to form units, have raised doubts which the general characteristic of the race aggravate. In the past the Burman has always been a tough soldier in spite of bad pay, bad equipment and abominable leadership. Their military officers were chiefly notable for offensive arrogance and swagger; and the soldier himself appears to have left his virtues at home, and in war spread terror not only amongst the enemy, but amongst his own countrymen upon whom, in defeat, he turned as a marauder. These, however, are matters of discipline. They are the faults of all semi-civilized soldiery: and they do not necessarily reflect on the fighting qualities of the race. Let us therefore attempt to revive the personality of a great Burmese soldier whose history is now considerably obscured, but whose name is still universally remembered and cherished throughout the country.

Maung Yit, or as he is popularly called, Bandula, was born at the village of Tapayin in Lower Chindwin, a district which ever supplied Burmese Governments with their best soldiers. Of his early history we have few details. We see him plainly only at the close of his career. His reputation was already made in Assam and Arakan, nor did final disaster completely destroy it. A grateful king—and kings are not usually grateful to defeated generals—raised a pagoda in his memory. His armour is still exhibited in the Tower of London: and in 1918, ninety-three years after his death, a subscription was raised and the site of his fall marked by a stone pillar inscribed:—"Mahabandhula Min was struck by a piece of shell *bonzon* on 1st April 1825 and was mortally injured, dying almost immediately."

At the outbreak of the first Burmese War Bandula commanded the Burmese Army in Arakan which contemplated the invasion of Bengal,

and caused no small anxiety in Calcutta. The unexpected appearance of the British force at Rangoon under Sir Archibald Campbell destroyed all hope of invasion. The position of the British, however, was critical. The rains had broken, Burmese levies attacked and invested them with unquenchable energy, and general after general came from Ava to spoil his reputation. Stores, cattle and boats were removed, and the civil population driven off with such remorseless consistency that the British lay isolated and immobilized round the Shwe Dagon Pagoda from the 10th May 1824 to the 13th February 1825, without moving out of it. The sickness amongst our troops was appalling. In the first year $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the men were killed in action, and 45 per cent. perished of disease. The total losses during the war amounted to $72\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the troops engaged. Finally, the home Government was getting distinctly peevish.*

At this juncture Bandula was transferred to command the Burmese army before Rangoon. His withdrawal from Arakan was so swift and secret that our posts watching him there were unaware of his departure. He removed all his sick and left no trace of his route. In spite of the season, his troops moved rapidly by many different roads through Hsinbyugyun and Prome to a rendezvous with Bandula at Danubyu where, with the levies already engaged with the British, he had an army of 60,000 men, of whom, it is estimated, 35,000 had muskets. Swiftmess, forethought and energy marked all his measures, in sharp contrast to the leisurely methods of his astrologer-ridden predecessors. From this point we will let Major Snodgrass, Military Secretary to the Expedition, speak and record in the words of an actual eye witness the character of Burmese soldiers in general, and of Bandula in particular.† On the 30th November (1824) Bandula's army closed in on the British position round the Shwedagon Pagoda. The country was then covered with jungle, and Kemmendine was the preliminary key to the British position from which not only could the Pagoda be assaulted, but fire rafts let loose on the fleet with certainty of success. The land faces of the Pagoda were closely invested, and the river front on the Dalla side held. Thus on the 1st of December, says Major Snodgrass, "We found ourselves completely surrounded with only the limited space within our lines that we could still call our own. The line of circumvallation taken up by the enemy obviously extended a very considerable distance, and divided as it was by the river, injudiciously weakened his means of assailing us on any particular point; but as far as celerity, order and regularity are concerned, the style in which the different corps took up their stations in the line, reflected much credit on the arrangements of the Burmese commander. When this singular and presumptuous formation was completed, the soldiers of the left columns laying aside their spears and muskets, commenced operations with their entrenching tools, with such activity and good will that in the course of a couple of hours their line had wholly disappeared and could only be traced by a parapet of new earth gradually increasing in height. The moving masses, which had so very lately attracted our

* Fytche, *Burma Past and Present*. Pages 81 and 82.

† *Narrative of the Burmese War*. Snodgrass. Pages 86 to 177.

anxious attention, had sunk into the ground; and by one who had not witnessed the whole scene, the existence of these subterranean legions would not have been credited and to us who had watched, it seemed the work of magic and enchantment."

The Military Secretary to the British expedition is clearly astonished at these tactics. When it is remembered that Bandula was faced with a strongly posted enemy, whose only superiority lay in its arms and artillery, the genius of the man is—to us twentieth-century beings—obvious. Bandula, who as we shall see used *frightfulness* and skilful *propaganda*, was evidently well in advance of his day. We can easily understand that Burma of those days extended from Assam and Manipur to Siam.

At this juncture, however, the British paid a visit to these excavations. "The trenches were found to be a succession of holes, capable of containing two men each, and excavated, so as to afford shelter, both from the weather and the fire of the enemy; even a shell lighting in the trench could at most but kill two men. As it is not the Burmese system to relieve their troops in making these approaches, each hole contained a sufficient supply of rice, water, and even fuel for its inmates; and under the excavated bank a bed of straw or brushwood was prepared, in which one man could sleep while his comrade watched. When one line of trench is completed, its occupiers, taking advantage of the night, push forward to where the second line is to be opened, their place being immediately taken up by fresh troops from the rear and so on progressively."

Meanwhile fierce assaults were delivered on Kemmendine again and again throughout the day. At night the Burmese attack was resumed: "Suddenly the heavens and the whole surrounding country became brilliantly illuminated by the flames of several tremendous fire-rafts, floating down the river towards Rangoon; and scarcely had the blaze appeared, than incessant rolls of musketry and peals of cannon were heard from Kemmendine. The enemy had launched their fire-rafts into the stream with the first of the ebbtide; and they were followed up by war-boats ready to take advantage of the confusion which might ensue, should any of the ships be set on fire" Our sailors immediately took to their boats and grappled with the flaming rafts, conducting them safely past. "The situation of the vessels" was however, "extremely perilous. The cruiser *Teignmouth* caught fire and was with difficulty extinguished" These rafts were "made of bamboo firmly wrought together, between every two or three rows of which a line of earthen jars filled with petroleum, or earth-oil and cotton, were secured The almost unextinguishable fierceness of the flames proceeding from them can scarcely be imagined. Many of these rafts were 200 feet in length, and divided by long hinges, so arranged that when they caught upon the cable of any ship, the force of the current should carry the ends of the raft completely round her and envelope her in flames from the deck to her main-topmast head. With the possession of Kemmendine the enemy could have launched these rafts from a point where they must have reached our shipping."

The Burmese attack continued through the 2nd, 3rd and 4th of December. The fighting was desperate. "At Kemmendine peace was seldom maintained above two hours at any time." The Burmese were now close in round the position. On the 5th the British delivered their first telling counter-attack on the Burmese left towards Pazundaung. Bandula spent the 6th rallying his left, but on the 7th a second, final and smashing stroke, was delivered north of the Pagoda; and on the same night the force across the river at Dalla was smitten. The Burmese, under this quick succession of blows, broke—with the inevitable consequences. "Numerous desertions, and even the dispersion of entire corps followed. On the 9th, Bandula with a remnant of 25,000 was retiring on Danubyu," where his own fore-thought had provided a fortified position and reinforcements. To delay pursuit, he invented an 'envoy from Ava,' who in fact never existed. With the returning population he introduced his own agents into Rangoon, who, on the 12th December, managed to burn down half the town. The magazines were only saved by luck. With a trifle of fortune Bandula might well have equalized his losses.

The British, however, were in no position to follow. Bandula kept them starved and isolated. On the 13th of February the British transport crawled forth at the rate of four, five and six miles a day. "Too much credit cannot be given to Bandula and his chiefs, for the secrecy they maintained and enforced, relative to their plans, arrangements and movements at the present juncture. The state of espionage and terror under which the peasantry are kept renders them extremely circumspect The desertion of the towns and villages in our route was obviously a systematical arrangement of the Burmhan chiefs The prince of Sarrawuddy, burning and laying waste the villages in their route, drove thousands of helpless and harmless people from their homes to the woods. . . . Even Russia, in her memorable resistance to the armies of Napoleon, did not offer the invading host such a continued scene of desolation; neither man nor beast escaped the retiring columns; and heaps of ashes, with groups of hungry, howling dogs, alone indicated where villages had been."

The flotilla's attack on the stockades at Danubyu failed. The land column turned to it, arriving before the position on or about the 25th March. The stockade was strong, but Bandula's army was probably not more than 15,000. The bombardment began on the 1st April when by a chance shot Bandula was killed as he was inspecting the works. The soldiers could be induced to serve under no other general, and in the night melted away. The drama then shifted up the river to Prome, and so to Pagan and Yandaboo, where the Burmese court was at last obliged to sign the treaty.

Of Bandula's personality we know little. That he wielded an almost magical influence over his men is beyond dispute. His mere presence inspired confidence, and was worth a corps. At his fall the brave army he had handled so skilfully in the face of European science vanished. No doubt he was ruthless and ferocious in anger. When some gunners refused to serve their gun, he stepped down and personally

cut off their heads. Fytche* mentions that on one occasion Bandula ordered an offending general to be "sawn asunder between two planks." By such means alone could an army like his be managed, or at least it is charitable to think so. The Burman has a streak of Tartar cruelty in his nature. On the other hand Bandula was normally generous and brave. He possessed the genius of a soldier. He was greatly beloved. His memory is cherished to this day, and recalled with pride. That the confidence he inspired was justified is obvious from the remarkable accuracy, detail and precision of his moves and dispositions. His troops reached their positions punctually, and were there supplied with such tools, engines, necessities and comforts as were possible.

Until 1824 Bandula had been uniformly successful. He was summoned to Rangoon in an hour of dire calamity. There, for the first time, he met European troops, and there seems to be little doubt but that he recognised the hopelessness of his task during that disastrous week before the Shwe Dagon. The iron of defeat and disgrace had entered his soul, though he showed once more a brave front at Danubyu.

There, it appears, he deliberately courted death. He refused to shelter from bombardment, or to lower his state umbrella. His expressed sentiments are not recorded but are said by some to have been to the effect that—"If I die, the enemy will attribute their victory to that. They cannot say our soldiers were not brave."

C. M. ENRIQUEZ.

* *Burma Past and Present*. Page 80.

MY RAMBLES

among the ruins of the golden City of Myauk-u.

By SAN BAW U.

CHAPTER I.

Myauk-u, the modern Myohaung, was the last of the ancient capitals of Arakan founded by King Swamon of Myauk-u dynasty in the year 792 B. E.—1430 A.D. Laung-gyet, situated on the Eingza Nadi, the present Lemyo River, was the capital that preceded Myauk-u. After the destruction of that city by the army of King Min-Swe of Ava in the year 768 B. E.—1406 A.D., King Swamon took refuge at the court of the Sultan of Bengal for a period of 21 years. Now after waiting and watching for that length of time, Swamon at last sought and obtained the help of the Sultan to regain Arakan. The Sultan then fitted out an army to Arakan, defeated the Pyus and replaced Swamon on the throne. Having thus regained his country and his wish fulfilled, Swamon caused a meeting of his ministers and astrologers to be held, and the question as to whether Laung-gyet should be abandoned and a new capital founded was considered. They declared that the term of life of the old capital had come to a close and that they were in favour of founding a new one. King Swamon therefore with his train of queens, ministers and army started marching towards the north in search of a new capital. The heralds who were marching ahead, brought in to the King tidings in the shape of four significant omens, namely, (1) the discovery of a jar containing half iron-powder and half brown-earth; (2) the discovery of two grey tucoos inside the hole of a dead tree; (3) that a tiger chased a deer, which ran for its life, but when it reached a certain spot where zin-canes grew, the deer turned round and chased the tiger, and that a snake chased a frog, but when the frog reached the cane-grove, it turned round and chased the snake; and (4) that a man in white waving a handkerchief disappeared, when the heralds went near. They also saw two fisherwomen, one on each bank of the Eingza Nadi River. As they were fishing, the following dialogue passed between them. The women on the side of Myauk-u asked the other on Wathe side "Oh, my sister Ma Wathe, have you caught any fish?" "No" replied the other. Ma Wathe in her turn questioned the other "Have you any?" Ma Myauk-u replied "Yes, I have caught a large fish." The King had with him expert readers of omens, who were ordered to read and explain the four omens and offer their opinion. The omens were read and the readers declared that the place indicated was the one most suitable for establishing a Royal House. They interpreted that iron-powder represented strength and brown-earth fertility of the soil, and that the jar meant that if the capital was built at the place, the country would be impregnable against foreign invasion, and that the place would become so fertile that it would produce

luscious and delicious fruits of every variety in the days to come. The two grey tuctoos meant that the future Kings that would come to rule Arakan would be influenced by justice and equity conferring contentment and prosperity. The other omens indicated the place where the city was to be built. It was then decided that a new city be founded there and be named Myauk-u. Thus Arakan happened to be ruled by 50 Kings at the city of Myauk-u, beginning from king Swamon to the last Thamada (a native of Ramree), lasting for a period of almost five centuries.

During that time the city, they say, teemed with a population of various creeds and tongues, with crystal lakes, beautiful gardens, pleasure parks, countless *pōngyi Kyaungs*, *Payas* and pagodas made of *Kyouk-nyo* stones, and inner and outer stone-walls with huge archways; it even possessed a drainage system of expert engineering. Occasionally one still hears the inhabitants of the place repeat the verse ဓမ္မဒိဋ္ဌိတံသန္တတိ၊ ဝိသုဒ္ဓိတံ with much pathos.

CHAPTER II.

A couple of hours' journey by a steam launch from Akyab towards Myohaung brings a visitor to Ponnagyun, a small town on the right bank of the creek of that name; and there the first object of note that looms into one's view is Urittaung Pagoda built in the year 953 B.E.—1591 A.D. by King Min Palaung. He was one of the sons of King Min Bin, popularly called Min Bah, who not only fought and conquered the twelve states of Bengal, but also ingeniously and successfully repelled the first Portuguese invasion of Arakan in the year 896 B.E.—1534 A.D., after having fought a naval battle at the mouth of Kaladan River (Gacchapa Nadi, as known in ancient times). To the inquisitive, the bare use of the word "ingeniously" would seem incomplete in describing the said naval battle. The prime minister Mahā Pyinnya-gyaw, a great Arakanese statesman and a naval genius, to whom the honour of the victory should be accorded, was the director of the operations. The Portuguese has a fleet of gun-boats armed with guns, and the Arakanese a fleet of boats called *Kywet-hle*. The Arakanese admiral knew that his boats could be no equals to those of his enemy and was certain that an immediate battle would mean his sure defeat; and so he waited till he had the tide in his favour and the darkness to cover his operations. When darkness came and the tide began to flow down, he took the aggressive and sent down endless trains of bamboo-rafts which he had prepared long before, when he knew the superior strength of the opposing forces. The rafts were all mounted with dummy soldiers made of bamboos, and embedded in explosives attached to fuses. When the rafts got near the enemies' ships, they were mistaken for reinforcements, and the enemy directed his fire on them. By a certain arrangement the fuses were set fire to, causing a thousand bonfires and at the same time millions of tiny explosions from the bamboo-rafts amidst the noise and din of battle. The whole river then became ablaze, and as they went

closer and closer to the Portuguese fleet, intenser became the conflagration. Some of the invaders' gunboats that came in contact with them were actually set on fire, and the crews of others caught among the blazing bamboo-rafts perished of heat. The result was that the invaders were forced to weigh anchor precipitately and beat a hasty retreat, and the Portuguese fleet disappeared into the darkness of the night. This naval battle demonstrated how a weaker power possessing human ingenuity could easily overcome brute force.

The Portuguese invaders were known as Palaungs, probably a corruption of the name "Feringhis". At that time a son was born to the king and to mark the victory, he was named Palaung by his father and later he was known as King Min Palaung.

This little town bears two names, namely, "Ponnagyun" and "Urittaung" and is the centre of an interesting little legend. In one of his previous births, Lord Godama Buddha was said to have incarnated as a *ponna* well-versed in the science of astrology and a renowned fortune-teller living on the right bank of the creek. In course of time the *ponna* died, and his remains were buried there. After other countless incarnations, he became Buddha. Being the birth-place of the *ponna*, the right bank therefore came to be called Ponnagyun, and the left bank Urittaung named after the pagoda known as Urittaung-paya where the Buddha's skull-relics were enshrined. This legend is derived from the discourses relating to his previous births in Arakan, delivered to Ananda and 500 rahans or disciples by Godama Buddha during his sojourn in Aakan on the hill of Sela-giri (or rock-hill) opposite the present town of Kryauktaw.

Another couple of hours journey from Ponnagyun, Aungdet (the camp of victory), the present landing place of Myohaung, is reached; and at the same time one sees in full view Babu-daung Hill, known in the days of old as Bahula-taung, on which are perched four small-sized pagodas. This is a hill of no mean reputation—a hill at the base of which Kassapa Buddha, the immediate predecessor of Lord Godama Buddha, is said to have landed countless ages ago during his visit to Arakan; a hill at the foot of which the great monarch Asoka is similarly said to have landed 2200 years ago, when he came on a pilgrimage to Arakan to pay his homage to Mahamuni Image, the renowned image of Godama Buddha cast of nine kinds of pure metals by the orders of King Sanda Thuriya of Daññawadi dynasty.

As the visitor lands and walks along the road, a cluster of Buddha images on the right greets his eyes; he passes a large tank called Mawlikan, supposed to have been dug by a eunuch or Chamberlain of the Royal Household, and also Sanga-doung Hill, on the top of which is a brick pagoda, square-shaped at the base and gradually tapering skywards; then he crosses a fine wooden bridge that spans Eingza Nadi River (the present Wathi creek), not far from an artificial passage about 30 feet high called Pago-pyu-Sewa, now known as Min-twet-se. This was cut

straight through Sanga-doung Hill by the orders of King Min Raza-gyi at the instance of his beautiful Talaing wife, Shin-nhoung, better known as Pago-pyu-mibaya of Pegu, who declined to make her triumphal entry along the route taken by commoners into the capital city of her newly married husband. The latter had won a decided victory over the combined armies of Siam and Toungoo at Pegu, when the latter attacked the kingdom of her father, the king of Pegu. Now, turning to the right, another group of Pagodas and payas meets one's eyes. On examination one finds a hillock on which sits cross-legged a golden image of Buddha covered by a four-tiered *thein* or shed, erected recently by a good Buddhist. On closer scrutiny, one discovers that the supposed hillock is not a hill at all, but only half of a ruined pagoda made of stones which lie crumbling here and there unnoticed and uncared for for ages, but which hold a tale most interesting and romantic. The pagoda was a miniature representation of the famous Shwe-maw-daw Pagoda of Pegu and was built in the year 961 B.E.-1600 A.D.- by King Min Raza-gyi at the instance of his wife Mibaya Pago-pyu, who after many years residence in Arakan became home-sick and longed to do her homage to the pagodas of her native land. This feeling came to her while, one day, she was on Lundoung Hill at Nanyagon enjoying the fragrant breeze and viewing the enchanted scenery around, and hence this hill came to be called 'Lundoung' the longing hill. (Some however say that this is not its origin, and aver that its name is 'Ywandung' named after the State drum that was kept on it and beaten to announce the exit of the King to the audience chamber.) To divert her from her thoughts of home Min Raza-gyi also caused to be constructed a pleasure park called Myin-mho-daung representing Mount Meru, surrounded by four large islands, and seven circular ranges of mountains varied in heights lower and lower until the last and the lowest one reaches the edges of the five great oceans, into which the waters of the five hundred rivers flow unceasingly. To this pleasure ground the King, his queen and Royal Household often used to repair and bathed in the cool and crystal waters of its lakes. It is now in ruins and covered with thick vegetation, and is situated to the east of, and a couple of miles walk from, Myohoung.

Why and wherefore Pago-pyu-mibaya, a Talaing princess, became one of the queens of Min Raza-gyi, an Arakanese king, requires a brief elucidation. In ancient times fighting between neighbouring states was the order of the day. In the year 960 B.E.-1598 A.D., a war was waged between the ruler of Pegu on one side and that of Toungoo actively aided by Siam on the other. The King of Pegu being single-handed was unable to repel the attack of the invaders and sought Min Raza-gyi's help on the promise of the hand of his daughter, a white elephant and rich presents. In Arakan *taboungs* or omens were supposed to be sure indicators of any important event or events that would happen. When the delegates from Hanthawaddy came to Min Raza-gyi, the boat-song omen ဆင်ဖြူရှင်ကျီး၊ ထီးဖြူဦးလို့၊ ဝမ်းဘုရင်ငါတို့ထံတွင် ဝင်လိမ့်မည်။ (the *bayin* of Pegu on a lame white elephant will seek refuge in our country) was being sung by

boy-paddlers in Eingza Nadi River. The readers of omens interpreted that the song was good; and that, if they were to render the required help, their arms would succeed. Min Raza-gyi had therefore a force fitted out consisting of 900,000 men and 30,000 sail. These he placed under Mahā Pyinnya-gyaw as Commander-in-chief, and he in his golden Paung-daw began marching to the port of Hanthawaddy. A halt however was made at Dwayawadi (Sandoway) where a praying ceremony was performed at An-daw, Nan-daw and San-daw Pagodas for the success of his arms. When the march was about to be resumed, a remarkable omen was observed. Three birds namely a *thein* (hawk), a *byaing* (paddy bird) and a *linda* (vulture) were seen flying round and round above the golden Phoung-daw till at last they perched upon it at its bow, middle and stern respectively. This was taken to be a sign of great import and the march was ordered to be immediately suspended. Raza-gyi had it interpreted by a Sayadaw of the place learned in soothsaying. The Sayadaw said that the *thein* meaning conquest was an indication of the success of the mission, that the *byaing* representing the white colour indicated possession of a white elephant, and that the *linda* meaning a longing for a husband was indicative of his getting married to a beautiful princess. Pleased with these interpretations, a promise was made to give a golden monastery to the sayadaw, if they turned out to be true; and the king continued his march to his destination. On arriving at Pegu, he found it was closely invested by the combined armies of Toungoo and Siam, but he easily defeated them and Pegu was relieved. The king of Pegu was true to his words, and Min Raza-gyi was given the hand of his daughter, a white elephant and other rich presents. The victorious king was very much pleased with the treatment accorded him, and his joyous return voyage which otherwise would have been uneventful was marred by the death of his prime minister Maha Pyinnya-gyaw, the shining star of his realm and the genius of his operations, at the age of 120 years. He was buried with all pomp at Cape Nagarit and over his grave was built a pagoda in proof of the high esteem and respect shewn for him, and to commemorate his successful operations in Hanthawaddy. The pagoda forms a land mark to mariners even to this day.

CHAPTER III.

The visitor continues his walk. At every turn he comes across marian trees bearing yellow fruits, squirrels here and there jumping from bough to bough; and flocks of parrots whirring overhead. He now feels he is in the heart of the town, amidst fruit-trees peculiarly indigenous to the place, breathing the air of a bygone age, as he approaches a high, square-shaped, partitioned palace site of the kings of Arakan, now known as Nanyagon. Next, he treads upon the traces of a moat on the western side that has been recently filled up at a large cost and defaced to the

sincere regret of antiquarians; and then gently he goes up the three stone staircases, one higher than another, separated by two or three hundred feet of level ground and four walls made entirely of stone. Some of the walls are unique in workmanship and display the skill of their maker. He then comes to the site of the actual throne and Audience Hall, of which the stone foundations only are seen here and there. Contiguous to this, on the north, is the site of Hlut-daw or the Hall of Justice. From the descriptions in verse of the magnificence of Raza-gyi's palace by Mibaya Pago-pyu one gathers that the lower part of the *wezayanta* over the throne was of five tiers, each being ornamented by leogryphs. Adjoining on the north was a large terrace, with a pleasant garden of choice flowering plants. For the detailed description of the palace the reader is referred to the reigns of Raza-gyi and Min Kha-maung in the palm-leaf Mahā Yaza-win of Arakan. On the second terrace at the south east corner of the site, was a small pagoda built for daily worship by the royal family, called Nan-u-paya, of which only a small mound of soft rock with a tiny broken stone-image of Godama remains to tell the tale. Hard by is Lun-daung, the longing hill, which in times past, was fanned by the fragrant breeze from U-yin-tha, the pleasant garden on the West. A huge, wide stone staircase forms an abutment at the eastern wall; and beyond, lies Nan tha-gan or the tank of the palace people, watched by two pairs of large, dreadful looking *bhūṭas* in sitting posture. The tank made of brick staircases right round with the bottom of large stone slabs, has a sculptured stone pillar at its south-east corner. In ancient times it was used by the kings of Arakan for the hair-washing ceremony. A few paces to the north-east stand also four smooth, round stone-pillars half buried in the ground. This is said to be the site of a smaller Wezayanta, under which the kings actually performed their hair-washing ceremony with the water from the tank. Both the tank and the Wezayanta were consecrated and are therefore held in great esteem by the people.

Behind, at a short distance, one notices three quaint stone figures about 5 feet by 2 feet, one of which still bears on its pedestal the inscription in bold letters မင်းတရား meaning the king of Persia. The word "Thura-tan" is often mentioned in the palm-leaf history for မင်းတရား. "Sultan" is probably meant by the Arakanese historians. No such inscription is visible on the other two figures, but perhaps they represent the kings of the Saks and of Pagan, who were constantly at war with the kings of Arakan. The science of *yādayā* or hidden art appears to have been believed and practised by the king of Myauk-u, and these stone figures were said to have been made by the orders of Min-Bah to damp the spirit of those foreign kings and their countries and bring them under his subjection. Two of these are now serving as sentries at the entrance of the Myohoung Police Station, and the other lies face upwards in front of the hospital compound. All are however awaiting the inauguration of a museum in Myohoung, into which they badly need admittance.

Further to the east, the Goddess of Myauk-u occupies the most conspicuous position. In previous years she was symbolically represented by two tiny *nat* houses of the Wezayanta type with gold and silver leaf glued on them. As one of them got accidentally damaged by fire recently, a new and larger one has been built in their stead at the expense of the townspeople and other well-wishers.

SAN BAW U.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

BURMA RESEARCH SOCIETY.

*Minutes of the 4th Committee Meeting held at University
College on 5th August 1921.*

P R E S E N T :

M. Hunter, Esq., (President)	
J. J. Nolan, Esq.	U Po Sein.
K. M. Ward, Esq.	Mg. Ba Kya.
U Tun Pe.	W. G. Fraser, Esq.

1. Minutes of the Third Committee Meeting held on 11th July 1921, were confirmed.

2. It was resolved that the Honorary Secretary should write to Prof. Maung Tin with regard to the publication of the translation of the Hmannan Yazawin asking for further information including an estimate for publication of text alone.

3. It was resolved that books in the Society's Library which Mr. Harvey requires in connection with his historical work may be forwarded to him.

4. It was resolved that amounts now on fixed deposit in the National Bank the period of which shortly expires should be reinvested for 6 months in Treasury Bills.

5. Receipt of Journals from the Royal Asiatic Society and from the Oriental School, Hanoi, and of gramophone records of dialects of Burma from the Government of Burma, was recorded. The Honorary Treasurer was authorised to pay the amount charged by the Oriental School, Hanoi. The thanks of the Society have already been communicated to the Government of Burma for gramophone records.

6. It was resolved that a copy of "MAN IN INDIA" be circulated to Messrs. J. S. Furnivall and L. F. Taylor for favour of an opinion whether it is desirable to arrange an exchange with this Society's journal.

7. The Honorary Treasurer was authorised to pay Messrs. Probst's account for books purchased for the Society's Library.

RANGOON :
The 8th August 1921.

W. G. FRASER,
Honorary Secretary.

Minutes of the Sixth Text Publication Sub-Committee, held at the Bernard Free Library at 8 a.m. on Sunday, the 2nd October 1921.

PRESENT:

U Po Sein (Chairman).

U Tin.	U Saw Kywe.
Saya Pwa.	U Saw Maung.
Ko Ba Kya.	W. G. Fraser Esq.
U Po Byu.	Saya Lin.

Saya Tun Pe.

1. The Minutes of the last meeting held on Monday, the 10th July 1921 were read and confirmed.

2. *Mingala-thok Pyo*.—Resolved that since Saya Pwa has regained his health, *Mingala-thok Pyo* be returned to him to complete the work of edition.

3. Resolved that U San Shwe Bu's opinion in regard to the inadvisability of publishing Aung Gyaw Rhi's *Myittaza* at this time be accepted and that the Secretary should write to U San Shwe Bu requesting him to secure, at the expense of the Society, a copy of this *Myittaza*.

4. *Owadahtu Pyo*.—(1) Resolved that a Sub-Committee consisting of U Po Sein, Saya Lin, U Tin, Saya Pwa, U Saw Maung, U Saw Kywe, U Ba Kya, U Po Byu and Saya Tun Pe meet in U Po Sein's house on the 15th October at noon to decide on the mode of spelling to be adopted in the edition of *Owadahtu Pyo* and that Saya Lin, U Tin, and U Po Byu be asked to make a final revision.

(2) Resolved that U Po Byu and Secretary are asked to enquire into the cost of printing from different leading presses, and present the quotations before a meeting of the Text Publication Sub-Committee, to take place early in November next.

5. Resolved that re-editing of *Mahajanaka Pyo* and *Wethandaya Pyo* be postponed.

TUN PE,

Honorary Secretary,

Text Publication Sub-Committee.

RANGOON,

The 14th October 1921.

Minutes of the Seventh Text Publication Sub-Committee, held at the Bernard Free Library, at 8 a.m. on Sunday the 6th November 1921.

PRESENT:

U May Oung, (Chairman).

U Po Byu.	U Saw Kywe.
Saya Pwa.	U Ba Kya.
Aggamahapandita U Pye.	Mr. W. G. Fraser.
U Tin.	Mr. L. F. Taylor.
Saya Lin.	U Po Sein.
U Saw Maung.	Saya Tun Pe.

1. The minutes of the last meeting held on Saturday, the 2nd October 1921 were read and confirmed.

2. Resolved that the following categories concerning orthography be recommended for adoption in the publication of Burmese Texts :—

- (1) It is known that the author used the old spellings. They should be retained as part of the literature. An appendix will give these spellings together with modern spellings.
- (2) It is not known how the author wrote. But the old spellings are generally in accord with the spellings of the time and the manuscripts are supposed to be good and carefully copied ones. *Action* :—same as above.

If old manuscripts show many variations in spelling of time adopt customary spelling (if this be possible) and give variations in Appendix.

- (3) Works not coming into either of above categories. Modern spelling and show variations in Appendix.

Footnote may be used instead of Appendix, if the number of words concerned is small. A fair degree of certainty should be established before printing a work in Categories 1 or 2.

3. Resolved that this meeting recommends to print a thousand copies of Owadahtu Pyo, in lieu of Maung Kala Yazawin and Mingalathok Pyo, at Kawi-myet-hman Press, and that the General Committee be asked to contribute a sum of Rs. 250 towards the expenditure. U May Oung and Secretary are entrusted to select the size, cover and design in printing the same.

4. Resolved that U Chit Maung be thanked for the list of the Shan MSS and that U Ba Kya and Secretary are appointed to make a selection from the list and have it copied for the Society's Library.

TUN PE,

RANGOON,
The 22nd November 1921.

Honorary Secretary,
Text Publication Sub-Committee.

Minutes of the Fifth Meeting of the Committee of the Burma Research Society held at University College on 12th November 1921.

P R E S E N T :

M. Hunter, Esq., C.I.E., (*President*).

Taw Sein Ko, Esq. C.I.E.	U May Oung.
L. F. Taylor Esq.	U Tin.
A. Rodger, Esq.	A Cassim, Esq.
Prof. Ross.	U Tun Pe.
Prof. Ward.	Maung Ba Han.
Maung Ba Kya.	W. G. Fraser Esq., (Hony. Secy.)

The Minutes of the Fourth Meeting of the Committee held on 5th August 1921 were confirmed.

2. The following correspondence was recorded :—

(a) Letter from the Chief Secretary to the Government of Burma to the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, agreeing to the recommendation of the latter that the Burma Research Society should receive two copies of each issue of *Epigraphia Birmanica* and of the Annual Archaeological Report.

(b) Letter dated 2nd September from Maung Ba Than, B.A., Moulmein, and Secretary's reply, dated 12th September.

(c) Letter from the American Baptist Mission Press regarding the sale of Journals.

3. The presentation to the Society's Library by U Shwe Pon, Shwegu, of a copy of "History of Burma Catholic Missions" was recorded.

4. The presentation of 12 Volumes in Siamese, a gift from the Siamese Government on the occasion of the His Royal Highness the Supreme Patriarch's attainment of the age of 60, was recorded.

It was resolved to send these Volumes to Mr. J. A. Maung Gyi with the request that he would kindly furnish the Society with a note on their contents, the probable date of their translation into Siamese and their authorship.

5. A letter from Mr. G. E. Harvey thanking the Society for the loan of Books and stating that he may require them for longer than three months was read. The Secretary's action in replying that there would be no objection to retaining them longer if necessary was approved.

6. A letter dated 7th September from Mr. Luce was considered :

(a) The matter of publication of Prof. Maung Tin's translation of the *Hmanan Yazawin* was discussed. In view of the high cost of publication it was agreed that the Society unaided would be unable to publish the work except as originally proposed, *i.e.*, in the Society's Journal. Assistance might be obtained to make possible its publication as an independent work, complete with notes, etc.

A Sub Committee was appointed with a general instruction to report to the Committee on the publication of historical works, and it was decided that Prof. Maung Tin be invited to submit the Ms. of his work to this Sub-Committee which would, after examination, make recommendations to the Committee.

The Sub-committee would consist of the following :—

U May Oung, Mr. Duroiselle, U Tin, U Tun Pe, Maung Ba Han and Maung Ba Kya.

With reference to Mr. Luce's query whether the Society approves the method adopted of translating with notes, etc. which involves slow progress, it was agreed that the method has the Society's approval.

- (b) It was resolved that an extract from Mr. Luce's letter urging the importance of the formation of a Chinese library should be sent to the University of Rangoon with the Society's suggestion that such a library should be founded by the University.
- (c) It was resolved that the sum of £20 should be sent to Mr. Luce to enable him to purchase the more important of the French and other works he recommends for the Society's library.
- (d) The Secretary was instructed to consult Mr. Duroiselle regarding two French periodical publications which deal with the art and archaeology of Indo-China and which Mr. Luce suggests the Society should obtain by exchange or otherwise, viz., "Bulletin de la Commission Archéologique de l'Indo-Chine" and "Bulletin des amis du Vieux Hué"

7. The Honorary Treasurer read a report regarding subscriptions by members. It was decided that the forthcoming issue of the Journal should be sent to all members and that the Treasurer make further efforts to recover the subscriptions which are overdue.

8. It was decided that since no paper quite suitable for being read at a General Meeting was available the holding of a General Meeting should be postponed.

9. U Tun Pe on behalf of the Text Publication Sub-Committee reported the completion of the work of editing the Owadahtu Pyo. Its publication at a cost of Rs. 250 was approved, subject to the formal approval of the edition as a University Text-book having first been obtained from the Board of Oriental Studies of the University of Rangoon.

10. It was resolved that the printing of the Catalogue of the Society's Library should be deferred. For the present it may be printed in instalments in the Society's Journal.

11. The Editor reported the causes of delay in the appearance of the Journal. Part III of 1920 will appear immediately and Parts I and II of 1921 shortly.

RANGOON,
The 16th November 1921.

W. G. FRASER,
Honorary Secretary.

*Minutes of a Meeting of the Sub-Committee held at University College
on 11th January 1922.*

P R E S E N T .

M. Hunter, Esq., C. I. E., President.

W. G. Fraser, Esq., Honorary Secretary & Treasurer.

1. The application of Rule 9 to members whose subscriptions for 1921 are still unpaid was considered.

It was resolved that those whose copy of the Journal has been returned refused or unclaimed be deemed to have resigned, provided that an explanation has been asked for and has not been forthcoming. Other members will receive a final reminder and if their subscriptions are not paid by 1st February 1922 they shall be deemed to have resigned.

2. Mr. M. Cassim, Akjib, was elected an ordinary member of the Society.

3. The date February 3rd, was provisionally fixed for the Annual General Meeting.

W. G. FRASER,
Honorary Secretary.

Minutes of the 6th meeting of the Committee held at University College on Friday 20th January 1922.

P R E S E N T .

M. Hunter. Esq., C. I. E., President.

U May Oung Vice-president.

L. F. Taylor, Esq. | U Tha Tun Aung.

U Tun Pe. | Maung Ba Kya.

W. G. Fraser. Esq., Hony, Secretary.

1. The minutes of the meeting held on 12th November 1921 were confirmed.

2. It was resolved to circulate papers regarding Maung Tin's translation of the Hmannan Yazawin to the new Committee after the Annual General Meeting.

3. The Reports of the Honorary Secretary & Treasurer were approved for submission at the Annual General Meeting which is to be held on February 10th at University College at 6 p. m.

4. It was resolved to accept the offer of the periodical "Man in India" in exchange for the Society's Journal.

Dated
The 23rd, January 1922.

W. G. FRASER,
Honorary Secretary.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting was held at University College on February 10th 1922, M. Hunter Esq., C. I. E., President of the Society, in the chair. The following were present:—

Messrs G. S. Jury, Wayne Gard, L. F. Taylor, D. G. E. Hall A. Khalak, E. H. Seppings, A. Shwe Zan, N. C. K. Aiyar, S. Grantham, Dr. G. R. T. Ross, U Po Sein, U May Oung, U Tha Tun Aung, Maung Martin, U Ba Pe Latt, Maung Ba Kya, and W. G. Fraser (*Hony Secretary*.)

II. The Reports of the Honorary Secretary & Honorary Treasurer were passed. They were as follows:—

ROLL OF MEMBERS. At the end of 1920 there were 388 members. During 1921 34 members resigned or were deemed to have resigned and 5 members died. 85 new members were enrolled, of whom 3 became life members. 4 old members became life members. At the end of the year the roll included the Patron, 5 corresponding members, 53 life members, 375 ordinary members—total 434. During the year the Society suffered the loss of U Hpay, a Vice-President, who had supported the Society from its foundation.

MEETINGS. Two general meetings were held. The Annual General Meeting was held on 4th February, when a paper by Mr. J. A. Stewart, entitled "Kyauksè Irrigation: a Sidelight on Burmese History" was read. The second General Meeting was held on March 17th when Mr. L. F. Taylor read his paper on "The Dialects of Burmese". Another general meeting would have been held during the year but for lack of a suitable paper.

The Committee met six times during the year, the Sub-Committee twice, and the Text Publication Sub-Committee five times.

THE JOURNAL. During the year one number of the Journal appeared, *viz.*, Vol. X Part III, in which members will have read the Editors' explanation of its late appearance. The work of printing the Journal has now been entrusted to another press and the Editors hope to bring publication up to date within a comparatively short period. The excellence of the number published in November has no doubt recompensed members for the delay in its appearance.

LIBRARY. Large additions have been made to the Library by purchase and by exchange of the Society's Journal for the Journals of other societies. The books purchased include a large number of Burmese works, as well as some in English. Mr. Luce has been empowered to buy some valuable works in European languages, which he reports are available in London and Paris at reasonable prices. His proposal that

a Chinese library should be established in Rangoon has been recommended to the University of Rangoon. In order that members may use the library with greater facility, a list of the books is to be published in the Journal. Among books presented to the society, are some valuable works in Siamese, the gift of the Siamese government.

TEXT PUBLICATION SUB-COMMITTEE. The following note has been supplied by U Tun Pe, Secretary of the Text Publication Sub-Committee :

"The Burma Research Society formed the Text Publication Fund for publishing rare Burmese and other MSS. on February 4th 1921. The efforts of the Committee have been directed to corresponding with scholars, and owners of MSS. with a view to making a list of suitable MSS, and collecting information as to where they are available. It is very gratifying that several Burmese scholars have kindly contributed during the year lists of valuable MSS. within their knowledge or possession, and these have been compiled for publication in the Journal. With tolerable success the work of selection of Burmese Texts has been undertaken and in a few instances copies taken. Maung Kala Yazawin, under the editorship of Maung Ba Kya, and Owadahtu Pyo, under U Po Sein, are ready for publication, while some six Burmese texts composed of Pyazats, Thamaings and Mawguns are being supervised by competent Burmese scholars to be edited for use as texts by the Rangoon University."

Among other activities of the year were the following :—

The Revision of the Rules of the Society was completed and the Revised Rules were passed at the General Meeting held on March 17th.

The affiliation of the Burmese Academy, Kyaukse, to the Burma Research Society was accomplished.

Maung Tin and Mr. Luce have completed the first volume of their translation of Hmannan Yazawin. The manner of its publication has not yet been decided.

Throughout the year Mr. L. F. Taylor and Maung Ba Kya were Honorary Editors of the Journal. The Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Luce, left for England in April. His work was carried on until July by the Honorary Editors.

HONORARY TREASURER'S REPORT.

The year opened with a balance of Rs. 9504-11 in favour of the Society. Income during the year amounted to Rs. 6425-7, of which Rs. 5626-5 consisted of members' subscriptions for ordinary and for life membership. Expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 3046-9-6 of which additions to the library accounted for Rs. 1258-6. The binding

of various periodicals cost Rs. 188-12. Expenditure on printing forms, on stationery and on postage stamps was unusually heavy owing to the wide distribution of appeal forms and to the postage charges on the Journal published in November, and on Journals exchanged, and owing to the increased membership. Shipping charges were incurred on account of the despatch of 30 sets of the Journal to Messrs. Probsthain, London, for sale, and on account of delivery of packages of books and periodicals purchased or obtained by exchange, from outside Burma. It will be noted that charges for printing the Journal amounted only to Rs. 95-4, which was on account of a Journal issued during 1920. The Journal (Vol. X Part III) issued in November 1921 cost Rs. 1129, which was paid in January 1922 and hence does not appear in the expenditure account for 1921. The issues of the Journal for 1921, the publication of which has been delayed, are properly a charge against the income for 1921. They are being printed by a press not previously employed and the change will, I believe, be of considerable financial advantage to the Society.

III.—Officers and members of the Committee were elected for 1922 and are as follows:—

I.—EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

M. Hunter, Esq., . President.

U May Oung	} Vice-Presidents.
J. S. Furnivall, Esq.	
U Po Byu	

W. G. Fraser, Esq. . Honorary Secretary & Treasurer.

L. F. Taylor, Esq.	} Honorary Editors
Maung Ba Kya	

M e m b e r s .

J. J. Nolan, Esq.	Prof G. R. T. Ross.
C. M. Webb, Esq.	A. Rodger, Esq.
A. P. Morris, Esq.	A. Khalak, Esq.
U Tin.	U Shwe Zan Aung
Prof. K. M. Ward.	A. Cassim, Esq.
Maung Ba Han. M. A.	U Po Sein.
U Tun Pe.	U Tha Tun Aung

S. G. Grantiam, Esq.

II.—GENERAL COMMITTEE.

This Committee includes Executive Committee and the following :—

J. L. McCallum, Esq.	U Ba E.
Major A. S. B. Roberts.	C. E. Browne, Esq.
U Thein.	U Chit. Maung.
Major C. M. Enriquez.	U San Shwe Bu.
U Kyaw Dun.	J. A. Stewart, Esq.
Taw Sein Ko, Esq.	Chas. Duvoiselle, Esq.

IV.—Mr. L. F. Taylor read a paper entitled "Ethnological and Philological Research in Burma and South East Asia.", which will be published in the Society's Journal. The following members took part in the discussion which followed:—U May Oung, Prof. Hall, Prof. Ross, Mr. Grantham, U Ba Pe Latt. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Taylor.

Revenue and Expenditure Account for 1921.

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
By last year's balance ...	9,504	11	0	To Clerk's salary ..	480	0	0
„ Member's subscriptions ...	5,626	5	0	„ Peon's salary ...	43	0	0
„ Interest on Investments...	544	4	0	„ Postage stamps ...	270	0	0
„ Sale of Journal ..	116	2	0	„ Printing Journal ...	95	4	0
„ Donation to Text Publication Fund.	100	0	0	„ Stationery ...	159	15	0
„ Recovery of typewriting fee.	16	0	0	„ Printing forms, etc. ...	195	9	0
„ Recovery of V. P. P. charges.	22	12	0	„ Purchase of books ...	1,358	6	0
				„ Purchase of almirah ..	25	0	0
				„ Copyists' charges ..	21	12	6
				„ Book binding charges ...	188	12	0
				„ Typing fees ...	21	12	0
				„ Shipping charges ...	133	2	0
				„ Miscellaneous ..	44	1	0
				„ Payments by Honorary Editor.	27	0	0
				„ Balance ...	12,856	8	6
Total Rs. ...	15,930	2	0	Total Rs. ...	15,930	2	0

BY CIRCULAR.

The Executive Committee approved of a proposal, brought before it in the Honorary Secretary's circular of 18th February 1922, to approach the local Government with the request that a representative of the Society might be appointed to the Governing Body which was proposed for the Bernard Free Library. The Secretary to Government in his letter of 25th March 1922 requested that a member of the Society be nominated. The President of the Burma Research Society proposed that the Honorary Secretary be nominated and his proposal was approved by the Executive Committee in the Honorary Secretary's circular dated 30th March 1922. A reply has accordingly been sent to the Secretary to Government nominating the Honorary Secretary as the Society's representative on the Governing Body of the Bernard Free Library.

LIST OF MEMBERS ELECTED BY CIRCULAR.

Maung Ba Gyi, Maung Tha Myat, Prof. D. G. E., Hall, Maung Ba Tun, R. L. Howard, Esq., C. Kanangoe, Esq., Rev. W. C. B. Purser, A. W. Porter, Esq., Lieut. Kin Maung, Maung Ba E, Wayne Gard, Esq., J. C. C. Wilson, Esq., Ko Lun Maung, U Po Thin (1), K. S. M., A. T. M., Prof. N. C. Krishna Aiyar, Maung Po Than, B. A., Maung Kyaw, B. A., R. E. Cooper, Esq., Gordon Hindley, Esq., P. E. Eyles Esq.

LIST OF RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

EXCHANGE.

- Annual Report of the Director-General of Archaeology in India. 1918-19, by Sir John Marshall.
 Indian Antiquary, December 1921 and Index; January, February, March, April, May, June, 1922.
 The Ceylon Antiquary and Literary Register, Vol. VII, Part III, January 1922, Part IV, April 1922.
 Bulletin de l'Ecole Française d'Extrême-Orient, Tome XX, No. 41 (1920)
 Annals of the Bhandarkar Institute, Vol. III, Part I, (1921-22), Part 2, (January 1922).
 The Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, January 1922, April 1922.
 Journal of the East India Association, Vol. III, No. 1, (January 1922) No. 2, (April 1922).
 Man in India, a quarterly record of Anthropological Science with special reference to India, Vol. I, Nos. 2, 3, 4.
 Bulletin of the School of Oriental Studies, London Institution, Vol. II, Parts I, II.
 Journal Asiatique, recueil de mémoires et de notices relatifs aux études Orientales. Onzième Série, Tome XVIII, Nos. 1, 2.
 Memoirs of the Archaeological Survey of India, Nos. 6 and 11.
 The Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, Vol. LI, 1921.
 Straits Branch Royal Asiatic Society, Nos. 84 and 85.
 Memoirs of the Archaeological Survey of India, No. 10—A Guide to Nizāmu-d Din, by Maulvi Zafar Hasan, B.A.
 Bulletin des Amis du Vieux Hué, 7^{me} Année, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4.
 8^{me} Année, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4.

PRESENTATION.

- Journal of the Panjab Historical Society, Vol. VIII. No. 2.
 The Pre-Buddhist Religion of the Burmese, by R. Grant Brown.
 The Buddhist Review, Vol. XII, No. 1, (January—February 1922).
 The Geographical Journal.

Vol. XLVI.—No. 6	...	...	1915
„ XLVII.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5...			1916
„ LIII.— „ 1, 3, 4, 5	...		1919
„ LIV.— „ 1, 2, 3, 5, 6...			1919
„ LVII.— „ 2, 3, 4, 5, 6...			1921
„ LVII.— „ 2, 3	...		1921

Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society, the monthly record of geography. Vol. VI.—Nos. 2, 8. (February and August 1884).
 Wir Menschen der indonesischen Erde von Renward Brandstetter.
 The Padyacñdāmaṇi of Buddhaghosācārya. Edited by M. R. Archarya
 The Kachins—Religion and Mythology, by Rev. C. Gilhodes.

SIAMESE PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED FROM THE
 VAJIRANANA NATIONAL LIBRARY, BANGKOK, SIAM.

A Collection of Songs accompanying Lantern-Dances
 Itineraries for the use of the Siamese Troops in their Expedition against
 Burma in the Reign of King Rama II.
 The Attitudes of Buddha.
 A Sermon on the Buddhist Councils by Somdech Phra Mahaviravonga.
 A Sermon from the Anupubbikathā by the late Patriarch Pussadeva of
 Vat Rajapratistha.
 Sankhittovadakathā: a Sermon composed by King Mongkut when His
 Majesty was still in the Priesthood.
 Moral Stanzas composed by King Chulalongkorn.
 A Didactic Poem on the Letters of the Siamese Alphabet.
 Phra Malethethai and the Hundred Stories of Anurūdh: Two plays, by
 Khun-Suwan.
 Sokasallaharana Dhamma Pariyaya: A Sermon by the late Patriarch
 Pussadeva of Vat Rajapratistha.
 The Four Holy Truths, by His Holiness Prince Pavareśvariyaṅkarana,
 Supreme Patriarch of the Kingdom during the Reign of King
 Chulalongkorn.
 Records of Royal Dreams and the Interpretation thereof.
 A Dissertation on the Religious Precepts composed by command of
 Prince Mahasurasinghanad, Second King of Siam.
 Bhaddekarattagāthā—a sermon by the late Patriarch Pussadeva of Vat
 Rajapratistha.
 A Sermon on a Chapter of the life of Vessantara in Cambodian.
 A Sermon from the Lokadhammasutta by the late Patriarch Pussadeva
 of Vat Rajapratistha.
 A Royal Speech delivered by His Majesty Rama VI, king of Siam, on
 May 25th 1918.
 Phra Lo Noralaks: A Play composed by H.R.H. Prince Mahasakdi-
 balaseb, Second king of Siam.
 Raden Landai—A Play, by Phra Mahamontri Sab.
 The Story of Mahajambū.
 A Collection of Poetries in Praise of the late Prince Bamrab Prapaks
 Rāmāyana: a portion of the play composed by king Mongkut.
 Notes on the Origin of Some Siamese Proverbs.
 Vyākaraṇatāka. Sanskrit Text and Siamese Translation.
 Records kept by the Court Astrologers.
 A Collection of Boat Songs. (2nd edition.)
 Pali Prayers used by the Laity on the occasion of various ceremonies.

- Manibijai, Part I—a play composed by H.R.H. Prince Bhuvanetr-Narindrarinddhi
- A Collection of Poetries, Parts II—IV
- A Poetical Adaptation of a Sermon from Bodhipakkhiyadhamma, by the late Patriarch Pussadeva of Vat Rajapratistha.
- Documents relating to Public Prosecution.
- A Collection of Riddles.
- A Relation of the Three Voyages of king Chulalongkorn to Java. Genealogy of the Royal Family of Siam.
- The Naval Law—a collection of papers reprinted from the Journal of the Navy League.
- A Relation of king Chulalongkorn's Journey to Sai Yok in 1888 by H.R.H. Princess Sri Saowabhang.
- History of the wars between Siam and Burma from 1767 to 1852 by H.R.H. Prince Damrong Rajanubhab.
- Cakradipani—an astrological treatise composed by H.R.H. Prince Paramanujit Jinoros.
- List of Graduates in the Reign of King Chulalongkorn, Parts I & II.
- The Palatine Law of Cambodia.
- List of the Pāli and Sanskrit Books and Manuscripts in the Vajirañāna National Library.
- The Jātaka or the Stories of the Buddha's Former Births, translated from Pāli into Siamese, Vols. V, XVI, XVIII.
- A Collection of Travels, Parts II & III.
- A Collection of Chronicles, Vol. XX—Intercourse between Japan and Siam translated from the English of Sir Ernest Satow by Khun Chinda Sahakich.
- A Collection of Chronicles, Vol. XXI—Diplomatic Correspondence between Siam and Burma.
- A Collection of Chronicles, Vol. XV—History of Muang Pathalung
- Manners & Customs, Part VIII—Propitiatory Ceremonies during the Reign of King Rama I.
- Manners & Customs, Part IX—Reception of the First British Embassy during the Reign of King Rama IV.
- Manners & Customs, Part X—Royal Processions.
- Manners & Customs, Part XI—The Annual Festivals in the Palace of the Second King
- A Collection of Questions proposed by King Rama I, and the Solutions thereof.
- Poetical Relation of a Voyage to Calcutta by Phra Rajasombat.
- Inao : A Play composed by King Rama II, 3 vols.
- Inao : the Scenes in Form of Dialogues composed by King Chulalongkorn.
- History of the Siamese Theatre with special reference to 'inao' by H. R. H. Prince Damrong Rajanubhab.
- Bhikkhupatimokkha (Pāli Text & Translation)

Letters of King Chulalongkorn to Her Majesty Queen Saowabha
Pongsri during His Majesty's Voyage in Europe in 1897

A Treatise on the Erection of Statues of Buddha

Records of the Relations Between Siam & Foreign Countries in the
17th Century (copied from papers preserved at the India Office)
Vols. IV & V.

PURCHASE.

Rupam—a journal of Oriental art, No. 8 October 1921, No. 9 January
1922.

The Pāli Text Society's Pāli—English Dictionary, Edited by
T. W. Rhys Davids and Wm. Stede—Part I (A)

LIST OF MEMBERS.¹

*Life member

†Corresponding member.

- *Adamson, Sir Harvey c/o India office, London.
 Ainley, C. W., M.A., Lecturer, University College, Rangoon.
 Aiyar, N. C., M.A., University College, Rangoon.
 Aung, U Shwe Zan, B.A., A. T. M., Deputy Commissioner, Thaton.
 Aung, U Tha Tun, B.A., 2nd Addl. Judge, Court of Small Causes, Rangoon.
 Aung, Maung Kyaw Za, S.D.O., Kyauktaw (Akyab District).
 Aung, Maung Lun, Myook, Thazi.
 Aung, Maung Tun, Hony : Magistrate, Nandawya Quarter, Sagaing.
 *Ba, Maung, A.T.M., Income-tax Assessor, Mandalay.
 Ba, Maung, (4), B.A., District Judge, Bassein.
 Ba, Saya, B.A., Lecturer, University College, Rangoon.
 Bah, Maung, Rice Miller, Payagale-upon-Kyaiklat Stream, Kyaiklat.
 *Ban, Maung Shwe, *Bar-at-Law*, 15, York Road, Rangoon.
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 Barretto, Wm. L., E.A.C., Silverdale, St. John's College, Rangoon.
 Barton, C. S., Bombay Burma Trading Corporation, Ltd., Maymyo.
 Baw, U Hla, K.S.M., District Judge, Prome.
 Baw, U Htoon, Hony : Magistrate, Akyab.
 Bell, E. L., E.A.C., "Rosedene", Tavoy.
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 Bigg-wither, Lieut-Col. F., V.D., I.A., Deputy Commr. (on furlough).
 Bishop, F., Manager, Burma Oil Co., Dannedaw.
 †Blagden, C. Otto., 57, Earl's Court Square, London, S. W. 5.
 Bo, Maung, Western Subdivisional Magistrate, Mandalay.
 Bodeker, F. W. T., Burma Forest Service, Katha.
 Boedicker, F. I. F., Burma Railways, Mandalay.
 Bon, Maung Gun, Dy. Myook, Lashio, N. S. S.
 †Bridges, J. E., 71 Westbourne Terrace, London.
 Brough, Joseph, Secretary, Y. M. C. A., Central Branch, Rangoon.
 *Brown, G. E. R. Grant, c/o Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, London.
 Brown, H. A., B.A., I.C.S., Addl. Judge, Judicial Commr.'s Court, Mandalay.
 Brown, R. R., I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Minbu.
 Browne, C. E., I.S.O., Loi-an, Kalaw, S.S.S.
 Bu, Maung Mya, *Bar-at-Law*, Asst. Govt. Advocate, Rangoon.
 Bu, Maung San Shwe, Teacher, Govt. High School, Akyab.
 Bwa, Maung Ba, Excise Inspector, Myanaung.
 *Bye, U Po K.S.M., F.R.C. I, Myanaung.
 Byu, U Po, 14 Pagoda Road, Rangoon.
 Calogreedy, S. G., Civil Lines, Mandalay.
 Calvert, Capt, F. E. R., Asst. Commandant, B.M. Police, Myitkyina.

Members are particularly requested to inform the Hon. Sec. of any change in their address

- Campbell, A., University College, Rangoon.
 Cardot, The Right Rev. Bishop A., Vicar Apostolic of Southern Burma, Rangoon.
 *Carr, W., I.C.S., Divisional Judge, Hanthawaddy.
 *Carroll, E. W., Imperial Forest Service, c/o Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, Rangoon.
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 Cassim, M., Hd. Master, Govt. Normal School, Akyab.
 Casson, R., B.A., I.C.S., (on furlough).
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 Clayton, H., M.A., I.C.S., C. I. E., Commissioner, Akyab.
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 *Cochrane, R. A., Divisional Forest Officer, Katha.
 Collis, M. S., B.A., I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, (on furlough).
 Cooper, C. R. P., "Garden Reach", Maymyo.
 Cooper, R. E., Supdt., Govt. Botanic Gardens, Maymyo.
 *Couper, T., M.A., I.C.S., D. C., Shwebo.
 Craddock, The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Henry, K. C. S. I., I. C. S., Lieut.-Governor of Burma, *Patron*.
 Crawford, Prof R. N., M. A., Judson College, Rangoon.
 *Cuffe, Lady, Maymyo.
 Cummings, Rev. Dr J. E., M.A., D.D., Henzada.
 Darlington, A. E., Circle Inspector of Excise, Pyinmana.
 Darne, Rev. Father A., Military Chaplain, Roman Catholic Cathedral, Mandalay.
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 Dawson, A. T., *Bar-at-Law*, Ma-ubin.
 Dawson, L., *Bar-at-Law*, Pyapon.
 De Silva, Thos. P., c/o Messrs. Harperink, Smith & Co., Rangoon.
 Dewes, Lieut-Col. F. J., 88, Lahore Cantoments, Lahore.
 Din, U Min, T.D.M., D.S.P., Tharrawaddy.
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 Do, U Tha Ka, K.S.M., Ex. Dy: Conservator of Forests, (retired), Letpadan.
 Doe, U Ah, *Bar-at-Law*, Akyab.
 Dok, Teik Tin, R.E.O., Dalla.
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 Dunn, C. W., B.A., I.C.S., Maymyo.
 Duroiselle, Ch., M.A., Supdt., Archaeological Survey, Mandalay.
 E, U Ba, B.A., A.T.M., S.D.O., Kyauktan, (Hanthawaddy.)

- E, Maung Ba, 2nd Grade Pleader, Ma-ubin.
 *E, Khoo Soo, Merchant, 3A, 23rd Street, Rangoon.
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 Ewing, Capt. R. R., I.A., c/o Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, Rangoon.
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 Fyffe, The Right Rev R. S., Bishop of Rangoon.
 Gale, Maung, Asst. Supdt., Mong Mit, N. S.S.
 Gale, Maung Maung, Supdt., Office of Director of Agriculture, Maymyo.
 Gale, U Maung, Asst. Judge, 3, Barrack Street, Prome.
 Gard, Wayne, Instructor in English, Cushing High School, Rangoon.
 Gerrard, W. M., Engineer, Messrs. Steel Bros. & Co., Ltd, Bassein.
 Gilmore, Rev. D. C., Judson College, Rangoon.
 Ginwala, P. P., *Bar-at-Law*, 70, Phayre Street, Rangoon.
 Gon, Maung Ba, Supdt., Copying Department, Chief Court, Rangoon.
 *Gordon, D. M., Asst. Supdt., Central Division, S. S. S., Taunggyi.
 *Grantham, S. G., B.A., I.C.S., Supdt., Census Operations, Burma.
 Green, Capt. J. H., I. A., Kachin Unit, Maymyo.
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 Gyi, Maung Ba, Township Officer, Kyaukpyu.
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 Gyi, Maung Maung, M.R.A.S., Inspector of Excise, Mandalay.
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 Hall, Prof. D. G. E., M.A., F.R.Hist. S., I.E.S., University College, Rangoon.
 †Halliday, Rev. R., Mount Pleasant, Moulmein.
 Han, Maung Ba, M.A., Govt. Translator, Burma Secretariat.
 Han, U Kyin, T. D. M., Deputy Supdt. of Police, Twante.
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- Homer, C. J., Ex : Engr : , P.W.D., Maymyo.
 Houldey, J. E., B.A., I.C.S., Secretariat, Rangoon.
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 Jury, Rev. G. S., Judson College, Rangoon.
 Kan, Maung, Sub-Judge, Nyaunglebin.
 Kanangoe, C., Pali Lecturer, Judson College, Rangoon.
 Kay, R. G., Engineer, Messrs. Ellermans Arracan Rice & Trading Co., Ltd, Dawbong Mill, Rangoon.
 Keith, A. D., B.A., *Bar-at-Law*, Mason's Building, 35th Street, Rangoon.
 Keith, W. J., M.A., I.C.S., Rāisina, Delhi.
 Khalak, A., St. John's College, Rangoon.
 Khan, Akbar N., Sub-Asst. Surgeon, Civil Hospital, Ngathainggyaung.
 Khin, Capt. H. Aung, Indian Station Hospital, Meiktila.
 Khine, U Kyaw, Pleader, Akyab.
 Kin, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Maung, Judge, Chief Court, Lower Burma.
 Kin, Maung, Excise Inspector, Myanaung.
 Kin, U Tha, Pleader, Pyapon.
 Kin, U Thein, B.A., A.T.M., F.C.S., Asst. Chemical Examiner to Government, Burma.
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 Kyaw, Maung Ba, (2) *Bar-at-Law*, K. S. M., Rosebank, Insein.
 Kye, U Po, S.D.O., Mingin. (Upper Chindwin.)
 Kyin, Maung Ba, Advocate, Yenangyaung.
 Kyu, U Po, A.T.M., K.S.M., Deputy Commissioner, Henzada.
 Kyu, U Shwe, Retired Judicial E. A. C., Pyu. (Toungoo).
 Kywe, Maung, (1), Circle Inspector of Police, Zigon.
 *Lack, Major L. H. A., I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Myingyan.
 Lander, J. M., I.C.S., c/o Messrs. A. Scott & Co., Rangoon.
 Lat, Maung, Asst. Supdt., Census Operations, Burma.
 Latt, U Ba Pe, Supdt., S. T. Thippan Institution, Poozoondaung.

- Lazarus, Dr. J., I.M.S., Civil Asst. Surgeon, General Hospital, Rangoon.
- Lightfoot, S. St. C., c/o Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, Rangoon.
- *Lin, U We, B. A., Inspector of Schools, Bassein.
- List, J. N., c/o Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Rangoon.
- Llay, U Shwe, M. L. C., Kado Rubber Estate, Kado, Moulmein.
- Lloyd, I. G., B.A., I.C.S., Depty : Commr : , Toungoo.
- *Luce, G. H., University College, Rangoon.
- Lwai, W. A., Toll Collector, Myitkyo Lock, Pegu & Sittang Canal, Myitkyo (Pegu District.)
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